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KARNATAKA STATE

BIDAR DISTRICT

KARNATAKA STATE GAZETTEER

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

BIDAR DISTRICT

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PREFACE

In 1880, the Nizam's Government had proposed to prepare a Gazetteer for each of the districts of his dominion. But a Gazetteer for only the Aurangabad district (now in Maharashtra) was brought out in 1884. Later, in 1909, in the Provincial Series of the Imperial Gazetteer of India, the British Government published from Calcutta a Gazetteer volume of about 320 pages on the erstwhile Hyderabad State, in which 11 pages were devoted to the then larger district of Bidar. Then in 1925, a booklet of 35 tables of statistics and thereafter, in 1940, a book of about 400 pages of statistics were published by the Department of Statistics of the Nizam's Government for the former bigger district of Bidar, calling both of them, however, as Gazetteers. It can, therefore, be stated that this volume itself is the first-ever appropriate, full-fledged Gazetteer of the Bidar District. This is a part of the series of the Karnataka District Gazetteers which are all, in their turn, parts of the Gazetteer of India. Hence, they are superscribed as the Gazetteer of India.

Because of the special position of each district as a unit of administrative organisation and in social and economic life of the people, and in view of the significant and stupendous changes and developments that have taken place and are being brought about in the various spheres since the dawn of national independence, a comprehensive and self-contained Gazetteer volume entirely devoted to each one of the districts became highly desirable. The District Gazetteers are being published by the Governments of respective States and Union Territories in accordance with an all-India plan, at the instance of the Central Government. In order to have a broad and basic uniformity of chapters in these volumes, so that one can lay one's fingers readily on the matters needed, a fresh pattern was devised to meet new national requirements, so as to enable a wide coverage of many aspects which would not be otherwise feasible in volumes devoted to the State or the Country as a whole.

Systematic modern Gazetteer literature arose in Europe in the wake of the new intellectual ferment brought about by the Renaissance and the Industrial Revolution. A Gazetteer then signified a geographical index or geographical dictionary or guidebook of important places and people. The colonial

British administration in India took up military, revenue and statistical surveys to help stabilise its own position in the country. These were supplemented by the narratives of observant foreign travellers. The earliest Gazetteers to appear in India were the East India Gazetteer in 1815 and the Gazetteer of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company in 1854, which were prepared by two private authors, namely, Walter Hamilton and Edward Thornton respectively. A few years later, by 1866, Richard Temple published the first official Gazetteer of the Bhandara district of the Central Provinces. This set the pace and then there appeared Manuals or Gazetteers for many districts or larger parts of the country. The first edition of the Imperial Gazetteer of India was published in nine volumes in 1881 under the direction of Sir William Hunter. It was augmented to 14 volumes in 1880s and to 26 volumes in the first decade of this century when a provincial series were also issued. The volumes of the Imperial Gazetteer of India were highly valued all over the world as the best works of their kind for any country.

Laborious and time-consuming processes are involved in the production of these Gazetteer volumes, which is a overwhelming task. The present District Gazetteers are the most comprehensive single source of knowledge about the districts. They can serve also as integrated sample surveys of districts of moving and developing India. For the country as a whole and for the States, reference works on various subjects are available both for the specialists and general readers; but scarcely are there standard reference works focusing on individual districts. The District Gazetteers fulfil this great need by delineating an all-round picture of individual districts and unfolding the panorama of the life of the people and the area they inhabit.

The local history of the area is brought into far greater relief in the district volumes, with particular reference to the events that took place therein as the histories of larger regions omit many matters of local importance which have though contributed to the rich tapestry of national life. The volumes trace the development or evolution of the many features, and sum up the past and the present achievements and problems, and look forward to the future by indicating the trends and potentialities of the various parts. Besides presenting a systematic analysis of a wealth of valuable data drawn from innumerable sources and field work, these works reflect also the

thoughts, ideals and aspirations of resurgent India. They have to maintain a high standard from the points of view of objectivity, accuracy, reliability, practical upto-dateness and comprehensiveness. For understanding the present in correct perspective and then for finding solutions to problems of contemporary times, objective and systematic depth-study of the past is essential. By mirroring the past and persent achievements and contributions, development of the numerous features, and weal and woe and by indicating the potentialities of development in the future, of the various parts of the country, these unique series serve also as a harmonising factor and help to dispel prejudices and parochial tendencies and to promote understanding and national and emotional integration of the people.

It is relatively more difficult to obtain required source-materials and isolate matters for a district than for a State as a whole. Particulars and data, if incomplete or inconsistent, do not lend themselves for cogent treatment, and persistent efforts are needed. A grave deficiency of many publications is that there is a yawning gap between the latest years of their facts and figures and the year of their actual production; this would be sharply felt all the more now when progressively more rapid and tremendous developments and changes are taking place in the many fields. Every possible effort has been made to avoid that lacuna here.

For this State, already the Gazetteers of the Districts of Bellary, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada (South Kanara), Dharwad, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kodagu (Coorg), Kolar, Mandya, Raichur, Shimoga and Tumkur have been published (that of Dharwad, which was done by the erstwhile Government of Bombay, was purchased and amended by us). This volume for Bidar district is thus the fourteenth one. Besides the District Gazetteers, a comprehensive Karnataka State Gazetteer volume and supplements to some District Gazetteers are also to be published in due course

The Bidar district had glorious days in the past. Ancient Kalyana and medieval Bidar were widely renowned for their splendours and as seats of learning, cultural attainments, and political power. The unique, radical reformist movement launched by a galaxy of *Sharana* pioneers originated and was organised here, and later it produced profound effects in several spheres in extensive regions. After the fading-away of the mighty Western Chalukyas from Kalyana (now Basavakalyan)

by about 1200 A.D., this area went through staggering vicissitudes for a very long period upto the 1st November 1956 when it rejoined the mainstream of Karnataka. This position of the past with its complicated results presented special difficulties and problems in sorting out things and cogent tracing of developments in the many spheres for the all-round in-depth study of the district. As we went on critically investigating with best possible efforts into the many aspects past and present, it was quite rewarding and there were fine yields.

The district has its own charms and marvels and parts of it have a bracing climate. The Bidar town and its vicinity are studded with many majestic monuments of the medieval period, which were comprehensively surveyed by the late G. Yazdani in his "Bidar—Its History and Monuments" to which we owe much. Bidari-ware handicraft is another splendid inheritance of Bidar. The ancient Kalyana with its memorable associations and events is a source of inspiration to many. This area is waiting for a systematic and comprehensive archaeological survey which may disclose many hitherto-unknown facts.

Being saddled with several *jagirs* and other estates, the district was for long subject to severe feudal exploitation and negligence. The area is chronically battered by visitations of droughts and scarcity conditions which sap its strength and retard its progress. Although implementation of the many planned development schemes and programmes has helped the district considerably to advance in agricultural, industrial, educational social and cultural fields, and foundation for prosperity has been laid, relatively the district is still very backward on the whole. The river valley projects presently under execution, and further, massive exploitation of the plentiful under-ground water resources of the tract are sure to open up a new vista of bright and happier future for the district.

The chapters in the volume, being correlated, complement one another : for instance, the chapter on history gets supplemented elsewhere when the relevant background of various aspects is traced, and particulars pertaining to places of interest can be found in chapters other than the 19th also. No pains have been spared to keep abreast of developments in the many spheres and to gather and make use of the latest possible numerical and non-numerical data from the numerous, diverse and scattered sources and to make the publication as

accurate and self-contained as possible, within several limitations. Useful Appendices, including, *inter alia,* considerable number of illustrations, addenda, graphs, maps, bibliography, alphabetical index and corrigenda, have been provided. Wherever the latest census (*i.e.* of 1971) figures were available, they have been utilised, but in some respects, the census data for 1971 could not be yet had.

The State Gazetteer Advisory Committee consisting of Shri G. V. K. Rao, the then Chief Secretary to Government and thereafter his successor in office Shri N. Narasimha Rau, as the Chairman, and the following Members, Shri K. Balasubramanyam, I.A.S. (Retd.), formerly Revenue Commissioner and Advisor to Government on Land Reforms and State Revenues, Shri B. S. Srikantaiah, the then Commissioner for Education and Secretary to Government and thereafter his successor in office Shri P. R. Nayak, Shri N. Lakshminarayan Rao, Retired Epigraphist for India, Prof. S. S. Malwad. Shri K. R. Marudeva Gowda, I.A.S. (Retd.), Prof. K. S. Haridasa Bhat and Shri Annadanayya Puranik, advocate and author, made many valuable suggestions in order to enhance the usefulness of the work. We are beholden to them for their sage advice.

The Secretariat Departments of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and Education, the Deputy Commissioner of Bidar district, his Headquarters Assistant, who was the *ex-officio* Liaison Officer for Gazetteer work in the district, a number of other officers, at various levels, of the many different Departments of the State Government and of the Union Ministries functioning in the State and elsewhere, public undertakings and local bodies, some University Departments, as also several scholars many knowledgeable individuals, non-official institutions and enterprises have been of help in a variety of ways ; Shri B. N. Ramamurthy, Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications and Shri M. S. Hiriyanniah, Deputy Director of Printing in charge of printing this work and their staff took a keen interest and extended close co-operation in meeting the several requirements for seeing this volume of special character through the press with speed and quality. We are highly thankful to all of them.

Further, our hearty gratitude is due to Dr. P. N. Chopra, Editor, Indian Gazetteers, and his staff of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Union Ministry of Education, New Delhi, for their role in planning and co-ordinating the work of prepa-

ration of District Gazetteers. They scrutinised the draft of the chapters of this volume with great care and made a number of helpful suggestions with a view to improving the standard and quality of the publication. It may be also added here that a part of the expenditure incurred on the preparation and printing of the District Gazetteers is being met by the Union Government.

The members of our staff, namely, Shriyuts N. Venkataswamy, Senior Editor, since retired, N. V. Ranganatha Rao, D. N. Nagabhushana Rao, B. S. Satyanarayana, M. B. Patil, M. Keshava Rao, N. Narsoji, P. Veerasetty and H. P. Srinivasamurthy, Editors, K. S. Narayanaswamy, Office Superintendent, S. Lakshminarayana Setty, C. R. Gadgoli, and Siddalingaiah, Investigators, M. N. Benhal, Proof-Reader-*cum*-Assistant and V. S. Manika, Proof-Reader-*cum*-Assistant since transferred, H. G. Gangaiah and S. R. Peethambaraiah, Assistants, C. S. Jayaram, Stenographer, V. K. Narayanaswamy and H. L. Anantha, typists since transferred, G. Bhanudas, Ramalinga and Muneer Ahmed, typists, and S. Ramachandrappa, Junior Assistant, who rendered concerted and sustained assistance are sincerely thanked.

Quality, comprehensiveness and thoroughness are of the highest value in an enduring reference volume of this special nature. A complex and formidable work of this magnitude, which is of abiding interest and importance to this State in particular and to the country in general, cannot be hustled through, but has to be done with historical and research methods, skill and maturity of a high order, versatility, integrated approach, prudence and circumspection, patient labour and meticulousness, by bringing to bear upon it a spirit of dedication. Administrators, public workers, researchers, journalists, writers, teachers, industrialists, professionals, general readers, *et al*, can find materials of immense interest in the volume. It is noteworthy that Documentation Centres abroad are preparing and issuing microfiche editions of old and new Indian Gazetteers, since these works constitute incomparable basic research literature and comprehensive ready sources for studies concerning India.

Seshadripuram,
BANGALORE-560 020,
22nd December 1977.

K. ABHISHANKAR,
Chief Editor,
Karnataka Gazetteer.

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BIDAR DISTRICT

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

BIDAR is the northern-most district of Karnataka. It is at present relatively a small district, being the remainder of a bigger one, parts of which were transferred to the neighbouring States with effect from the 1st of November 1956 when there was a States' reorganisation. Upto that date, the district was a part of the erstwhile Hyderabad State.

The Bidar area had a great past. It was the nucleus of some important royal dynasties which held sway in the ancient and medieval period, and witnessed several upheavals. In the 12th century A.D., it was the immediate scene of the rise of the *Sharana* (Veerashaiva) movement led by Basaveshvara, Allama Prabhu and others, which brought about a new epoch with far-reaching consequences in social, religious, literary, cultural and economic fields.

Origin of name

Bidar, the headquarters of the district, is an ancient town. There was a legendary association of the name 'Bidar' with 'Vidarbha' because of the similarity in the names. Now scholars have identified modern Berar (Varhad) with the ancient kingdom of Vidarbha. The name of the place appears to be derived from *bidaru* which means bamboo in English, and the place, which seems to have been noted for its bamboo clusters in the past, became known as 'Bidarooru' and then 'Bidare', 'Bidar', with reference to a place of this area, occurs in the 38th *sandhi* (chapter) of Lakkanna Dandesha's "Shivatatva Chintamani" which was composed in the 15th Century. 'Bidarooru', *i.e.*, *bidaru* (bamboo) +*ooru* (town) is repeatedly referred to in "Veerasangayyana Choupada" written about 1700 A.D by Channamallesha of Umbalige of the adjacent Gulbarga area. Veerasangayya, the hero of the story, is mentioned as the native of 'Bidarooru' (*vide Prabuddha--Karnataka*, Vol. 49, No. 4 (1968), pp. 75-99). Bidar town has even now Veerasangayya's

tomb which is venerated. It thus appears evident that the original name of the place was ' Bidarooru '. In Kannada, the place continues to be sometimes called ' Bidare '. A traditional tale says that the history of the place goes back to the days of the Mahabharata and that the present name ' Bidar ' is a shortened form of 'Viduranagara ', *i.e.*, the city of Vidura who figures as a personage of great wisdom in that celebrated epic. The place is also associated with the legendary story of Nala-Damayanti. It is also said to have been founded by a prince named Vidura (*see* also Chapter XIX).

Location

The district of Bidar is situated between 17°35′ and 18°25′ north latitudes and 76°42′ and 77°39′ east longitudes and lies in the extreme north of the State. Its maximum length from east to west is 93.4 kilometres and from north-east to south-west 115.2 kilometres.

General boundaries

The district is bounded on the east by the Nizamabad and Medak districts of the Andhra Pradesh State, on the north and the west by the Nanded and Osmanabad districts of the Maharashtra State, and on the south by the Gulbarga district of the Karnataka State.

Area and population

The total geographical area of the district as per the provisional figures computed by the Survey of India is 5,451 square kms., while the reporting area of the district for land-utilisation purposes, as worked out by the State Department of Survey Settlement and Land Records and local bodies, is 5,458 square kms. The slight difference is due to the different methods employed by them in measuring the area. The population of the district according to the 1971 census was 8,24,059 (4,19,812 males and 4,04,247 females) as against 6,63,172 (3,36,480 males and 3,26,692 females) in 1961, thus registering a decennial growth rate of 24.26 per cent. In area, it occupies the seventeenth place among the 19 districts of the State, while in population also it has the same rank. It accounts for 2.84 per cent of the total area and 2.81 per cent of the total population of the State and its density of population works out to 151 per square km. getting the tenth place in this respect among the districts of the State (as in 1971).

History of the District as an administrative unit

In the third century B.C., the dominions of the great Maurya king Ashoka had included the whole of the Deccan, reaching out to the Chitradurga area in further south where some of his edicts were discovered. After the Mauryas, the Satavahanas established their suzerainty over the Deccan. The next dynasty of great importance was that of the Chalukyas of Badami who rose to power in the sixth century A.D. They held sway over extensive regions south of the river Narmada. About the middle of the 8th century, the Chalukyas were displaced by the Rashtrakutas who reigned for over two centu-

ries with their capital at Manyakheta, now called Malkhed, in the neighbouring district of Gulbarga. In 973 A.D., the Chalukyas regained their sovereignty and ruled with their capital at Manyakheta at first and then at Kalyana (now called Basavakalyan). They were succeeded for a few years by the Kalachuryas who were the feudatories of the Chalukyas and they too had their capital at Kalyana. After their short-lived regime ended about 1184 A.D., the Chalukyas reobtained a semblance of power and survived upto 1200 A.D.

Thereafter, the territory was overrun and occupied by the Sevunas (Yadavas) of Devagiri. They came into conflict with the Hoysalas of Dorasamudra and the Kakatiyas of Warangal. In 1294 A.D., Alaud-din Khilji, the ambitious nephew of Jalalud-din (the Sultan of Delhi), carried out an unauthorised military expedition against the Sevunas and subdued them. In 1296 A.D., he killed his uncle treacherously and proclaimed himself king. In 1318 A.D., the Sevuna ruler raised the banner of revolt which was crushed and the rule of his dynasty was eliminated. The Kakatiyas of Warangal were suppressed and deprived of their power in 1323 A.D. by Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq and the entire Deccan including the Bidar was annexed to his kingdom About the middle of the 14th century, the officers of the Sultan stationed in the Deccan rebelled and this resulted in the establishment of the Bahamani dynasty in 1347 A.D. at Gulbarga. There was frequent warfare between the Bahamanis and the Vijayanagara kingdom. About 1429 A.D., the Bahamanis shifted their capital to Bidar which was strategically stronger and had a better climate. In 1430 A.D., Ahmad Shah Bahamani took steps to develop the city of Bidar, and its fort was rebuilt. After the break-up of the Bahamani kingdom in 1527 A.D., Bidar became the capital of the Barid Shahis who exercised power upto about 1619 A.D. On the conquest of the Deccan by Aurangzeb in the 17th century, the Bidar area became a part of the Mughul empire. Asaf Jah, a Mughul general, was appointed the Subedar of the Deccan in 1713 A.D. He had the title of "Nizam-ul-Mulk" and founded the house of the Nizams of Hyderabad. The Hyderabad State ruled by this dynasty, included the Bidar area also and its rule lasted upto 1948.

Territorial adjustments

Prior to 1905, the Bidar district consisted of the taluks of (1) Bidar, (2) Kohir, (3) Janawada, (4) Aurad, (5) Udgir, (6) Ahmedpur and (7) Nilanga. The Janawada and Ahmedpur taluks formed parts of the *Sarf-e-Khas* Estate (the crown lands). Their administration was supervised by the Government and the revenue was made over to the Nizam as his personal income. There were also *Paigah* and *Jagir* villages of Vikhar-ul-Umra, Asmanjahi,

Khurshidjahi, and Kalyani and Devni Estates.. Their hereditary chiefs administered them under the over-all control and supervision of the State Government. In 1901, the total extent of the district was 4,168 sq. miles (10,795 sq. kms.) with 1,457 villages including 891 *Jagir* villages. In 1905, when the Gulbarga Division was formed, the Bidar district was included in it. In that year, the Kohir and Aurad taluks were abolished and their areas were merged in Bidar and Janawada taluks respectively. Consequently, the district comprised five instead of seven taluks. In 1922, the Gulbarga Division was abolished and seven years later, *i.e.*, in 1929, it was restored, and continued until 1948, when it was again done away with.

Under the Hyderabad Jagir Abolition Act of 1950, the district was reconstituted with the nine taluks of (1) Bidar, (2) Bhalki, (3) Humnabad, (4) Aurad, (5) Nilanga, (6) Ahmedpur, (7) Udgir, (8) Zahirabad and (9) Narayanakhed. As a result, the area of the Janawada taluk was merged in the adjoining taluks of Bidar, Aurad and Bhalki. The Bhalki, Aurad, Humnabad, Zahirabad and Narayanakhed taluks were newly formed out of the ex-*Paigah* and ex-*Jagir* villages of Vikar-ul-Umra, Asmanjahi, Khurshidjahi, Kalyani and Devni Estates. With the reorganisation of States on the 1st of November 1956, the district was reduced to four taluks, namely, Bidar, Bhalki, Humnabad and Aurad, as the Zahirabad and Narayanakhed taluks were transferred to Andhra Pradesh, and Udgir, Ahmedpur and Nilanga taluks were included in the then Bombay State. In 1956, the total extent of the district was 5,369.3 sq. kms. The Bidar district became a part of the Gulbarga Division again when on the 1st of November 1956, a new Division with Gulbarga as its headquarters was formed including therein the entire area which came from the ex-Hyderabad State into the new Mysore State (which was later renamed Karnataka). There were only four taluks in the district upto 1965 when a new taluk was formed with Basavakalyan as its headquarters. At this time, several changes were made in the territorial jurisdiction of taluks except in the case of the Aurad taluk. They were as indicated below :

(1) *Basavakalyan taluk.*—This taluk was formed by the transfer of 89 villages and Kalyana (now called Basavakalyan) town from Humnabad taluk and 25 villages from Bhalki taluk.

(2) *Bhalki taluk.*— From this taluk, 25 villages were transferred to the new Basavakalyan taluk, 12 villages were transferred to Humnabad taluk and one village by name Aliabad was included in this taluk by transfer from Bidar taluk.

(3) *Bidar taluk*.— Twenty-two villages of this taluk were transferred to Humnabad taluk and one village (Aliabad) to Bhalki taluk.

(4) *Humnabad taluk*.— From this taluk, 89 villages and Kalyani (now called Basavakalyan) town were transferred to the new taluk of Basavakalyan. Further, 22 villages from Bidar taluk and 12 villages from Bhalki were transferred to this taluk. (*see* also General Appendices).

Since 1965, there have been five taluks, namely, Aurad, Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Bidar and Humnabad. The reporting area for land utilisation purposes (as worked out by the State Department of Survey Settlement and Land Records and local bodies) of the five taluks, the number of villages in each taluk and the population of each taluk (as in 1971) are given in the following table :

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*	*Area in square kms.*	*No. of inhabited villages*	*Population as per 1971 census*
1	Aurad	1,228.6	147	1,43,681
2	Basavakalyan	1,202.1	111	1,74,700
3	Bhalki	1,113 8	121	1,56,443
4	Bidar	925 3	131	1,‹0,849
5	Humnabad	988.2	81	1,58,386
	Total	5,458.0	591	8,24,059

All the five taluks constitute a revenue Sub-Division with an Assistant Commissioner in charge of it. The taluks are sub-divided into revenue circles (*hoblis*), and there were 15 such circles till the formation of the Basavakalyan taluk in 1965. Now there are 20 revenue circles, each taluk having six such circles. The subjoined statement gives the number and names of the previous and present revenue circles under each taluk :

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*As in 1965 (before changes)*		*As in 1975*	
		No. of Circles	*Names of Circles*	*No. of Circles*	*Names of Circles*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Aurad	3	Aurad Shambeli Torna	6	Aurad Santhpur Chintaki Kamalnagar Kushnur Dabka

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Basavakalyan		(Taluk newly formed in 1965)	6	Basavakalyan Rajeshwar Matala Mudbi Kohinoor Hulsoor
3	Bhalki	4	Bhalki Halbarga Hulsoor Kumarchincholli	6	Bhalki Halbarga Khatak Chincholli Lakhangaon Nittur Saigaon
4	Bidar	4	Bidar Janawada Madaknalli Nirna	6	Bidar North Bidar South Bagdal Janawada Kamthana Manhalli
5	Humnabad	4	Humnabad Chitaguppa Kalyani Ladwanti	6	Humnabad Bimalkheda Chitaguppa Dubulgundi Hallikhed (B) Nirna
	Total	15		30	

Topography

Natural divisions

The entire district forms a part of the Deccan trap and is made up mostly of solidified lava. The tropical soil found here proceeds from compact hard black basaltic rocks. The northern part of the district is characterised by expanses of level, treeless surface, punctuated here and there by flat and undulating hillocks, black soil, basaltic rocks and some lower belts following the main rivers. The southern half of the district is a high plateau about 715 metres above the sea level and is well drained. The average elevation of the district is between 579.5 to 610 metres above mean sea level. Alluvial deposits are also normally found along the banks of the Manjra river and its main tributaries. It may be said that the district has broadly two natural divisions, namely, red soil belt and black soil belt.

Water Resources

Rivers

The district falls under two distinct river basins—the Godavari basin covering about 4,411 square kilometres (1,703 square miles) of area, of which the Manjra river basin covers 1,989 sq. kms. of area and the Karanja river basin 2,422 sq. kms. and the Krishna

basin covering about 585 sq. kms. (226 sq. miles) of area of which the Mullamari river basin covers 249 sq. kms. and the Gandori-*nala* basin 336 sq. kms. The main river of the district is the Manjra which is a tributary of the Godavari. The Karanja, which is a tributary of the Manjra, is another important river of the district. The rivulets flowing in the district are the Mullamari, the Manik Nagar-*nala*, the Chulki-*nala*, the Madhura-*nala*, etc. None of them is large enough for navigation. The seasonal floods are not so intense as to cause any havoc.

Manjra river

The Manjra rises in the Balaghat range of hills in Bhir district of Maharashtra State at an altitude of 823 metres above mean sea level and flows in a south easterly direction upto Sangareddy district of Andhra Pradesh and thereafter runs in a northerly direction and joins the Godavari. The total distance traversed by this river is about 700 kms. of which a length of about 167 kms. is in Bidar district. The river enters this district near Tugaon Halsi village of Bhalki taluk and leaves the district at Chillergi village of Bidar taluk. The Manjra is of vital importance to the arid region of Bidar district through which it runs forming a boundary for the Aurad taluk in the north and for the Bhalki and Bidar taluks in the south.

Karanja river

The Karanja takes its birth near Kohir village of Zahirabad taluk of Sangareddy district of Andhra Pradesh. It enters the district near Bhangoor village and joins the Manjra near Narda-sangam village in Bhalki taluk. The river flows from the south-east to the north-west through the taluks of Bidar, Humnabad and Bhalki. The distance covered by this river in Bidar district is about 80 kms. Across the Karanja river, a dam is being constructed near Byalhalli, a village about 29 kms. from Bidar town on the Bidar-Gulbarga road.

Mullamari river

The Mullamari rises near Matala village in Basavakalyan taluk in Bidar district and flows from north-west to south-east direction for a length of 46.50 kms. in Bidar district. Thereafter, it flows in Gulbarga district and then joins the Kagna river, a tributary of the Bhima which is a major tributary of the Krishna river. In order to harness the waters of this river, a medium-sized irrigation project is proposed at Kherda (B) in Basavakalyan taluk for providing irrigation facilities in parts of Bidar and Gulbarga districts.

Manik Nagar-nala

The Manik Nagar-*nala* is a tributary of the Karanja river in the Godavari basin. It has its origin near Gunatirthawadi in Basava-kalyan taluk. It flows from west to east for a length of 40 kms. from its origin, till it joins the Karanja river. A medium sized irrigation project is proposed between Humnabad and Hudgi for providing irrigation facilities from this *nala*.

Chulki-nala

The Chulki-*nala* is a tributary of the Karanja river in the Godavari basin. It has its origin near Ramatirthawadi village of Basavakalyan taluk. It flows for a distance of about 40 kms. from west to north till it joins the Karanja near Inchur village of Bhalki taluk.

Madhura-nala

The Madhura-*nala* is a tributary of the Karanja river in the Godavari basin. It has its origin near Khanapur village in Bhalki taluk. It flows in the south-east direction and joins the Karanja near Barur village. The total length of this *nala* within the confines of the district is about 40 kms.

Hallikhed-nala

The Hallikhed-*nala* originates near Gorta (B) village in Basavakalyan taluk. It flows for a length of about 32 kms. in east-ward direction in Basavakalyan and Humnabad taluks and joins the Manik Nagar-*nala* near Markhal village of Humnabad taluk.

Springs

There are some natural springs in the vicinity of Bidar town, called Nanak-*Jhira*, Narasimha-*Jhira* and Papanash. All these three places are looked upon as sacred by the devout who believe that their waters cure some physical ailments also.

Mineral Resources

Geology

The district is entirely covered by the Deccan-trap flows of tertiary period. The Deccan traps are composed of horizontal flows of basaltic lava. They generally form flat-topped hillocks and terrace-like features. The physical characteristics of individual flows show considerable variations. Some flows are hard and massive, while others are weathered, soft and friable. This character has resulted in a terraced landscape, suddenly ending in steep escarpment. The traps are seen generally 618.7 metres above mean sea level. They are jointed and show characteristic spheroidal weathering, leaving massive hard cores. Columnar jointing is predominantly developed in these rocks, besides horizontal joints which impart to the rock a bedded appearance. The top layers of the Deccan trap in parts of Bidar and Humnabad taluks are altered to reddish vesicular laterite, forming extensive undulating plateau.

Laterite

Laterite, in Bidar, is generally seen 618.7 metres above mean sea level. It overlies the Deccan traps generally from 18 to 24 metres in thickness. It is highly porous, soft and can be cut into blocks and dressed in the form of bricks. It is this property which has given it the name 'Laterite' (in Latin, *later* means a brick). Many of the buildings in Bidar, Humnabad and Basavakalyan taluks are built with laterite. The quarried rock darkens on

exposure and develops a glaze of limonite. The hard compact variety grades downwards into comparatively soft yellow brown laterite. The cavities in the horizon are filled with clay material ranging in colour from buff to grey. The soft yellow brown laterite grades downwards into variegated clays and lithomarge. Certain section in this zone contains streaks and pockets of white clay.

The laterite, on account of its high porosity, functions as reservoir rock. A good percentage of rain seeps underground and gets stored in the underlying clay horizons. On account of the highly porous nature of the rock, the ground-water level is deep and wells have to be sunk to depths of 21.34 to 24.38 metres to tap the water-level and to obtain sufficient quantities. Natural springs too occur at the base of the laterite scrap.

Minerals

The Bidar district is poor in economic or industrial minerals. The minerals found in the area are bauxite, kaolin and red ochre. Some building materials are also found in the district.

Bauxite

A deposit of highly siliceous bauxite clay, containing about 35 to 40 per cent alumina, has been located about three kms. to the south of Basavakalyan. Similar occurrences are noticed to the south of Mankhed of Basavakalyan taluk, west of Chatnalli, south-west of Atwal and Kamthana villages of Bidar taluk. The deposit at Mankhed extends over a length of 400 metres and its thickness is about five metres. Occurrence of aluminous laterite is found near Sastapur, Atlapur, Talbhog, Nirgudi, Narayanapur and Tipranth. The deposits are found to occur in contours between 620 to 640 metres and occur in patches. The thickness of the individual patches does not exceed three metres.

Kaolin

A large deposit of kaolin is located near Kamthana village. The deposit occurs in narrow patches, beneath a laterite capping of 12 to 18 metres. The clay bed is about one metre in thickness and covers an area of fifty hectares. About 25,000 tonnes of good kaolinic clay are estimated to be available from the area. The clay is white in colour, free from gritty material and exhibits good plasticity. The deposit is worked by the holder of a mining lease and the annual production is 800 to 1,000 tonnes of white clay. Similar clays are located near Rajeshwar, Rajola and Kankatta villages.

Red Ochre

Red ochre deposits are found near Sirsi and Aurad villages, situated about fifteen kms. to the west of Bidar town. The deposits occur in the form of beds and are found beneath a thick capping of laterite, ranging in thickness from eight to ten metres. The red ochre in both the localities is of good quality and the one near

Aurad is better than that of Sirsi area. The ochre is worked by the local villagers for colour washing of floors and walls.

Building materials

Hard massive trap rock and laterite constitute the chief building stones of the district.

Earth tremors

Seismologically, the district lies in an area of lower intensity when compared to the extra peninsular India. As per the available information, two tremors have been recorded in the district. A shock of IV MM intensity and 3.7 magnitude was recorded and felt at Humnabad in 1934. Another shock of IV MM intensity and 3.7 magnitude was felt in October 1956 at Bhalki. Apart from the above recorded tremors, very feeble earth tremors were experienced around Halbarga village in Bhalki taluk. These tremors, which were probably rated at III and IV MM intensity sealed, were felt between 14th October and 6th November 1956. During this period, rumbling sounds were heard. Even though the district rests on hard, dense and compact basaltic rock, it is not completely aseismic. The area has experienced very feeble and localised tremors which were few and far in between.

Ground water

Ground water is present under the grounds in the voids of rocks and soil. The development of some areas in this district for industrial and agricultural purposes depends, to a considerable extent, on systematic exploitation of ground water. A separate Ground Water Cell was created in the State Department of Mines and Geology in 1960 with a view to carrying out systematic studies and to collect basic data. Ground water occurs in the district under water-table conditions and under sub-artesian conditions and is recharged mainly through rainfall. Rain water percolates rapidly in laterite regions and gets stored above the hard Deccan traps.

Generally, the water-table in the district ranges from three to 12 metres below surface. The fluctuation of water-table is more in laterite areas where the water-table goes upto 18 metres, but during the rainy season, it would be from three to five metres and the wells in some low-lying areas may overflow. The water-table in basalt areas ranges from three to ten metres. There is a considerable number of wells (both irrigation and drinking) in the district. In March 1974, there were 13,012 wells in the district, of which there were 1,187 in Aurad, 3,044 in Basavakalyan, 1,245 in Bhalki, 3,321 in Bidar and 4,215 in Humnabad taluks.

Recharge and discharge

The main source of recharge is through precipitation and to some extent through the influent streams during floods and through water used for irrigation. It is estimated that 10 per cent except in Aurad and Bhalki taluks where it is only 5 per cent of the annual

rainfall would contribute to ground-water recharge, because a large portion is lost through surface run-off, and percolation is reduced since the black soil overlies the basalt rock. The discharge takes place by drawal of water from wells in various ways. Figures of annual recharge and discharge and of feasible additional wells are given below :

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Total extent in sq. kms.	Annual Recharge in mm³	Annual Discharge in mm³	Scope for additional no. of wells
1	Aurad	1,228.6	70.95	2.86	2,600
2	Basavakalyan	1,202.1	65.65	39.37	1,550
3	Bhalki	1,113.8	59.40	9.06	1,660
4	Bidar	925.3	78.98	48.04	1,600
5	Humnabad	988.2	87.50	41.80	1,800
	Total	5,458.0	362.48	141.13	9,210

Bore wells

There were only three bore wells till 1971. By 1975, there were about 376 bore wells sunk mostly for purpose of domestic water supply. The taluk-wise number of bore wells are given below :—

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of bore wells
1	Aurad	40
2	Basavakalyan	106
3	Bhalki	70
4	Bidar	80
5	Humnabad	80
	Total	376

Only a few bore wells are being used for agricultural purposes. The bore wells sunk were taken to depths ranging from 20 to 70 metres. There are a few bore wells which are yielding more than 5,000 gph. and the highest yield recorded is 20,000 gph. and 17,000 gph. The bore well sunk at Hallikhed (K) is in the yield of 20,000 gph. (1 gallon : 4.54 litres), and is of artesian condition and is overflowing. The over-flow is about 3,000 gallons per hour. There is good scope for tapping ground water by deep bore wells in the district.

FORESTS

The existing forests of Bidar district are all man-made without any exception. The land was very fertile centuries ago and there were good forests and big game. Royal hunters used to frequent

this area for big game hunting. Ravages of wars and continuous tramplings by men and animals as also dumping of huge quantities of ammunition and other poisonous material on the ground depleted the flora as also the fauna. In the past, the forests were also gradually destroyed by the people in their persistent efforts to clear the lands for cultivation of foodgrains and for grazing of their cattle and by felling trees for fuel and timber. The top soil being shallow in most parts of the district on account of lateritic formations, the flora of higher order cannot easily thrive. Selecting the best of the available pockets spread in various parts of the district, the Forest Department is making efforts to recapture the lost green glory as far as possible.

The forests in Bidar district as they exist today are of the mixed dry deciduous type, consisting of large stretches of open scrub jungle. The rainfall is sometimes erratic and inadequate in the area. The district has dry tropical climate. The conditions of drought during some years and extreme heat of the summer season in certain parts make profitable and active regeneration of forests very difficult. The total forest area of the district, as in 1971, was 13,825.8 hectares. Of this, Humnabad taluk had the largest area of 6839.3 hectares, followed by Bidar 4320.8 hectares, Basavakalyan 1727.2 hectares, Bhalki 817.1 hectares and Aurad 121.4 hectares. According to the Divisional Forest Officer, Bidar, about 3,238 hectares of land was stated to have been brought under forests upto the end of 1974-75 through afforestation of waste lands and the like programmes. A separate Forest Division was formed for Bidar district in 1974 and some parts of Chincholli taluk of Gulbarga district was included in it. The revenue of this Forest Division for the year 1974-75 was Rs. 2,37,367.

FLORA

The weeds and climbers found in the forests of the district are not of much economic value. Some different types of grass which grow in the area are not of nutrient type for the cattle and, therefore, are more useful for thatching roofs of huts and houses. The minor forest produce consists of *tupra* (*beedi*) leaves, Rousa-grass, *Seetaphal*, honey and wax, tamarind and mango fruits. The most common shrubs are *bikke* (Gardenia gummifera, Linn), *gotti* or *challe* (Zizyphus xylopyra, Willd) and *Seetaphal* (Anona squamosa, Linn) and they are mostly used for fencing the fields. The following are the main tree species found in the district, all of which have been classified generally as belonging to the third class.

Acacia arabica, Willd (*Jali* or *Babul*).—The wood of this tree yields a gum and is of pale-red colour, turning darker on exposure.

The wood becomes very durable when seasoned in water. It is used for preparing spokes for wheels of country-carts, rice-pounders and ploughs.

Tamarindus indica, Linn (*Hunase*).—The tamarind fruit is mostly used in food preparations. The seeds are also roasted and eaten. The heartwood of the tree is very hard and durable. The wood is used as fuel and for preparing cart-wheels, etc.

Butea frondosa, Roxb (*Muttuga*).—A kind of red gum is obtained from the bark of this tree. The flowers are used to prepare a red juice used in Holi festival. The wood of this tree is of little value.

Anogeissus latifolia, Wall (*Dindiga*).—The tree is mostly used as fuel and for making charcoal. The heartwood of the tree is small, purplish-brown and very hard. The sapwood is yellowish in colour. The wood has a tendency to split while seasoning. The gum of this tree is used by calico printers for dyeing purposes.

Hardwickia binata, Roxb (*Kamara*).—This is one of the most durable timbers used in construction work. The heartwood is close-grained, dark and ringed with purple. The young shoots and leaves are used as fodder.

In addition to the above species, *huragalu* (Chloroxylon swietenia, DC.), *bandarike* (Dodonaea viscosa, Linn), *ala* (Ficus benghalensis, Linn), *arali* (Ficus religlosa, Linn), *atti* (Ficus glomerata, Roxb) and *shisham* (Dalbergia sissoo, Roxb) are also found in the district to a little extent. The scientific names and local names of the flora found in the district are given below :

Scientific name	*Local name*
Acacia arabica, Willd	Jali or Babui
Anogeissus latifolia, Wall	Dindiga
Anona squamosa, Linn	Seetaj hal
Butea frondosa, Roxb	Muttuga
Chloroxylon swietenia, DC.	Huragalu
Dalbergia sissoo, Roxb	Shisham or Biridi
Dodanaea viscosa, Linn	Bandarike
Diospyros melanoxylon, Roxb	Tupra
Ficus beng(h)alensis, Linn	Ala
Ficus glomerata, Roxb or Ficus racemosa, Linn.	Atti
Ficus religiosa, Linn	Arali
Gardenia gummifera, Linn	Bikke
Hardwickia binata, Roxb	Kamara
Mangifera indica, Linn	Mavu
Tamarindus indica, Linn	Hunase
Zizyphus-Xylocarpa, Willd	Challe

FAUNA

The scantiness of forests accounts for almost a total absence of denizens of the forests that can be said to belong to the big game variety. There is no tiger, but an occassional leopard may be seen far from human habitation in Khanapur jungle. Wolves are found in the craggy portions of the undulating forest. Curiously enough, there are not many jackals. As many as 30 varieties of bats are found in the district. Herds of small deer appear during winter. There are past records of the occurrence of four horned antelopes in the district but they are not existing at present. *Simpi-billis* are found near Kasimpur village in Bidar taluk. Among the game birds, partridge and quail may be seen near the tanks in winter. Along the rivers and streams may be seen wild ducks, teal and water fowl.

The more important among the domesticated animals are the buffalo, the cow, the sheep, the goat and the camel. The milk yield of the cattle is fairly heavy. The camel serves as a mode of transport at many places in the district. There is some population of horses and ponies of an indeterminate breed. The poultry consists mostly of the country variety. The Animal Husbandry Department has taken some steps for propagation of improved breeds like White Leghorn and the Rhode Island Red. The scientific names and their English equivalents of the fauna found in the district are given below :

Scientific name	*English equivalent*
Mammals	
Bandicota bengalensis (Gray)	Lesser bandicoot rat
Bandicota indica (Bechstein)	Large bandicoot rat
Bos indicus	Cow
Bubalus bubalis	Buffalo
Camelus dromedarius	Camel
Canis aureus (Linnaeus)	Asiatic jackal
Canis lupus	Wolf
Capra (Sp)	Goat
Cervus (duvauceli devaucolli (bara singha)	Deer
Chiroptera	Flying mammals (bats)
Cuon alpinus (Pallas)	Dhole, red dog or Indian wild dog
Equus caballus	Horse
Felis chaus (Guldenstaedt)	Jungle cat
Funambulus palmarum (Linnaeus)	Indian palm squirrel
Funambulus Pennanti (Wroughton)	Northern palm squirrel
Lepus nigricollis (Cuvier)	Indian hare, black-naped hare
Manis crassicaudata (Gray)	Indian Pangolin

Scientific name	*English equivalent*
Melursus ursinus (Shaw)	Sloth bear
Mus booduga (Gray)	Little Indian field mouse
Mus musculus (Linnaeus)	House mouse
Mus Platythrix (Bennett)	Indian brown-spiny mouse
Ovis (Sp)	Sheep
Panthera pardus (Sp)	Leopard
Presbytis entellus (Dufresne)	Langur
Rattus rattus (Linnaeus)	Common house rat
Suncus etruscus (Savi)	Savi's pygmy shrew
Suncus murinus (Linnaeus)	House shrew
Sus scrofa (Linnaeus)	Wild boar
Tatera indica (Hardwicke)	Indian gerbil
Vandeleuria oleracea (Bennett)	Indian long-tailed tree mouse
Reptiles	
Calotes versicolor (Daudin)	Common garden lizard
Hemidactylus brooki (Gray)	Common house gecko
Hemidactylus giganteus (Stoliczka)	Giant gecko
Typhlops braminus (Daudin)	Common blind snake

Wild life preservation

There are no wild life sanctuaries, bird sanctuaries or national parks in the district. Some steps have been taken by the Forest Department for the preservation of wild life. No shooting is permitted inside the reserved forests and the movements of "trigger-happy" persons outside the reserved forests are also watched in order to prevent poaching. The improvement of the growing stock inside the reserved forests also helps the wild animals to thrive there.

CLIMATE

The climate of this district is characterised by general dryness throughout the year except during the south-west monsoon season. The summer season is from about the middle of February to about the first week of June. This is followed by the south-west monsoon season which continues till the end of September. The months of October and November constitute the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season. The cold season is from December to the middle of February.

Temperature

There is a meteorological observatory in the district at Bidar. The records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the meteorological conditions prevailing in the district. Temperature begins to decrease from about the end of November. December is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 27.3°C (81.1°F) and the mean daily minimum at 16.4°C (61.5°F).

during the cold season, temperatures may sometimes go down to about 3°C (37.4°F). From about the middle of February, both day and night temperatures begin to increase rapidly. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 38.8°C (101.8°F) and the mean daily minimum at 25.8°C (78.4°F). During the summer, on some days, the day temperature rises above 40°C (104.0°F). The heat is sometimes very trying. However, there is welcome relief when thunder showers occur in the afternoon on some days. With the advance of the south-west monsoon into the district by about the first or second week of June, the day temperatures go down appreciably. With the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon by about the first week of October, there is a slight rise in the day temperature, but night temperature steadily decreases. After October, both day and night temperatures decrease progressively. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Bidar was 43.3°C (109.9°F) on the 8th of May 1931 and the lowest minimum was 2.8°C (37.0°F) on the 16th of December 1919.

Humidity

Relative humidities are high during the south-west monsoon season being between 65 and 75 per cent. The summer is the driest part of the year, when the relative humidities in the afternoons are between 30 and 40 per cent.

Cloudiness

During the south-west monsoon season, skies are generally moderate to heavily clouded and overcast on some days. Cloudiness decreases during the post-monsoon season. During the rest of the year, the skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds

Winds are generally moderate in strength with some increase in force during the latter half of the summer season and the monsoon season. Winds blow mostly from directions between south-west and north-west in the south-west monsoon season. In the post-monsoon season, winds blow predominantly from directions between north and east During the cold season, winds are variable in directions, winds between north and west directions being rare During the summer, they are from the south-west to north-west in the mornings, while they are from directions mostly between north and east in the afternoons.

Special weather phenomena

While cyclonic storms seldom pass through the district, some of the post-monsoon storms from the Bay of Bengal become diffuse after crossing the coast and in their passage westwards affect the district and its neighbourhood causing heavy rain. Thunderstorms occur frequently during the summer season and some of them are accompanied with hail. Rain at the period of the onset and withdrawal of south-west monsoon is often accompanied with thunder.

RAINFALL

The details of the rainfall are given in tables I. II. and III. The average annual rainfall at Bidar is 907.5 mm (35.73"). About 81 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the period from June to September, September being the rainiest month. Considering the general rainfall pattern in the region, it is seen that rainfall in the district generally increases from the south-west towards the north-east. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is large, and the district is liable to droughts. During the period from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall which was 177 per cent of the normal occurred in 1949, while the lowest which was only 48 per cent occurred in 1929. Annual rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred in twelve years out of 45 years for which data are available during the period (1901-1950). During the same period, two and three consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once each at Bidar. It will be seen from table II that the annual rainfall at Bidar was between 700 and 1200 mm (27.56" and 47.24") in 28 years out of 45. On an average, there were 52 rainy days (*i.e.*, days with rainfall of 2.5 mm - 10 cents - or more) in a year at Bidar during the period. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at Bidar was 245.9 mm (9.68") on 31st July 1955.

TABLE I

Normals and extremes of Rainfall in Bidar District (1901 to 1958)

Station	*No. of years of data*		*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apr.*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Annual*	*Annual rainfall as % of normal and year***		*Heaviest rainfall *in 24 hours*	
																Highest	*Lowest*	*Amount (mm)*	*Date*
Bidar	46	a	5.6	9.4	11.9	25.4	25.1	126.5	206 3	166.6	238.8	59.4	26.7	5.8	907.5	177 (1949)	48 (1929)	245.9	July 31 1955
		b	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.1	2.4	7.4	11.6	10.1	10.7	3.6	1.6	0.4	52.3				

(*a*) Normal rainfall in mm. (*b*) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).

* Based on all available data upto 1958. ** Years are given in brackets.

Source : The Deputy Director General of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Poona.

TABLE II

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in Bidar District (Data 1901-1950)

Range in mm.	*No. of years*	*Range in mm.*	*No. of years*
401—500	1	1101—1200	3
501—600	3	1201—1300	5
601—700	6	1301—1400	1
701—800	6	1401—1500	0
801—900	7	1501—1600	0
901-1000	9	1601—1700	1
1001—1100	3		

Statement showing the annual rainfall recorded in various raingauge statons in Bidar district during the period from 1951 to 1975

(in millimetres)

Name of raingauge Station	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Aurad taluk													
Santhpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1027.4	884.4	966.1	741.3	1018.5	881.3	899.1
Bhalki taluk													
Bhalki	..	..	..	..	..	..	981.7	1118.0	1134.5	763.0	1006.9	1242.3	1114.9
Bidar taluk													
Bidar Observatory	833.4	840.7	1001.3	947.9	1558.8	1331.5	1058.2	1125.8	982.0	787.9	859.6	1247.8	1051.7
Humnabad taluk													
Humnabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	875.5	951.9	876.9	625.8	960.1	1060.4	1253.6

TABLE III—(concld.)

(in millimetres)

Name of raingauge station	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Aurad Taluk												
Aurad	..	..	..	..	..	..	1067.1	807.1	432.1	862.6	872.2	1034.3
Kamalnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	970 6	514 2	361.2	920.8	820.5	1063.8
Santhpur	785.2	698.2	539 5	857 4	634.9	675 3	1172.2	740.9	460.3	947.1	903.0	957.2
Basavakalyan taluk												
Basavakalyan	..	..	..	..	497.0	611.3	598 7	476 1	295.6	730.1	708.1	757 3
Bhalki taluk												
Bhalki	823.3	737.9	813 6	880.6	811.6	838.4	937.0	728 5	369.5	867.1	647.9	1021.3
Bhalki Seed Farm	..	..	..	..	..	..	1049.8	734 3	409.8	883 2	657.6	977.6
Khudawandpur	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	1255.0
Warwatti-Kalyan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	968.4
Bidar taluk												
Bidar (Taluk Office)	..	..	..	..	..	..	935.0	549.0	456.0	744.0	706.5	1203.3
Bidar Observatory	1209 4	690.7	714.2	671 4	642.2	896.8	1080 5	674 0	627.6	902.3	812.8	1330.6
Bhangoor	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	565.9	333.9	677.6	719.0	1066.5
Kadwad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1239.0
Humnabad taluk												
Humnabad	1032.8	699 3	852.1	1036.0	711.4	741.1	993.8	705.5	352.0	837.0	788.0	915.5
Hudgi Seed Farm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	513.5	273.4	685.1	780.4	1139.3
Chitaguppa	..	..	..	..	..	..	692.5	518.6	216.1	882.7	825.0	1068.4
Hallikhed 'B'	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	819.5	1207.4

Note: Some raingauge stations were started newly. Figures are given wherever available.
Source: State Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

TABLE IV

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity

BIDAR

Month	*Mean Daily Maximum Temperature*	*Mean Daily Minimum Temperature*	*Highest Maximum ever recorded*		*Lowest Minimum ever recorded*		*Relative Humidity*	
	°C	°C	°C	*Date*	°C	*Date*	0830 %	1730* %
January	28.6	16.8	33.9	1925 Jan. 30	3.9	1901 Jan. 5	62	39
February	31.2	18.6	37.2	1926 Feb. 27	9.4	1950 Feb. 11	53	34
March	34.9	22.2	41.7	1910 Mar. 19	12.8	1925 Mar. 2	45	31
April	37.1	24.6	42.2	1946 Apr. 30	12.2	1918 Apr. 30	48	36
May	38.8	25.8	43.3	1931 May 8	6.7	1918 May 12	51	36
June	33.6	22.7	42.8	1953 June 7	10.0	1918 June 2	73	58
July	29.2	21.3	36.1	1924 July 1	11.1	1900 July 31	84	68
August	29.0	21.1	36.1	1924 Aug. 16	9.4	1900 Aug. 15	84	67
September	28.8	21.1	36.7	1924 Sep. 23	8.9	1918 Sep. 24	83	69
October	29.8	20.8	36.7	1901 Oct. 26	8.3	1900 Oct. 24	69	51
November	28.1	18.2	36.1	1918 Nov. 6	6 1	1900 Nov. 9	62	46
December	27.3	16.4	32.8	1923 Dec. 2	2.8	1918 Dec. 16	62	40
Annual	31.4	20.8	..	..	..	..	65	48

* Hours I.S.T.

TABLE V

Mean Wind Speed in km/hr.

BIDAR

January	*February*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*August*	*September*	*October*	*November*	*December*	*Annual*
10.5	10.5	10 6	10 9	13.4	20.6	22.9	18.2	13.0	8.0	9.3	9.3	13.2

TABLE VI

Special Weather Phenomena

BIDAR

Mean No. of days with	*Jan.*	*Feb,*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*August*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Annual*
Thunder	0.3	1.1	3.4	2.4	3.5	3.9	1.0	1.8	3.1	1.5	0.2	0.2	22.4
Hail	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Dust-Storm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Squall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fog	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL excavations carried out in several parts of the Deccan have established that early man lived in the Godavari, Bhima and Krishna Basins right from the hunting and fruit-gathering stages. In the Bidar district, some neolithic flakes, cores, artefacts, etc., came to light in the north-western and of the Bidar fort and also near Chamkora, Papanash, Aliabad and behind the tomb of Bibi Bandagi [1]. At Algwai about 6½ kms. from Chillargi on the opposite bank of the Manjra river in Bidar district, a few cairns were found in a megalithic site a few decades back. The neolithic sites are considered to belong to the period from 2500 B.C. to 1000 B.C. More than a hundred years back, some prehistoric remains were investigated at Jewargi near Ferozabad situated on the Bhima in the adjoining district of Gulbarga. Some circle-graves of the iron age, which is now thought to have begun about 1000 B.C., were found there. Sites of this type are found in a large number in the Deccan. Later a hand-axe of limestone was discovered at Yedehalli in the same district. **Prehistory**

Recently more than a hundred sites pertaining to palaeolithic, mesolithic and neolithic cultural phases have been examined in the Gulbarga district. Round about Hunsgi, within a radius of two kilometres, several prehistoric spots belonging to the Acheulian culture (of palaeolithic period) have recently come to light. Here a number of stone artefacts, most of which were made of limestone with sharp edges, were found in a good state of preservation. In the Amarja valley of the Gulbarga district also, some five sites yielded tools of middle and late stone ages. A few microliths were discovered in burial urns in the Godavari basin. In the neighbouring districts of Bijapur, Gulbarga and Dharwad. several chalcolithic (copper age) sites have been explored in recent years. In the valleys of the Godavari and Bhima also, the chalcolithic culture is known to have flourished well [2], where painted pottery,

sharp blade industry and a few tools and ornaments made of copper or bronze were found.

Fossils of elephants

Recent explorations carried out by a group of archaeologists of the Deccan College, Pune, have revealed factory sites of middle and upper palaeolithic industry in the Godavari basin, from where a large collection of finished and unfinished tools was made. Their investigations indicated that the early dwellers in the Godavari valley selected suitable raw materials for manufacturing their implements like scrapers, borers, blades, etc. A startling revelation of their findings was the presence of fossils of elephants, in the Manjra valley, which suggested the existence of a marshy and swampy environment. In the Godavari basin besides fossils of elephants, those of horses, deers, cattle and buffaloes were also found. They came to the conclusion that the region was covered in those times by dry deciduous scrubby forests. Civilized man appears to have fairly well colonized this region of black and dark brown soils. However, exact details of prehistoric background of the Bidar district are not yet clearly known, since no systematic excavations have been undertaken there till now.

Legends

The Ramayana and the Mahabharata allude to the *Dakshinapatha*. There is also reference to Kuntala, Karnata, Vanavasaka and Mahishaka in the latter epic. Names of several *Janapadas* of antiquity like Vatsagulma, Bhogavardhana, Moolaka, Asmaka (Assaka or Asaka) and Rishika (Asika) of the Deccan occur in the Puranas. Probably, the last named *Janapada* included the Bidar area. The Deccan territory was also known as Vikhyata-Krishnavarna-Vishaya (reputed region of black soil). It may also mean the famous region of the river Krishna. Bidar was a part of what was then alternatively known as Kuntala. (Incidentally it may be mentioned here that the Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas who ruled in later periods have been called Kuntaleshvaras, Lords of Kuntala). In the very early times, the Vindhyas were great barriers between North India and the Deccan. According to a legend, Agastya overcame the Vindhyas and took up residence, in the first instance, in the Godavari valley. There are several traditional tales about the sages and their hermitages in the region. Various places in the district are also said to have been associated with the heroes of the epics. (*see* also Chapters I and XIX).

The Nandas and the Mauryas

There are indications that the Nandas of Pataliputra (Patna), who had established their sway over Kalinga also, had brought under their control parts of the Deccan. The ancient name of Nanded, the district of which is adjacent to Bidar, was called Nau-Nanda-Dehara which appears to mean that it was ruled by the Nandas. Chanakya in his *Arthashastra* has spoken of the need

to maintain commercial relations with the *Dakshinapatha* for obtaining gold, diamonds, pearls, etc. There is also some later inscriptional evidence which points to the probability that the Deccan was a part of the Nanda empire. The Mauryas, who succeeded the Nandas to the imperial throne at Pataliputra, are not known to have annexed the Deccan by conquest. Hence, it can be inferred that they inherited the Deccan as one of their possessions from the Nandas. There is no doubt about the existence of Mauryan sovereignty over the Deccan in view of the facts that Chandragupta Maurya migrated to Shravana-Belagola in southern Karnataka and Devanampriya Priyadarshi Ashoka set up his memorable edicts in the Kurnool, Raichur, Bellary and Chitradurga districts which are to the south of Bidar. He had appointed his own *mahamatras* to administer these parts. There was a considerable following of Jainism and Buddhism in this region in those times. Prakrit was introduced as the official language in the Deccan during the period and it continued to hold that position for several centuries more.

The Satavahanas

So far as the Deccan is concerned, the Mauryan rule came to an end shortly after Ashoka's demise. Even in the north, the Mauryan empire fell to pieces sometime later. The Satavahana hegemony commenced about 230 B.C. and continued upto about 220 A.D., i.e., for about four and a half centuries. Pratishthana (Paithan in what is now Aurangabad district of Maharashtra) was the capital of the Satavahanas for a considerable period. Satavahana was the founder of the dynasty, who was followed by thirty rulers. While many of these kings were insignificant, the remaining were really powerful monarchs. These rulers may be conveniently divided into three groups as early, middle and later. In the first category, Simuka, Satakarni I and Satakarni II were powerful sovereigns. In the second group, Kuntala, Pulumavi I and Hala and in the third Gautamiputra and Yajnasri were important.

Powerful Sovereigns

Satakarni I performed *Ashvamedha* and *Rajasooya* sacrifices and assumed the title of *Dakshinapathapati*. Satakarni II, who ascended the throne in 172 B.C., had a severe conflict with the king of Pataliputra. After this episode, there was a decline of the Satavahana power for about fifty years. Kuntala, who was a mighty ruler, reestablished the authority of the Satavahanas over large regions. There are several references in Indian literary traditions to a branch of the Satavahana family ruling in Kuntala which included the Bidar area. Rajashekhara's *Kavyamimamsa* refers to a ruler of Kuntala named Satavahana. The Puranas and the Kamasutra of Vatsayana mention a king called Kuntala Satakarni.

Hala too is called the lord of Kuntala, and his name is associated with the well-known Prakrit anthology called *Gathasaptashati*.

Last days of Satavahanas

Pulumavi overpowered the Kanvas and added Magadha to the Satavahana empire. But by this time, the Kushans has risen to great power in the north-western India. This shattered the suzerainty of the Satavahanas in the trans-Vindhyan regions. Gautamiputra's dominion extended from Vidarbha in the north to the Krishna in the south, to Konkan in the west and Andhra in the east. The last great ruler of this dynasty was Yajnasri (*c.* 174-203 A.D.) who made heroic efforts to hold together the various parts of the Satavahana dominion. The Puranas seemed to have called the Satavahanas as Andhras and Andhrabhrityas in the sense that they were rulers of Andhra or Andhras who were subordinates of the ruling dynasties of Pataliputra at sometime or other. After the fall of the Satavahanas, their empire was split up into several small kingdoms, such as those of the Abhiras, Traikutas, Nagas, Ikshvakus, Vakatakas, Chutus and Pallavas. (The Chutus, who were connected with the Satavahana family and were their feudatories, were in power in southern Karnataka with Vaijayantipura (modern Banavasi) as their capital).

THE VAKATAKAS

After the disintegration of the Satavahana empire about the third century A.D., the Vakatakas became a strong power and established their authority over large parts of the Deccan. It appears that they extended their sway from the Narmada to the Krishna including the Bidar area. Vindyashakti (*c.* 255-275 A.D.), a Brahmin of Vishnu-Vriddha *gotra*, was the founder of this dynasty. Their main centres were in the Vidarbha region. Vindhyashakti's son Pravarasena I (*c.* 275-335 A.D.) has been called a *samrat* (emperor). He performed several Vedic sacrifices. He and other early Vakatakas styled themselves as Hariti-putras (i.e., of the lineage of Hariti). (It is curious that the Chutus, the Kadambas and the Chalukyas have also called themselves as Hariti-putras)[3]. None of his successors in the dynasty was a *samrat*. After Pravarasena I, the kingdom was divided into four sub-states among his sons. About A.D. 380, Vakataka Rudrasena II married Prabhavati, a daughter of the Gupta emperor, Chandragupta II Vikramaditya. She brought strong Gupta influence into the Vakataka kingdom. Vindhyasena of the Basim branch (Vatsagulma) of the Vakatakas is credited with having conquered some northern parts of what was known as Kuntala [4].

Relationship with the Kadambas

Pravarasena II (*c.* 410-440) assumed the title of Kuntalesha and entered into a matrimonial alliance with the powerful Kadamba king Kakusthavarma of Banavasi by conducting the marriage of

his heir-apparent Narendrasena with the latter's daughter Ajitabhattarika. This son-in-law of the Kadambas ascended the throne in *c.* 440 A.D. of the main Vakataka family. From now, there was intimate relationship between the Vakatakas and the Kadambas as evidenced by the fact that Narendrasena's son Prithvisena II mentions his Kadamba maternal grand-father in the Vakataka genealogy [5]. It appears that the Kadambas helped Narendrasena in overcoming the Nalas and extending the Vakataka dominion. It is obvious that it was because of this position that an epigraph of Ravivarma Kadamba (*c.* 485-519 ?) states that his kingdom extended upto the Narmada which meant that the sphere of influence of the Kadambas had stretched forth to the Narmada. The last great Vakataka ruler was Harisena (*c.* 475-510 A.D.). The Vakatakas encouraged literature and arts. It was during their period that the distinguished Vaidarbhi *reeti* of composing Sanskrit poetry came to be looked upon as the finest style. Several important Sanskrit and Prakrit works were written in this age. A few years later, the Vakatakas faded out of history, and then we hear of the Chalukyas of Badami as the dominant power in the Deccan.

The Chalukyas of Badami

A brilliant chapter opens in the history of the Deccan and the whole of South India with the emergence of the Chalukyas of Badami (Vatapi) to imperial status. It has been proved on the basis of many facts that they were an indigenous dynasty [6] of Karnataka. According to N. Lakshminarayan Rao, they appear to belong to the same stock as the Kadambas. Pulikeshi I alias Ranavikrama (*c.* 540-566 A.D.), the son of Ranaraga, was the first Chalukya ruler who assumed the title of Maharaja and performed the *Ashvamedha* sacrifice. He founded the city of Vatapi, constructed its fortress and overthrew the Kadambas. His son Keertivarma I (also called Kattiyarasa) (566-596 A.D.) made conquests of wide stretches of territories including the Central Deccan, Konkan, Eastern Andhra, Talakad and Dakshina Kannada area. The next Chalukya monarch was Mangalesha (596-610 A.D.) who was the younger brother of Keertivarma I. His outstanding political achievement was victory over the Kalachuryas (Kalachuris or Katachuris also known as Haihayas) who ruled over a large region consisting of parts of Maharashtra, Konkan, Malwa and Gujarat. The Kalachurya sovereign, who was vanquished by Mangalesha was Buddharaja, son of Shankaragana. Mangalesha also took over Revatidweepa in Ratnagiri district of what is now known as Maharashtra. Pulikeshi II, the son of Keertivarma I, who was the rightful heir to the throne, had now to wage a fight

against his uncle Mangalesha, who was the regent during the former's minority. Owing to the civil war, there was disorder and chaos in the vast kingdom and many feudatories had sought to rule independently.

Pulikeshi II

Pulikeshi II (*c.* 610-642 A.D.), who was a doughty warrior, effectively subdued all the refractory chiefs. An epigraph states that his prowess was such that several rulers became his vassals of their own volition. He married a daughter of the Ganga king, Durvinita. A most memorable event of his reign was that he inflicted a severe defeat on Harshavardhana, the great sovereign of *Uttarapatha* (North India), who was attempting to extend his sway to the *Dakshinapatha* (Deccan), whereupon the Chalukya monarch assumed the title of Parameshvara. This decisive battle took place in the area of the Reva river near the Vindhyas. Thenceforward, the Narmada became the frontier between the two great kingdoms of the north and the south. Pulikeshi II then turned his attention to conquer the eastern and southern parts. The rulers of Kalinga and Kosala submitted to him. The whole of Vengidesha (Andhradesha) was taken over and he marched to Pullalur in the south near Kanchi, the capital of the Pallavas who were defeated and compelled to retreat. He crossed the Cauvery and made the Cholas, the Pandyas and the Cheras his "joyous allies". Now Chalukyan empire extended from the western sea to the eastern sea and from the Narmada in the north to the Cauvery in the south. The power of the Chalukyas was esteemed highly throughout India. Now he assumed the title of *Dakshinapatheshvara* (the lord of Southe n India). He placed his younger brother Kubja-Vishnuvardhana at Vengi as his viceroy who became the founder of a ruling dynasty.

Maharashtra-traya

It was claimed that the Chalukyan emperor was the master of 99,000 villages. His dominions were divided into Maharashtra-traya which meant three great administrative divisions. The Chinese pilgrim Hieun Tsang, who visited the Chalukyan kingdom, has left a graphic narration which presents a fascinating picture of the political, military, religious, social and economic conditions of the Deccan in the reign of Pulikeshi II. The people, he says, were tall and proud, simple and honest. Whoever did them a service might count on their gratitude. Those who insulted them, would not escape punishment. He adds : "If they are asked to help, they forget themselves in their haste to render assistance. They do not kill those who are down. The country provides for a band of champions to the number of several hundreds. The king is of the Kshatriya caste and his name is Pulikeshi (Pu-lo-ki-she). His plans and undertakings are

widespread and his beneficent actions are felt over a great distance. His subjects obey him with perfect submission ".

Confederacy against Pulikeshi II

It appears that there was another Chalukyan campaign into the Pallava kingdom, in the course of which one of the battles was fought at Manimangala about 32 kms. to the east of Kanchi. The glorious rule of this Chalukyan potentate was overtaken by a grave calamity about 642 A.D. when he was defeated and probably killed by the then Pallavas who penetrated into the kingdom and led an attack on the Chalukyan capital itself, with the assistance of the Cholas, the Pandyas, the Cheras and the prince of Sri Lanka named Manavarma. There was thus a confederacy of four kings and a prince organised against Pulikeshi II, which explains the surprising fall of Badami, though for a temporary period. That the Pallavas had seized Badami for sometime is attested by an epigraph on a rock at Badami and by the title " Vatapi Konda " assumed by Pallava Narasimhavarma I. Manavarma mentioned above was later helped by the Pallavas to become the king of Sri Lanka. For about 13 years, the Chalukyan kingdom was in a state of crisis and disorder, when there was no Chalukyan emperor on the throne.

Vikramaditya

Vikramaditya I (*c.* 655-681), younger son of Pulikeshi II, retrieved the situation by his valiant endeavours and rescued the Chalukyan kingdom from the misfortune into which it had fallen. He regrouped the Chalukyan forces and recaptured Badami and re-established the Chalukyan sovereignty for which he had to fight many battles continuously with the assistance of his brothers and sons. In order to demonstrate that the Chalukyan power and prestige were fully restored, he carried his arms right into the interior of the Pallava kingdom, occupied Kanchi for sometime and camped near Tiruchirapalli in 674 A.D.after overpowering the Pallava forces. The Chalukyan epigraphs repeatedly declare that the Pallava king bowed down before the victorious Vikramaditya I and that the Chalukya monarch humbled also the pride of Chola, Chera and Pandya rulers. The conflict between the Pallavas and the Chalukyas continued during the later successive rulers also. Vikramaditya I was succeeded by his son Vinayaditya (681-696 A.D.) who was also a renowned warrior and was known as Yuddhamalla and had valorously assisted his father in his various exploits. He is stated to have defeated the lord of *Uttarapatha* and captured Palidhvaja and other regal insignia and that he levied tributes from Parasika and Simhala. According to D. C. Sarkar, it is not improbable if a Persian chief and a Sinhalese prince[7] had taken refuge in the Chalukyan court in view of the troubled conditions in their respective countries at that time. Vinayaditya thus appears to have completely restored the imperial honour and dignity of his forefathers.

Arab invasion repulsed

The next king was Vijayaditya (697-733 A.D.) who was followed by Vikramaditya II (733-745 A.D.). During the latter's period, the Arabs, who had captured and were ruling Sindh, invaded Gujarat in great force with the object of extending their power right into the Deccan. But they were successfully repulsed by a Chalukyan prince named Avanijanashraya Pulikeshi, son of Dharashraya Jayasimha Varma, who was governing Gujarat. In recognition of this signal service to the kingdom, the Chalukyan emperor conferred upon him the titles of 'Anivartaka-nivartayitr' (repulser of those who were hard to be repulsed) and 'Dakshinapatha Sadhara' (Pillar of Southern India).

Invincible Karnataka-Bala

Vikramaditya II captured Kanchi and he is stated to have donated heaps of gold to the temples there. An inscription of his is found in the Rajasimheshvara temple of Kanchi. He married Lokamahadevi, a princess of the Kalachurya family, who built the Lokeshvara (Virupaksha) temple at Pattadakal. Another princess of the Kalachurya family, who was also married to this Chalukyan king, was Trailokyamahadevi who too constructed another great temple called Trailokeshvara there. Keertivarma II, who succeeded Vikramaditya II, was the last ruler of this family which was now overthrown by the Rashtrakutas.

The Chalukyas organised the first great extensive kingdom of Karnataka which unified and integrated various parts of the country south of the Narmada and bequeathed a rich cultural legacy. Their civil government and armed forces were highly well-organised. The vast army that they organised won resounding renown as invincible Karnataka-Bala. The Chalukya princes, who had been deputed to govern Andhra and Gujarat were permitted to found their own dynasties and helped the blossoming of regional cultures in those provinces.

There were many guilds of merchants who carried on trade extensively with far-flung places. Among them, the guild of Ayyavole had attained celebrity in the ninth and later centuries. A new style of architecture, which integrated also the features of north and south Indian forms, was well-developed by the Chalukyas of Badami and it came to be called "Vesara" or Chalukyan style of architecture. The Princes of this line contsructed a number of grand and fine temples in the vicinity of their capital, including some remarkable rock-cut temples at Badami, and also in the various parts of their kingdom. Mangalesha has been hailed as the "Chalukya Vastushilpa Pitamaha". The Chalukyas patronized all the religious sects including Jainism and Buddhism. There was mutual respect and tolerance among the several creeds.

The various branches of Sanskrit learning flourished during this period. Vijayabhattarika, a daughter-in-law of Pulikeshi II, who wrote " Kaumudi-Mahotsava ", has been extolled as a goddess of arts and learning and second only to Kalidasa for her accomplishments in composing Sanskrit verses in the Vaidarbhi style. Ravikeerti was another illustrious poet of this time. There were celebrated writers in Prakrit. The Kannada language and script were also being developed. Musicians and dancers received munificent grants. A dancer Achala by name, it appears, founded a new style of the art of dancing.

The Age of the Imperial Rashtrakutas

By the time of Keertivarma II, the resources and energies of the Chalukyas had been considerably diminished owing to the frequent wars they had to wage. Dantidurga Rashtrakuta, who was the son of a princess of the Gujarat branch of the Chalukyas, became an eminent feudatory of the Chalukyas of Badami and was growing strong in the Ellora region. As pointed out by A. S. Altekar, the term Rashtrakuta had by now become a designation of an officer of a territorial division in the Deccan, like the *Gramak*uta which denoted the village-headman. It was also being used as a hereditary title by a few subordinate chiefs during the period of the Chalukyas of Badami. A lithic record of Dantidurga dated in the year 742 A.D. found at Pippalala (modern Pimpral) in Chandanapuri-84, which is situated about 72 kms. from Ellora, mentions him as Mahasamantadhipati (feudatory). He had partaken in the victorious Chalukyan expedition against the Arabs who had invaded Gujarat from Sindh as already alluded to, and also against the Pallavas and had proved himself to be an intrepid military leader and had assumed the title of " Khadgavaloka ". He had carried his arms into parts of Gujarat, Malwa and Mahakosala (Chhattisgad) and had annexed those northern areas and had thus consolidated his position by about 750 A.D. He performed the *Hiranyagarbha Mahadana* ritual at the famous holy place of Ujjayini in Madhya Pradesh. As he sought to supplant the Chalukyan branch of Gujarat, there was armed conflict between Keertivarma II of Badami and him from which the latter emerged successful. By this, Dantidurga became master of all the northern territories of the Chalukyan empire. By about 755, when Keertivarma II was ruling the remaining parts of the Chalukyan dominions, Dantidurga breathed his last.

Dantidurga who had no son, was succeeded by his uncle Krishna I. In 757 A.D., Keertivarma II, who marched against Krishna I in the Sholapur area, was completely defeated and was probably killed in the battlefield. Thus ended the glorious epoch of the **Krishna I**

Chalukyas of Badami. Thereafter the Rashtrakutas became supreme in the Deccan. Krishna I established his authority over Konkan and then advanced into southern Karnataka upto Manne in Bangalore district after breaking down the resistance of the Gangas. However, the Ganga king Sripurusha was permitted to continue his rule over the rest of his dominion as a vassal. Next, an expedition fitted out under the leadership of Govinda II inflicted a defeat on the Chalukya king of Vengi about 769 A.D. It is not yet definitely known as to which was the chief seat of the Rashtrakutas during the early period. There are various inferences about it and also in regard to the beginnings and early career of the Rashtrakutas. It appears that Elloras (Aurangabad district), Mayurkhindi (Nasik district) or Markandi (Chanda district), Kandhara (Nanded district) and Paithan (Nasik district) were their earlier centres. In several of the epigraphs, the Rashtrakutas have described themselves as Lattalura-Puravaradheeshvaras. From this, it is deduced that the place of their origin was Lattalura (modern Latur) which was a part of Karnataka, from where they had gone to northern parts of the Deccan.

Dhruva

Krishna I was succeeded by Govinda II (774-778 A.D.), a pleasure-loving king, who transferred the royal authority to his younger brother Dhruva. A copper plate inscription of the latter dated in the year 775 A.D. has come to light. Dhruva, who was a capable and ambitious prince, ascended the throne in 778 A.D. He carried out a brilliant military campaign deep into north India and vanquished the Gurjara-Pratihara king Vatsaraja, who was ruling over Malwa and Rajasthan, and also king Dharmapala of Bengal, who were vying with each other for possessing Kanauj which had a nominal ruler named Indrayudha of the Kanyakubja dynasty. Dhruva's army rested on the banks of the Ganga and the Yamuna, and on its way back, it made incursions into the Vengi kingdom. The Chalukya ruler of Vengi again acknowledged the Rashtrakuta paramountcy, and gave his accomplished daughter Sheelabhattarika (Sheelamahadevi) in marriage to Dhruva. Then Dhruva imprisoned Shivamara, the Ganga chief of Talakad and nominated his own son Stambha as the governor of Gangavadi. After thus consolidating his power, Dhruva led a successful expedition against the Pallavas. Thus the Rashtrakutas now emerged as the most dominant paramount power in all India.

Govinda III

Dhruva chose his third son Govinda III as his successor superseding the latter's two elder brothers, and Govinda became the sovereign in 793 A.D. Stambha released the Ganga ruler, and claiming the throne for himself, revolted with the assistance of 13 chiefs including Pallava, Pandya, Chola and Ganga. However, there was reconciliation between the two brothers, and the Ganga prince

Shivamara was put back in prison, and Stambha was reappointed as the governor of Gangavadi. Govinda III turned his attention to the north and he appointed his younger brother Indra as his governor in southern Gujarat and Malwa At this time, Chakrayudha was the titular ruler of Kanauj. The Rashtrakuta army marched into the northern region and overcame the resistance of Nagabhata II, who was now the Gurjara-Pratihara king. Chakrayudha of Kanauj capitulated to the triumphant Rashtrakuta monarch. Dharmapala, the king of Bengal, and various other rulers of north India, who were reduced, acknowledged the Rashtrakuta suzerainty. Then the victorious Rashtrakuta troops reached out to the foot of the Himalayas. The northern campaign seems to have been concluded about 800 A.D.

Taking advantage of the preoccupation of Govinda III in north India, the Pallavas, the Pandyas, the Cheras and the Gangas joined together and raided the Rashtrakuta territories. The Rashtrakuta monarch launched a counter-attack on the forces of the four kings and subjugated them. He occupied Kanchi for sometime. The king of Sri Lanka, having heard of the matchless prowess of the Rashtrakuta potentate, sent presents, soliciting his friendship. Govinda III proved to be the mightiest ruler of the Rashtrakuta dynasty and none could challenge his supremacy. There was no other kingdom in India which was so extensive and had such formidable strength as that of the Rashtrakutas. Now the Rashtrakutas were at their zenith and were the paramount power in all-India.

Amoghavarsha Nrupatunga

Sharva, the minor son of Govinda III, succeeded to the throne in 814 A.D. He is well-known as Amoghavarsha I Nrupatunga. His cousin Karka, who was recalled from Gujarat where he had been the Rashtrakuta governor, was appointed as his regent. Now the kingdom was plunged in turmoil by the mutiny of several kinsmen and vassals. As a result of this, the boy king had to leave the capital for sometime. However, Karka proved equal to the task by quelling the revolts and made the position of Amoghavarsha secure by about 821 A.D. Amoghavarsha developed the city of Manyakheta (modern Malkhed in Gulbarga district) and its fortifications and made it the famous capital, the work of which had already begun during the time of his father. The recalcitrant elements in the Vengi, Ganga and Gujarat territories were put down by Amoghavarsha who well managed to keep the empire intact.

Amoghavarsha, who was a peace-loving monarch given to cultural pursuits, adopted a policy of reconciliation and goodwill towards his various feudatories and also towards the Pallavas. He married his daughters to the princes of the Gangas of Talakad and

the Pallavas of Kanchi. His records state that nothing was dearer to him than the welfare of his people. He was a great lover of literature and scholarship and extended patronage to savants like Shakatayana, Mahaveeracharya, Veerasena, Shrivijaya, Jinasena, Gunabhadra. He was the greatest patron of letters among the Rashtrakuta sovereigns[9]. The authorship of Kaviraja-marga, the earliest yet known Kannada literary work, is ascribed to Nrupatunga. "Prashnottaramala", another literary work, is also assigned to him, but it is not extant. He had inclination towards the Jaina faith, and also extended help to all the sects. A record of his states that he offered one of his fingers to goddess Mahalakshmi in order to avert a calamity which had threatened his subjects. Sulaiman, an Arab traveller, has placed Amoghavarsha on a par with other contemporary emperors of China, Bagdad and Constantinople and has stated that he was the most powerful king of India and that he was generous and tolerant. Amoghavarsha had two sons, Krishna II and Duddhayya[10] the latter of whom was a governor as disclosed by an epigraph. After a long reign of 64 years, Amoghavarsha abdicated his throne in favour of his son Krishna II and devoted himself to religion.

Krishna II

Krishna II (Kannara), who came to the throne in 878 A.D., had to face serious threats to the integrity of his kingdom. Soon after his accession to power, Bhoja, the Gurjara-Pratihara king, made an incursion into the Rashtrakuta dominion, but the march of his army was halted by the prince of the Gujarat branch of the Rashtrakutas who repelled and pursued the Gurjara-Pratihara forces back into Malwa, and occupied Ujjayini. At this time, the Chalukyas of Vengi also encroached upon the Rashtrakuta territory and defeated the Nolambas and the Gangas who were vassals of the Rashtrakutas. But soon Krishna II launched a counter-offensive and overpowered the Chalukyan troops and took the Chalukyan ruler Bhima captive. In this enterprise, he received help from the Kalachurya prince Shankaragana whose sister he had married. Later, he wedded also her younger sister. Krishna II gave his daughter in marriage to the Chola king Aditya I. However, the next Chola ruler Parantaka I was hostile to Krishna II.

Arab governor

The Rashtrakuta monarch bestowed governorship of the area of Samyana (present Sanjan in Konkan) on a Tajika (Arab) named Madhumati[11] (Muhammad) who continued to administer the area during the period of the next Rashtrakuta king also. Sanjan was an important centre of export and import.

Successors of Krishna II

Krishna II was followed by his grandson Indra III in 914 A.D. (915 A.D.?). The latter too had married a Kalachurya princess.

The Paramara ruler, who raided the northern part of the Rashtrakuta kingdom was beaten back. Indra III now led an expedition into the north, crossed the Yamuna, captured Kanauj by defeating Mahipala who fled from the city. However, he raised the siege and did not occupy the territory. In this venture, he was assisted by the Chalukyan prince of Vemulavada. He was followed by Amoghavarsha II, Govinda IV and Amoghavarsha III whose reigns were only for short periods. Govinda IV, who was a lover of pleasure, was repeatedly defeated by the Chalukyas of Vengi. He was deposed by his uncle Amoghavarsha III who had attained a reputation by his character and integrity.

Krishna III's triumphs

Amoghavarsha III was aged and had a religious bent of mind and left the affairs of the kingdom to the care of his capable son Krishna III (Kannara) who succeeded his father on the throne in 939 A.D. His mother was a Kalachurya princess and he too married a Kalachurya princess. By this time, the Cholas had completely supplanted the Pallavas and had subdued the Pandyas of Madurai. They had given shelter to Rashtrakuta Govinda IV, who had been dethroned, and were posing threats to the Rashtrakuta paramountcy. Hence in order to chastise them, Krishna III, in collaboration with his brother-in-law Ganga Butuga, led a campaign against the Chola king Parantaka and occupied Kanchi and Tanjavur and marched right upto Rameshvaram where he not only erected a pillar of victory but also assumed the title "Kachchium-Tanjaiyum-Konda". For some years thereafter, the Chola kingdom was under the sway of the Rashtrakutas.

A significant bilingual memorial stone[12] of 10th century A.D. came to light recently at Oratti in Chingleput district of Tamilnadu. It contains two panels, the upper one in Kannada and the lower one in Tamil. The two epigraphs mention that Kenchaya, a local chief, offered his head to the deity Mahadeva. This confirms the fact that the Rashtrakutas were in possession of this Tamil territory during this period.

Krishna III granted the governorship of Banavasi-12000, Belvola-300 and neighbouring areas to the Ganga ruler and consolidated his position in the south. He then subdued the Chalukyas of Vengi, seized Kalanjar and marched to Ujjayini where the Rashtrakuta banner was hoisted. Consequently, the Paramara ruler of Malwa acknowledged the Rashtrakuta paramountcy. A Kannada inscription found at Jura near Jabbalpur in Madhya Pradesh lauds the triumph of the Rashtrakuta arms in northern India. This victorious adventure was also undertaken with the assistance of the Gangas. The Rashtrakuta power and prestige

were again at the pinnacle during the reign of Krishna III who was an indomitable warrior. He bore the title of *sakala-Dakshina-digadhipati* (the Lord of the whole of southern India). Since Krishna III had no issue living, he was succeeded by his younger brother Khottiga in 967 A.D. The new ruler was already aged and had no initiative or capacity. During his reign, the Paramaras invaded his dominion and attacked Manyakheta which they sacked. The Ganga ruler Marasimha II, who was related to the Rashtrakuta family, rushed his army to the rescue of Manyakheta and repelled the Paramara forces therefrom and chased them to the Vindhyas. Khottiga, who felt disgraced, died of a broken heart soon thereafter in 972 A.D.

Khottiga had a son named Kannaradeva (Krishna IV13) who ruled only for a very short time as revealed by an inscription discovered recently at Harishi, dated 972 A.D. He was followed by Khottiga's nephew named Karka II who was soon overthrown by a feudatory named Chalukya Taila II who had married a Rashtrakuta princess named Jakabbe. This Tailapa proclaimed his independence and occupied Manyakheta in 973 A.D. To mark his triumph, he performed *Brahmanda-Kratu-Mahadana* during the first year of his reign. Karka II fled to the remote region of Banavasi in the west where he managed to survive as the chief of a small area right upto about 991-992 A.D. In the meanwhile, Ganga Marasimha had made a futile attempt to restore the power of the Rashtrakutas by placing Indra IV who was his own sister's son and grandson of Krishna III. After the death of Ganga Marasimha in 975 A.D., Indra IV was helpless and faded out. This sounded the end of a resplendent period in the history of India. It is noteworthy that hitherto no other power based in the Deccan had played such a predominant part in all-India. Verily it was the Age of the Rashtrakutas in India. In their heyday, they were the unchallenged paramount power in all-India.

Relations with the Arabs

During their times, there was flourishing internal and external trade, which brought a good deal of revenue to the government exchequer. There were close political and commercial relations with the Arabs as testified to by several Arab travellers. Indian goods were taken to Bagdad via Basra which was the chief trading centre in the Persian Gulf. The articles exported through the Arabs were fine cotton cloth, teak wood, drugs, perfumes, spices, black-salt, shoes, swords, etc. The Indian goods were so much liked by the Arabs that they sometimes named their daughters as Saif-i-Hindi and Hinda. A large number of horses were imported from the Arab lands. The Arab traveller Sulaiman says that among all the kings, there was none who was so partial to the Arabs as

Balhara and his subjects followed his example. (The Arabs called the Rashtrakuta kings as Balharas which was derived from Vallabha-raja or raya. "*Prithvi-Vallabha*" was a title used by the monarchs of this line). The Rashtrakutas liberally bestowed upon the Arabs many privileges for carrying on export[14] and import trade and also for doing internal trade. They were given complete freedom to construct mosques and to follow their own religious practices and they were also permitted to have their own magistrates to administer their personal laws.

A wonder of the world

Besides the various traditional religious sects, Jainism had a notable following during the Rashtrakuta period. There were also a considerable number of Buddhists. Architecture, sculpture and painting received liberal patronage from the Rashtrakutas. Their Kailasanatha temple at Ellora which was modelled on the structural Virupaksha temple of Aihole, is the most marvellous, stupendous and unique rock-cut temple which has been hailed as one of the wonders of the world. The arts of the Rashtrakuta times have their own distinctive features, and they had reached a high degree of thoroughness. A complex of more than 20 structural temples of the later Rashtrakuta times situated at Sirivala (its ancient name was Srivolala[15]) in the Gulbarga district, which is adjacent to the Bidar district, was discovered recently. A lithic record found there of the period of Krishna II dated in 939 A.D. alludes to the governor of the area named Buddha and to Nalgamunda of Sagaranadu called Chandayya and registers some grants to one of the temples. The Bidar area, which is very near to Manyakheta (Malkhed), must have been under the direct control of the Rashtrakutas. Pushpadanta, who was patronized by the Rashtrakutas is considered to have attained a high standard in composing poetry in Apabhramsha and he is looked upon as the greatest Apabhramsha poet. The Rashtrakuta times witnessed the splendid efflorescence of Kannada literature at the hands of mainly Jaina writers. The *Kavirajamarga* is a work on poetics and it is even today in constant reference. It also gives a glowing account of the Kannada country and of the culture of the people who inhabited it. The *Vaddaradhane*, which is the earliest known prose work in Kannada, was also a product of the Rashtrakuta period. There are indications which helped to surmise that Kannada was cultivated as literary vehicle during the earlier centuries. However, literary works of those times have not survived.

The Chalukyas of Manyakheta and Kalyana

Tailapa II

Taila II (Tailapa, Tailappa, Tailappayya or Tailaparasa), referred to already, brushed aside the enfeebled Rashtrakutas and

emerged as the new sovereign at Manyakheta. He was the founder of the third imperial power on the soil of Karnataka which had been made the core of an extensive *Chakravarti-Ksherta* for the first time by the Chalukyas of Vatapi (Badami). Under the Rashtrakutas, several minor ruling families, which claimed relationship with the Chalukyas, were subsisting as their subordinates. Chalukya Taila II, who claimed to be a direct descendent of the main line of the Chalukyas of Badami, was governing the area of Melpati in 957 A.D. It is found that later in 965 A.D., the Rashtrakuta monarch Krishna III conferred Tardavadi-1000 on Tailaparasa, as evidenced by a lithic record of Muttagi[10] in Bijapur district, dated in that year, describes him as *Samadhigata-Panchamahashabda, Mahasamantadhipati, Ahavamalla Satyashraya Kulatilaka*. From this, it is obvious that by that time, he had risen to a high and influential status. Tardavadi referred to in the epigraph is modern Tardevadi in Bijapur district. Various inscriptions of the Chalukyas of Kalyana as also an account found in the Kannada literary work *Gadayuddha* of poet Ranna trace the descent of this Taila II from Bhima I who was the brother of Keertivarma II, the last ruler of the Chalukyas of Badami. Taila II is mentioned as the eighth in the line from Bhima I. Vikramaditya, who was the father of Taila II, had married Bontadevi who was a Kalachuri princess of Tripuri.

After occupying Manyakheta, Taila had to engage himself in continuous struggles against those who opposed the resurrection of the Chalukyan authority. The Gangas, who had matrimonial alliances with the Rashtrakutas, were hostile to the new Chalukyan sovereign. However, the Ganga power was torn by a succession fight which made the task of Taila II less hurdlesome, and he was able to rout the forces of the Gangas by about 975 A.D. The Gangas now acknowledged the suzerainty of the Chalukyas of Kalyana. By about 992 A.D., Rajaraja Chola, who was intervening in Nolambavadi and in a succession struggle among the Chalukyas of Vengi, was also defeated by Taila II. The ambition of the new Chalukya ruler was to bring under his control all those territories which had been held by his forefathers. He had to lead several expeditions to the north in the course of which he won victories over the Latas of southern Gujarat, Gurjaras of northern Gujarat and the Chedis and the Paramaras of Malwa. About 996 A.D. the Paramara ruler Munja was ultimately vanquished and killed in battle after a protracted conflict. The chief of the Sevunas (Yadavas) named Bhillama, who became a feudatory of Taila II, assisted the latter in his campaigns against the Paramaras. Taila II, who had thus several martial achievements to his credit, assumed the

titles of *Ranaranga-Bheema, Nija-bhuja-chakravarti* (emperor by the might of his own arms) and *Ratta-gharatta* (grindmill to the Rattas). The period of his reign of 24 years was occupied by ceaseless warfare for consolidation and stabilization of the new Chalukyan power. The Rashtrakuta princess Jakabbe had borne him two sons, Irivabedanga Satyashraya and Dasavarma *alias* Yashovarma.

Irivabedanga Satyashraya

Irivabedanga Satyashraya succeeded his father Taila II in 997 A.D. The Cholas now raided the southern borders of the Chalukya kingdom and killed Dasavarma in a battle. Then in 1004 A.D., the Cholas invaded in great force Gangavadi, captured Talakad and subjugated the Gangas. Rakkasa-ganga, however, ruled as a feudatory of the Cholas upto 1024 A.D. The Cholas then marched deep into the Chalukyan territory upto Donur in Bijapur district. But they were soon repelled. Irivabedanga sent expeditionary forces against the Chalukyas of Vengi, the Silaharas of Konkan and the Paramaras of Malwa in order to secure the Chalukyan position in the east, west and north respectively.

Vikramaditya V

The next Chalukyan monarch was Vikramaditya V (1008-1014 A.D.), son of the late Dasavarma. The Cholas, who had entrenched themselves in Gangavadi, now made a bid to extend their overlordship to the north of Gangavadi, but met with no success. According to a literary work entitled *Ayyanavamsha-charita-kavyam*, Ayyana, a younger brother of Vikramaditya V ascended the Chalukyan throne, ruled for a short time and renounced kingship. This appears to have happened between 1014 and 1015 A.D.

Jayasimha II

Jagadekamalla Jayasimha II, another younger brother of Vikramaditya V, was the monarch from 1015 to 1044 A.D. This sovereign had to face several catastrophes. Some sources indicate that there was an understanding among the Paramaras, Kalachuris, Chalukyas of Vengi and the Cholas to encircle the Chalukyan kingdom and to launch simultaneously fierce actions against the Chalukyas of Manyakheta. The Paramara king made inroads into the northern and western regions of the Chalukyan kingdom and fought a severe battle on the banks of the Godavari, which ended in a victory to Jayasimha. The Paramara chief had occupied parts of Konkan from which he was dislodged after a tough fighting. From the south, the Cholas advanced through the Banavasi region and the Raichur Doab upto Kollipake (Kulpak) in the present Telangana, which was a subsidiary capital of the Chalukyas of Manyakheta. Eventually, the Chola forces were driven back, and to mark his success against the Chola invasion, Jayasimha assumed the title of *cholagra-kalanala*.

It was during the reign of this king that Kalyana came into prominence. The earliest mention of Kalyana as a capital is found in 1033 A.D. A Haihaya (Kalachuri) named Revarasa is found administering the Gulbarga area at this time. One of the queens of Jayasimha named Bijjaladevi[17], who was probably a princess of the Kalachuri family, was governing the Manvi area in Raichur district. His another queen named Somaladevi was administering Alande-1000 in Gulbarga district. Akkadevi, who had the title of *Ranabhairavi*, a sister of Jayasimha II, who was married to Mayuravarma Kadamba of Panumgal (modern Hangal), is found to be governing the Kisukadu tract. The king had given his daughter Avvalladevi in marriage to Sevuna Bhillama III who was a feudatory. Jayasimha II and his chief queen Suggaladevi had come under the influence of the precepts of the distinguished Shaiva saint Devara Dasimayya.

Someshvara I (1044-1068 A.D.)

Someshvara I, the eldest son of Jayasimha II, was crowned king in 1044 A.D. About 1048 A.D., Kalyana was made the metropolis of the kingdom in place of Manyakheta. His reign was full of turmoil and conflicts. Vengi had become a bone of contention between the Chalukyas and the Cholas. The Chalukyas of Vengi, although they were the cousins of the Chalukyas of Kalyana, had not acknowledged the suzerainty of the latter, but had relationship with the Cholas who were nursing continuous hostility towards the Chalukyas of Kalyana. The Vengi ruler Rajaraja Chalukya, who was the son of a Chola princess, had married a daughter of his maternal uncle Rajendra Chola I. Someshvara I embarked upon a campaign against Vengi. But his march was hampered in the vicinity of Vengi by the Chola forces, and an inconclusive battle was fought. The next year in 1045 A.D., the Cholas carried their arms into the coastal Andhra and forced their way into the Chalukyan dominion and pillaged Kollipake which was a subsidiary capital of the Chalukyas. But very soon Someshvara I was able to reassert the Chalukyan suzerainty over Vengi.

An inscription of 1047 A.D. claims that he subdued Vengi and Kalinga. His son Bhuvanaikamalla Someshvara II is styled as *Vengipuravareshvara* in several records dating from 1049 to 1054 A.D. Rajaraja, the Chalukya ruler of Vengi, continued to be a vassal of the Chalukyas of Kalyana to the end of his reign. It is seen that Narayana Bhatta, a noted scholar, was resident representative of Someshvara I at Vengi and he helped Rajaraja's court-poet Nannaya Bhatta in composing a Telugu Mahabharata.

North & west expeditions

In the meanwhile, the attention of Someshvara I was distracted by events taking place in the north and the west where the integrity

of the Chalukyan kingdom was being threatened. Therefore, he led expeditions against the Paramara king Bhoja and seized his capital Dhara. The Chedi (Kalachuri) chief Karna was also subdued in this campaign. The two Silahara families of Konkan and Karhad, and Sevuna Bhillama, who had become refractory, were suppressed. In these northern enterprises, Vikramaditya VI, the younger son of Someshvara I, distinguished himself as a doughty warrior. He reinstated Paramara Jayasimha on the throne of Malwa by intervening in the war of succession which had followed the death of Bhoja about this time.

The Cholas resumed their incursions and advanced upto Koppam (Koppal in Raichur district ?) where a fierce battle was fought in 1054 A.D. Rajadhiraja, the Chola monarch, was killed in the battle-field and the Chola army was put to flight. But Rajadhiraja's brother Rajendra II regrouped the Chola forces and launched a counter-attack on the Chalukyas and slew several of the Chalukyan commanders, and did the unusual act of crowning himself as the new Chola king on this battle-field itself, according to the Chola epigraphs. About ten years later in 1064 A.D., there was another battle fought between Veerarajendra Chola and Someshvara I at Kudala-Sangama in which the Cholas were routed. To commemorate this victory, the Cholagonda-Shripurusha temple was constructed at Annigeri. Someshvara I, who was suffering from an incurable disease, ended his life by drowning himself in the Tungabhadra.

Someshvara II (1068–1076 A.D.)

Bhuvanaikamalla Someshvara II, the eldest son of Someshvara I, became the next sovereign in 1068 A.D. Soon thereafter, Veerarajendra, the new Chola king (brother of Rajendra Chola) who laid siege to Gutti, was repulsed. Someshvara II made an unsuccessful attempt to intervene in a tug of war of succession to the throne of Malwa. This failure was a blow to his prestige. Vikramaditya VI, with the assistance of the Kadamba chief of Goa and his own younger brother Jayasimha, proceeded against Veerarajendra Chola. The latter now sought reconciliation with the Chalukyas and gave his daughter in marriage to Vikramaditya VI. Sometime thereafter, after suppressing the rebels. But after the return of Vikramaditya VI, kingdom. Therefore, Vikramaditya VI rushed to Gangaikonda-cholapuram and helped his brother-in-law Adhirajendra, who was the rightful claimant to the Chola sovereignty, to ascend the throne, after suppressing the rebels. But after the return of Vikramaditya VI, Adhirajendra was assassinated.

The Eastern Chalukya prince Rajendra II, son of Rajaraja Narendra and Ammangadevi, daughter of Rajendra Chola, marched

to the Chola capital and proclaimed himself as the monarch of both the Vengi and Chola kingdoms in 1070 A.D., and assumed the titles of *Rajakesari and Kulottunga I.* The Eastern Chalukya kingdom of Vengi and the Chola kingdom were amalgamated and the Vengi Chalukyan prince became its emperor. Thus it can be stated that the Eastern Chalukyan lineage, which was founded by Kubja-Vishnuvardhana, brother of Pulikeshi II, continued to rule over a larger united kingdom.

Vijayaditya, who was the brother of Rajaraja-Narendra of Vengi and had married a Kalachuri princess, was supported by Someshvara II, but Vijayaditya could not hold his own there and had to flee from Vengi. This meant another failure of the policy of Someshvara II. Being ease-loving, he neglected the affairs of the kingdom and proved himself incapable and unpopular. Because of this, the relations between him and Vikramaditya VI were strained, and the loyalty of the subordinate chiefs was divided. Chalukya Kulottunga Chola I who sided himself with Someshvara II, fought two unsuccessful battles with Vikramaditya VI. At this grave hour when the interests of the Chalukya kingdom were at stake, Vikramaditya VI, who had earned a high reputation and was supported by many feudatories, put his elder brother Someshvara II under restraint, and took over the kingly powers in 1077 A.D.

Vikramaditya VI (1077-1127 A.D.)

Vikramaditya VI inaugurated a new era of reckoning known as Chalukya *Vikrama-Varsha* from the date of his coronation (26th February 1077) in place of the Shaka era which was prevalent. His long reign of 50 years was relatively peaceful one as that of Amoghavarsha I—Nrupatunga of the Rashtrakuta dynasty. He appointed his younger brother Jayasimha as the governor of Banavasi-12000, Santalige-1000, Kogali-1000, etc. However, Jayasimha, who nursed a higher ambition, revolted against his brother and sought the help of Chalukya Kulottunga Chola I. But his rebellion was abortive and he was taken a prisoner. Another younger brother of Vikramaditya, named Vishnuvardhana-Vijayaditya also called Keertivarma, was the author of a Kannada book entitled *Govaidya* which is a treatise on the veterinary science. Vikramaditya VI, as was usual with his forefathers, led military expeditions into Lata and Malwa thrice in order to secure the northern frontiers of the kingdom. Jagaddeva, a Paramara prince, gave up his claim to the Paramara throne and came to the court of Vikramaditya VI and became a trusted follower.

Vikramaditya sent a cordial embassy to Vijayabahu, the ruler of Sri Lanka, who was an adversary of Kulottunga I. The several feudatories of the Chalukyas had a wholesome fear of the

prowess of Vikramaditya. He won over the loyalty of some of the chiefs who were subordinate to Vengi and extended his influence into the Vengi territory. He led an expedition to Kanchi and put Kulottunga I to flight and restored Chalukyan suzerainty over Vengi. As a result of this, many of his inscriptions have been found in Vengidesha. A *dandanayaka* of Vikramaditya named Anantapala was governing the Guntur region in 1116 A.D. and onwards, and there are Vikramaditya's lithic records in also the coastal districts of Vengi.

Extension of suzerainty

This meant that he had restored the Chalukyan authority over the Vengidesha and his suzerainty extended from the western sea to the eastern sea. That his kingdom extended upto Nagpur is shown by an inscription of his at Seetabuldi near Nagpur. In the south, the Hoysalas of Dorasamudra, who had risen to considerable power, were now augmenting their strength under their capable prince Vishnuvardhana, who had seized Gangavadi by ousting the occupant Chola forces from Talakad. After this, Hoysala Vishnuvardhana inflicted a defeat on an expeditionary force of the Chalukyas at Kannegal about 1117-18 A.D., then advanced into Hangal, Bellary and Belvola areas and crossed the Tungabhadra. But by a flanking movement, Vikramaditya's forces encircled Vishnuvardhana's army, vanquished him at Halasuru and Hosavidu about 1122 A.D. The Hoyasala chief continued to acknowledge the Chalukyan paramountcy.

"Ramarajya"

Vikramaditya VI was a lover of arts and literature and extended munificent patronage to men of erudition. He was a great adept at the arts of both peace and war. The enlightened and prosperous rule of Vikramaditya attracted to his court a number of scholars, the most eminent among whom were Bilhana, who had migrated from Kashmir and wrote *Vikramankadevacharita* and Vijnaneshvara, who was the author of *Mitakshara*, a celebrated work on Hindu Law. The former has described the reign of Vikramaditya as Ramarajya, and Vijnaneshvara has eulogised Vikramaditya as a peerless monarch the like of whom was neither seen or heard of. Both of them have sung the glories of the capital city of Kalyana in most superlative terms. An epigraph[18] recently discovered at Gorta in Basavakalyan taluk reveals that one Rudra Mishra was looked upon as a *sadguru* by the Chalukyan sovereign. Rudra Mishra, who had performed many *yajnas*, hailed from an illustrious learned family of Bagavadi in Tardavadi-Nadu. He was the son of Govardhana Bhattopadhyaya who was the son of Rudra Bhatta. It is found that Bagavadi (present Basavana-Bagevadi in Bijapur district) was by now already a famous centre of learning (*agrahara*).

Another epigraph found at Aland states that Vikramaditya's reign had turned the Kali Age into the Kruta Age. There is abundant evidence which shows that Vikramaditya had, by his beneficial acts for the welfare of his people, won immense popularity and enjoyed high prestige. Two lithic records[19] dated in the years 1100 A.D. and 1106 A.D., which were recently discovered at Bhalki (the ancient name of which was Bhallunke) have disclosed that Kumara Hemmadideva was a Sinda *mahamandaleshvara* under Vikramaditya VI. The first one has revealed that Hemmadideva had made certain donations to the temples of Bhalki. The second one has stated that the residents of Bhalki had made a monetary allotment to a teacher of Bathasangi village. Kumbara-Gundayya, a celebrated *sharana*, was a native of Bhalki. Verily, Vikramaditya VI was the loftiest peak among the Chalukyas of Manyakheta and Kalyana. His *piriyarasi* (chief queen) Chandaladevi, who was a Silahara princess of Karhada, was highly accomplished in fine arts and has been called as Nritya-Vidyadhari and Abhinava-Sharada for her attainments in dancing and music. Several of his other queens like Lakshmidevi, Jakkaladevi, Malleyadevi. etc., have been entrusted with the work of administering some territorial divisions. Another of his wives named Savaladevi was a daughter of Kalachuri Jogama who was a feudatory governing Tarikadunadu with Mangalavedhe as its centre. A daughter of Vikramaditya VI born of Chandaladevi was wedded to Kalachuri Jogama's son named Permadi[20]. Bijjala II was the son of this couple. This Permadi taking advantage of the close relationship with the royal family had begun to reckon his own regnal years. An inscription[21] of the time of Vikramaditya VI found at Ranjol (also known as Ranjolkheni) in Bidar taluk confirmed that Ranjol was the chief town of Attali-Nadu which was being administered by the Sindas. The ancient name of Ranjol was Renjeru.

Someshvara III (1127-1139 A.D.)

After Vitkramaditya VI, his son Someshvara III came to the throne in 1127 A.D. He had the epithets of Sarvajna-Bhupa and Bhulokamalla. The former appellation indicates that he was a man of deep learning. The authorship of a valuable encyclopaedic literary work entitled *Manasollasa* (also called *Abhilashitartha-Chintamani*) is attributed to him. There is evidence to show that being a peace-loving ruler, he moved out of the capital only on a few occasions. In 1127 A.D., a Chola subordinate named Nambayya is found administering the Kollipake area. This means that now it had slipped out of the control of the Chalukyas. The same was the case with the southern part of Vengi about 1130 A.D. In the southern parts of Karnataka, the Hoysalas were building up their strength.

Someshvara III is found camping at Banavasi, Navileyakuppa, Hulluniya-Teertha (modern Galaganath), etc., in the course of what is described as a *digvijaya* in the south. This was probably with a view to counteract the expansionist thrust of the Hoysalas. At the instance of a Kadamba, he gave grants to the temple of Kedareshvara at Balligave which was the centre of the Kalamukha sect. During the early part of his reign, grants made in the coastal Andhra were authorised in his name. From this, it is clear that his officers were exercising authority on his behalf there. Later on, there was revolt in that region. To suppress it, Someshvara III appears to have personally led an expedition to that outlying area and fought an unsuccessful battle on the Godavari. A lithic record[22] dated in the year 1130 A.D., which came to light recently at Gorta in Basavakalyan taluk, states that on that day the renowned Jaina saint Tribhuvanasena also known as "Abhinava Ganadhara" attained *Paramatma-tattva* and eulogises his merits. An epigraph[23] found at Narayanapura which is dated in the year 1132 A.D. records grant of a land to a Shiva temple by king Someshvara III.

Jagadekamalla II (1139-1149 A.D.)

Someshvara III was followed by his son Jagadekamalla II on the throne about 1139 A.D. He was known also as *Perma* and *Tribhuvanamalla Permadideva*. In his northern expeditions he appears to have been largely assisted by the Hoysalas, for one Ballala is found placed on the throne of Malwa. Now the affairs of the kingdom were in disarray. The Hoysalas in the south, the Sevunas in the north and the Kakatiyas in the east, who were the three of the important vassals of the Chalukyas, were restive and were pursuing their own expansionist policies. They were enlarging their territories at the expense of the smaller feudatories, ignoring the Chalukyan suzerainty. The Kadambas of Goa were also acting independently. Hoysala Vishnuvardhana again ventured into the Banavasi and Hangal regions. But Barmadeva and Madhava, two generals who were brothers serving under Jagadekamalla, effectively chastised the Hoysalas and the Kadambas. According to inscriptions, *Dandanayaka* Kesiraja played a heroic role in subduing the feudatories. He and Veerapandya of Nolambavadi led successful military expeditions to Gujarat, Malwa and Kalinga and restored the Chalukyan prestige. The loyalty and enterprise of these generals appear to have been responsible for holding the various parts of the empire together for the time being.

Kalachuri Bijjala II, who was a nephew of king Someshvara III and cousin of Jagadekamalla II, had grown up with the Chalukyan princes at Kalyana. He had succeeded his father during the time of Someshvara III as a fuedatory in the Mangalavedhe region. He is now found to be governing Karhada area in 1142 A.D. and

Tardavadi region in 1147 A.D. An epigraph of Jagadekamalla II found at Muttagi dated in 1147 A.D. describes Kalachuri Bijjala II as *Mahamandaleshvara* Kumara-Bijjaladevarasa. The latter two terms unmistakably indicate his close association with the royal family and his prestige. Several epigraphs[24] relating to the Sindas dating from 1100 to 1138 A.D. have been recently discovered at Bhalki,, Gorta, Gorchincholli, Andura and Inchur in this district. They were feudatory chiefs (*Mahamandaleshvaras*) of Attali-Nadu under the Chalukyas of Kalyana. Their main seat was Ranjol (its old name being Renjeru) in Bidar taluk. It is learnt from these records that the Mailara-linga (Mahabhairava) temple was constructed at Khanapur (Mailara) by the orders of king Jagadekamalla II. They give also some particulars about the coronation of this monarch.

Taila III (1149-1162 A.D.)

The successor of Jagadekamalla II was his younger brother Trailokyamalla Taila III. It has been earlier observed that the process of decline of the Chalukyan empire had already set in. It was beyond the capacity of this ruler to reverse the ominous trends and rejuvenate the strength of his patrimony. The needs of the time were martial qualities and statesmanship of a high order which he did not possess. All the peripheral vassals defied the authority of their suzerain and were ruling independently for all intents and purposes. To make this state of affairs worse, Kalachuri Bijjala II, who has been already referred to, had become very powerful by about 1153 A.D. He won over several of the feudatories to his side and established a firm hold on the region of the Chalukyan capital itself. An epigraph of Bijjala II found at Chikkalige dated in 1157 A.D. does not mention the reign of Taila III at all. In anoth.r inscription of Bijjala of the same year discovered at Haveri, he is described as *Maharajadhiraja-Bhujabala Chakravarti* Kalachurya Bijjaladeva. None of the other important *samantas* also makes any reference to the rule of the suzerain. Taila III is found camping at Annigeri in 1157 A.D. and then he fled to the Banavasi tract. The very next year, he proclaimed his son Tribhuvanamalla Someshvara IV as his successor. Nor this heir-apparent could assert himeslf at this juncture, but had to flee with some other scions of the family and take shelter with the Pandyas of Uchchangi, the Santaras and the Cholas of Nidugal who were loyal feudatories. Nothing further is heard of Taila III after 1162 A.D. Finally in 1162 A.D., Bijjala declared himself as the independent monrach of the whole of the Chalukyan empire.

The Kalachuryas

The Kalachuryas (also called Kalachuris, Katachuris and Haihayas) were an ancient and distinguished family who first rose

to power in Central India about the sixth century A.D. They had Mahishmati (modern Omkara-Mandhata) situated on the bank of the Narmada as their capital. They had brought under their sway parts of Malwa, Gujarat and Maharashtra. It has been already noticed that Kalachuri Buddharaja was one of the princes vanquished by Chalukya Mangalesha of Badami. Later, the Kalachuris captured the important fortress of Kalanjara in Bundelkhand and commenced calling themselves as *Kalanjara-puravaradheeshvara* and made Tripuri (modern Tewar) near Jabbalpur as their capital. The region ruled by the Kalachuryas of Tripuri was known as Chedi and Dahala which lay in the present Madhya Pradesh. They attained considerable power and had matrimonial alliances with the Chalukyas of Badami, the Rashtrakutas of Malkhed, the Chalukyas of Kalyana, the Chalukyas of Vengi and various other royal families.

With shrewdness and tenacity, the Kalachuryas survived political crises of the suzerain-powers and were one of the long-lived dynasties. Some of their branches, which were under continuous pressure from the powerful Gurjara-Pratiharas, fanned out to other parts also like Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh) and Chhattisgarh and Raipur (Madhya Pradesh). Another branch migrated to the Deccan about the early part of the ninth century and settled down at Mangalivada[25] (Mangalavedhe, in the present sholapur district) which was not far from the main centres of powers in the Deccan. Uchita (925 A.D.) is the earliest known member of the Kalachuris of Mangalavedhe. After him, there were eight chiefs including Permadi[26] (c. 1118-1130 A.D.) who were all feudatories. Permadi, who was an ambitious *samanta*, made attempts to gain an upper hand in the empire and had matrimonial alliance with the Chalukyas.

Bijjala II (c. 1130–1168 A.D.)

As has been already mentioned, Bijjala II (also called Bijjana), the son of Kalachuri Permadi, was closely related to the Chalukyan royal family, being the daughter's son of the great Vikramaditya VI. It may be also recalled here that the mother of Taila II, the founder of the dynasty of the Chalukyas of Kalyana, was a Kalachuri princess. It appears that Bijjala had grown up in the royal household at Kalyana in the company of the Chalukyan princes and had intimate knowledge of who was who in the royal circle and of the political affairs of the kingdom. Bijjala, who had a long illustrious family heritage and, in addition, close bonds of kinship with the Chalukyas, and had taken a leading part in martial enterprises of the Chalukyan dominion, and had the title of *Rayasamuddharanam* (uplifter or saviour of the monarch), dreamt of taking over the reins of government at Kalyana himself when he found that the kingdom was disintegrating and Taila III was a

weakling who had brought upon himself disgrace (as already alluded to).

In an epigraph found at Harihara, Bijjala is mentioned as the guardian of all the armed forces of the kingdom. He had become the *de facto* ruler by enlisting the collaboration of *Mahapradhana-dandanayaka* Kasapayya, *Mahapradhana-senadhipati-dandanayaka* Mailarayya, *Mahaprachanda-dandanayaka* Mahadeva, *Samanta* Vijayaditya of Silahara family, *Dandadhinatha* of Nagarakhanda, etc. His commanders are significantly described as *antahkarana-rupas* of Bijjanadeva. He occupied the imperial throne at Kalyana in 1162 A.D., probably soon after the demise of Taila III. (It is noteworthy that more or less a similar role was played, a few decades earlier, by the Eastern Chalukya prince Rajendra II (Kulottunga I) who was the daughter's son of Rajadhiraja Chola).

Truncated kingdom

Bijjala had continuous conflict with several of the feudatories like the Hoysalas, Pandyas of Uchchangi, Sindas and Nidugal chiefs who did not recognise Bijjala's suzerainty. Some of these vassals were championing the cause of Chalukya Someshvara IV and other scions of the Chalukya family to whom they had given protection. In 1162 A.D.. Bijjala is found camping at Balligave having gone there in order to consolidate his hold over the region. He made grants to the renowned Dakshina-Kedareshvara temple of Balligave, which was an important centre of the Kalamukha sect, and also to other places of worship at Abbalur. A year later, Bijjala's son-in-law Barmmarasa, who was related to Kasapayya who had governed the Balligave region earlier, was appointed as the governor of Banavasi which, was the southern-most province controlled by the Kalachuris. In the south of Banavasi, the Hoysalas had by now made their position formidable. Being preoccupied with the problems nearer home, Bijjala does not appear to have made serious attempts to re-establish control over the Sevunas and the Kakatiyas who were now acting independently.

Radical Reformist Movement

Advent of Basaveshvara

This period was marked by an unprecedented socio-religious upheaval which developed into a revolutionary mass movement seeking to bring about radical reforms and to reconstruct the society on the basis of certain new human values. This phenomenal upsurge was led by Basavanna (also known as Basava, Basaveshvara, Basavesha, Basavaraja and Basavadeva), and other towering personages like saint Allama Prabhu, Channabasavanna, Akka-Mahadevi, Siddharama, Madivala Machayya. The life-story of Basaveshvara has come down to us in various versions. Without

entering into any controversy, his life, mission and work may be narrated in short as follows.

It is generally believed that Basaveshvara was born in 1131 A.D. (*Vaishakha-Shuddha- Akshaya-Tritiya Rohini Nakshatra*), hailed from a highly cultured and distinguished Brahmin family of Bagawadi (modern Basavana-Bagewadi in Bijapur district). His father Mandageya Madiraja (also mentioned as Madarasa) was a chief of a large, important and renowned *agrahara* town (settlement of Brahmins endowed by rulers to help pursuit of religious practices, learning and teaching). It was a part of the Tardawadi region ruled by the Kalachuris. At a short distance from Bagawadi, there were other notable *agraharas* of Ingaleshvara (extolled as Karnata-Kashipura), Managooli (Managoli) and Muttage (Muttagi). Madiraja is described as *Gramanimani* and *Puravaradheeshvara* which would mean that he was a chieftain. Basavanna's mother Madalambike (also called Madambe, Madalambe and Madambike), who was a deeply religious-minded lady, hailed from Ingaleshvara which had come under the influence of bhakti-marga (path of devotion) preached by the renowned saint Revanasiddha.

"Samaya-chara"

Basaveshvara was a precocious child given to contemplation and reasoning. He declined to undergo the Brahmanical initiation (*upanayana*[27]) ceremony which was denied to large sections of the people and also to the females and to wear the *yagnopaveeta* which was the symbol of performance of *yagnas* which in those days sometimes involved animal sacrifice, and left home. He took up residence in the vicinity of the temple of Sangameshvara at Kudala-Sangama (also called Kappadi-Sangama) at the confluence of the Malaprabha and the Krishna, which was a cosmopolitan centre of learning and pilgrimage where *Samayachara*, a dissenting religious path of liberal views, had begun to rise. He stayed there for about ten years and studied various *shastras*. While perhaps Jataveda Muni was his *deeksha-guru*[28], Sthanapati Ishanya Yogi was his *shiksha-guru*[29]. His pious elder sister Akka-Nagamma and her husband Shivaswami were looking after him at Kudala-Sangama which was probably the native place of the latter. Channa-basavanna, who played a leading role in the movement later, was the son of this couple and thus nephew of Basaveshvara. It is believed that he was born about 1144 A.D. at Kudala-Sangama. Basaveshvara used to engage himself in deliberations on serious subjects with scholars, and found that the existing social usages and religious practices were ridden by inequalities, irrationality, dogmas, ritualism and superstitions. About this time, Basaveshvara's elder maternal uncle Baladeva, who was minister at Kalyana, gave his daughter Gangambike in marriage to Basaveshvara.

About 1150-51 A.D., Basaveshvara went over to Mangalavedhe and joined service at the court of Bijjala who was ruling there as a powerful feudatory. Siddharasa, younger maternal uncle of Basavanna, was the chief treasurer of Bijjala there. Basaveshvara quickly rose to high positions by virtue of his brilliance and earnestness. He had already commenced the propagation of his cherished ideas of socio-religious reforms. Siddharasa's wife Padmagandhi had brought up Bijjala's brother Karna whose mother had died while he was a child, along with her own only daughter Neelambike (also called Neelalochane or Mayidevi). After the death of Siddharasa, Bijjala appointed Basaveshvara as his minister and chief treasurer, and gave Neelambike (whom he had looked upon as his adopted sister) in marriage to Basaveshvara. Shortly thereafter, about 1154 A.D., Basavanna shifted to the imperial capital of Kalyana where he was appointed as prime minister and chief treasurer of the realm after the death of Baladeva mentioned earlier. At this time, Bijjala was becoming very powerful in the Chalukyan empire, and later in 1162 A.D., he declared himself as the emperor.

Anubhava-Mantapa

Basaveshvara was actuated by lofty secular and spiritual ideals. His residence, which was called *Mahamane* (Great Abode), was the rendezvous of seekers of social and religious reforms and spiritual truths, and of serving of consecrated food. His egalitarian views, saintliness, transparent concern for the enlightenment and welfare of the so-called low castes and outcastes, piety, charity and spiritual vision made him widely popular. Like-minded men and women (including some princes and other eminent personalities) even from distant parts like Kashmir, Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, Kerala, etc., came to Kalyana attracted by his teachings. Contemporary *vachanas* state that he performed a number of miracles. The *Anubhava-Mantapa* (Spiritual Parliament) was established by him. Hundreds of *Sharanas* (*i.e.*, those who had dedicated themselves to service of humanity and God), men and women, irrespective of their status in life, took part and carried on discussions there freely. Sage Allama Prabhu, who was renowned for his spiritual profundity, was its president. Channabasavanna, who has been called *shatsthala-jnana-chakravarti* (great master of the knowledge of six-fold spiritual path), was the vice-president of the *Anubhava-Mantapa*. Sonnaligeya Siddharama, Akka-Mahadevi, Madivala Machayya, Moligeya Marayya, Haralayya, Madhuvarasa, Aydakki Marayya, Nuliya Chandayya, Muktayakka, Ghattivalayya, Shivalenka Manchanna, Musudiya Choudayya, Dohara Kakkayya, Kugina Maritande, Hadapada Rechayya, Hadapada Appanna, etc., were prominent among the *sharanas* who were participating in the deliberations of the *Anubhava-Mantapa*.

Basavanna and the galaxy of his companions denounced the compartmentalisation of the society into castes and sub-castes and its various connotations including 'untouchability' and threw open the portals of the treasures of wisdom to all the people by their *vachana* writings and preachings in the regional language and brought into actual practice what they taught. They used the term Shiva for the absolute Supreme Being, and not in the sense of one of the *Trimurtis* or gods. They described those who were immersed only in worldly affairs as *bhavis* (worldly)as distinguished from *bhaktas* (spiritual-minded). They were opposed to priest craft and hypocrisy, exploitation and inequalities, and steadfastly preached egalitarian values.

Kayaka and Dasoha principles

Eradication of the sense of high and low based on birth and wealth was aimed at. None was higher and none was lower. All occupations were deemed equal. It was declared that devoted work was real worship (*Kayakave-Kailasa*); dignity of labour was upheld and each one was required to do *Satyashuddha Kayaka* (true and pure, *i.e.* earnest and honest work) with dedicated spirit as a means of one's living and salvation. Accumulation of wealth by individuals was looked down upon as unrighteous. One should neither exploit others nor live as a parasite. Earnings should be through right means. Excess should be shared with the less fortunate. One must be considerate to others as much as one expects from others. Fellow-feelings and compassion were deemed essential. Secondly, the tenet of *Dasoha* (which literally means "I am at your service") was expounded. It is a principle of distribution of wealth. As a token of the principle of *Dasoha*, a practice of serving free food to students and others, has continued even to-day among monasteries of this tradition.

Upright conduct in every walk of life was emphasized as imperative. Women were given equal rights and opportunities with men both in secular and religious fields. Violence was condemned as unethical. Intoxicants and unwholesome food were to be abjured. Elaborate ritualism, which was possible only for the rich, was rejected and a very simple form of worship of *ishtalinga* and a six-fold spiritual path *shatsthala* of sadhana through *bhakti-marga* were recommended. God was one though He was called by many names (*Devanobba, nama halavu*). World was considered as real, as distinguished from the theory of illusion.

Profound trans-formation

These preachings pursued with vigour and zeal filled the people who came from various strata of the society with a new awareness and enlightenment, and a host of profoundly transformed persons emerged from the neglected castes who could speak, act and write

freely and boldly like seers and sages. Their *vachana* compositions have been likened to the *Upanishads*. Some of the other renowned *vachanakaras* were Ambigara Choudayya (fisherman), Okkalu Muddayya (agriculturist), Bahurupi Choudayya (actor), Soddala Bacharasa (store-keeper), Lingamma (barber's wife), Adayya (trader), Urilingapeddi (ex-" untouchable "), Dakkeya Bommayya (drummer), Rayasada Manchanna (messenger), Rayamma (messenger's wife). Shivanagamayya (ex-" untouchable "). Kurubara Gollala (shepherd), Telugesha Masanayya (cowherd), Aydakki Lakkamma (cleaner of rice), Kalavve (wife of an ex-" untouchable ") etc. A number of fallen women and men were also rehabilitated and reformed. They assumed normal worthy life and began to earn their livelihood in a legitimate way It is stated that a few of them even became authors of *vachanas*. The caste-barriers were broken down. Many people felt emancipated from the thraldom of superstitions, ignorance and inequalities. Education and knowledge ceased to be the close preserve of a few people. They found in Basaveshvara and his esteemed associates their benefactors and saviours. Some of the well-known other *sharanas* were Ajaganna (agriculturist), Varadaniyamma (a smith's wife), Oleya Shantayya (palm-leaves-gatherer), Aggavanigeya Honnayya (water-carrier), Kalaketa Bommayya (actor), Amugideva (weaver), Madara Dulayya and Madara Channayya (shoe-makers). Turugahi Ramanna (cowherd), Sujikayakada Ramitande (tailor), Medara Ketayya (basket-maker), Bachikayakada Basappa (carpenter), Vaidya Sanganna (physician), Animisha (prince), Kinnari Bommanna (piper), Jodar Madanna (soldier), Talavara Kamitande (village official), Ganada Kannappa (oil-miller), Kirata Sangayya (hunter), Malahara Kayakada Chikkadevayya (grass-rope maker), Sattige Kayakada Ramitande (umbrella-maker), Kannadi Kayakada Ammideva (mirror-manufacturer), Kadir Kayakada Remmavve (spinner) (woman), Kottanada Remmavve (paddy-pounder) (woman), Varadaniyamma (weaver's wife), Nannayya (ex-" robber "), Kottanada Somavve (paddy-pounder) (woman), Konde Manchanna (ex-" spy "), Hendada Marayya (toddy-tapper), etc. Kalyana became the centre of this unique protestant movement and the spiritual capital of the country. With the passage of time, the traditionalists began to view with increasing grave alarm the rapid and phenomenal growth of this mass reformist movement.

Attack on roots of casteism

About this time, a marriage was solemnised by Basaveshvara between the daughter of Madhuvarasa, who was a minister and formerly a Brahmin, and the son of Haralayya (shoe-maker) who was an ex-" untouchable ". Such frontal attacks on the roots of casteism upset the conventionalists. They carried tales to Bijjala that not

only the age-old practices of *varnas* and *jatis* were in peril, but also his own future was at stake. They worked to heighten his prejudice and poisoned his mind against Basaveshvara and his associates and prevailed upon him to make use of his powers to suppress the *Sharana* (Veerashaiva or Lingayata) movement. (It has been now established that Bijjala was not a Jaina, but had Shaiva traditions and his family had Nandi (Shiva's vehicle) as its royal insignia). Bijjala, who was pursuing his own political ambitions relentlessly, did not want such extraordinary events and the social *status quo* to be disturbed, ordered the massacre of Madhuvarasa, Haralayya and Sheelavanta, the bridegroom. This atrocity caused widespread resentments and protests. Basaveshvara renounced his official positions and after making attempts to prevent tragic events, proceeded to Kudala-Sangama where he became "one with God", about the end of 1167 A.D.[30] (According to P. B. Desai, Basaveshvara had severed his connection with Bijjala sometime before the latter arrogated to himself the imperial Chalukyan throne[31]).

It appears that Bijjala abdicated[32] the throne and nominated his younger son Rayamurari-Sovideva as his successor and persuaded Channabasavanna to become prime minister in order to pacify the ruffled feelings of the followers of the movement. But Bijjala's actions against the Chalukyas and the *sharanas* had created a lot of animosity against him, as a result of which Jagadeva, who was assisted by Mallideva, (also called Molleya) and Bommanna[33], put Bijjala to death. This was about March 1168, *i.e.*, about three months after the passing away of Basaveshvara. Bijjala's successor let loose a reign of terror and launched violent persecutions. Confusion reigned supreme in the capital. Insurrections and street-fights became common occurrences. Many of the insurgents and *sharanas* were pursued by the troops of Bijjala's successor.

Bijjiga Shirach-chedaka

Gutti had been repeatedly attacked by Bijjala's army since Guttarasa of Gutti owed allegiance to the Chalukyas. Mallideva of this Guttarasa family is clearly mentioned as Bijjiga-Shirach-chedaka[34] (i.e. beheader of Bijjala). Jagadeva has been described as a *mantri*. In the context of the circumstances, it appears very probable that he had been a counsellor of the Chalukyas. Bijjala's forces had suppressed a Santara chief named Jagadeva sometime earlier. Another Jagadeva *Dandanayaka*, a commander, is mentioned in a lithic record of Maradipur[35]. One Bommana (Bommayya, Bommideva or Bommarasa) became prominent later as a general of the Chalukyas and won fame as the restorer of the Chalukyan power. His brother Narasimha killed another Kalachuri ruler named Sankama II. These facts signify that supporters of the cause of the Chalukyas, who were biding for their time, brought about the end of Bijjala.

Basaveshvara and his associates, who put forward a new philosophy of life based on democratic values which had a mass-appeal, were free thinkers, humanists, radical reformers and men of action, brought about a new epoch in the history of India. Mahatma Gandhi while addressing a distinguished gathering at Belgaum in 1924 observed that he was practising some of the principles, enunciated by Basaveshvara 800 years back, and that the latter, who was for castelessness, carried out whatever he preached. Gandhiji added that removal of untouchability and the *Kayaka* principle were very important. Prof. P. B. Desai, who, after a special study, wrote " Basaveshvara and His Times ", has observed : " In the historical portrait of Basaveshvara revealed here, we obtain glimpses of a child with extraordinary perception, a boy of uncommon aptitude, an adult of revolutionary ideas and ideals, a youth of unswerving faith and action, a high dignitary of state, adept in administration, a heroic leader of a new religious movement, an unyielding advocate of social reforms, a courageous fighter against orthodoxy, ignorance and vested interests, a relentless crusader against shams and superstitions, an upholder of dignity of man, a champion of equality of persons with faith and character, an establisher of a new religious and social order, a literary genius, a mystic and a saint who fulfilled his mission and left a trial of its flame for the enlightenment of posterity "[36].

Prof. K. S. Srikantan has pointed out : " It is no exaggeration to say that the message of Shri Basava is like a reservoir into which all previous thoughts flowed in and from which all later thoughts flowed out. Kind like Buddha, simple like Mahavir, gentle like Jesus, bold like Mohammed, Basava strikes us almost as a wonder of creation. But, what attracts us most to him are those teachings of his in which he anticipated the greatest of modern thinkers—Karl Marx and Mahatma Gandhi ". There is no doubt that Basaveshvara and his colleagues would be gratefully remembered and reverenced as beacon-lights by mankind for ages to come.

Rayamurari Sovideva (1167-1176 A. D)

After the death of Bijjala, there was a scramble among several Kalachuri claimants for the Chalukyan throne which belonged to none of them. There was a chain of internecine fights among Bijjala's brother and sons. Sovideva, a younger son of Bijjala (also called Someshvara and Rayamurari-Sovideva) assumed power at Kalyana in 1167 A. D. as per the wishes of Bijjala who had nominated him as his successor. But this succession was hotly contested by Mailugi, a younger brother of Bijjala, and Karna, who was the son of Vajradeva who was the eldest son of Bijjala. These claimants commenced their own rule independently. But Sovideva, with the assistance of general Madhava, referred to earlier, triumphed over others for a

time. He exercised Kalachuri control over some areas like Balla-kunde, Madagihal and Balligave. An inscription found at Kukanur states that Sovideva was ruling from Madeganuru (modern Madinur), from which it appears that he had chosen this place as his alternative capital owing to the unstable political situation at Kalyana.

Sovideva's successors

Sovideva's younger brother Sankama II succeeded him and was in power for three years (1177-1180). He had a capable general named Kavana who extended the sway of the Kalachuris. According to an epigraph, Sankama II was killed by a Chalukya general named Narasimha, brother of Bammarasa. His successor was Raya-narayana Ahavamalla (1180-1183 A.D.), brother of Sankama II. In the meanwhile, the sympathisers of the Chalukyas mounted pressure against the Kalachuris by re-grouping their forces by winning over some feudatories to their cause. By 1181, they were able to recover some parts of the kingdom, but the Sevunas from the north, the Kakatiyas in the east and the Hoysalas in the south were relentlessly pushing forward and overrunning the regions contiguous to them. But Ahavamalla managed to keep under his control Banavasi and Belvola areas till 1183 A.D. when he was succeeded by another son of Bijjala named Singhana. In 1183-84, Singhana surrendered the Belvola and Banavasi tracts also to Chalukya Someshvara IV and acknowledged the Chalukyan supremacy, and thus ended the Kalachuri interregnum of about 22 years (1162-1184 A.D). However, Veera-Bijjala, son of Rayamurari Sovideva, is found governing at Mangalavedhe till 1193 A.D. which had been their home town.

Resurrection of Chalukyan power

Chalukya Someshvara IV (c. 1182/83-1200 A.D.)

General Bammarasa (also called Brahmadeva) valiantly led the forces of the Chalukyas and took a pre-eminent part in the restoration of Someshvara IV to power. Hence, Bammarasa has been hailed in an epigraph as *Chalukya-rajya-pratishtthapaka* (establisher of the Chalukyan sovereignty). By about 1182-83, the Chalukyan authority was restored over some area. General Narasimha, who has been already alluded to as the slayer of Kalachuri Sankama II, was a younger brother of general Bammarasa. It is curious to note that the father of these two brothers named *Dandanatha* Kavana, who has been also already referred to, was a staunch supporter of the Kalachuris and has been described as *Kalachuryarajya-samuddharana*. He and his son Bammarasa met on the same battle-field about 1183-1184 as leading generals of the two opposing forces in which the Chalukyas were successful[37]. Banavasi became the chief seat of Chalukya Someshvara IV and only a few parts north of the Varada was under his sway in 1183-84. By about 1200 A.D., the Chalukyan

power faded out in this region and Karnataka became an arena of struggle for power mainly between the Sevunas of Devagiri and the Hoysalas of Dorasamudra.

Chalukyan legacy

The Chalukyas of Kalyana like their predecessors from the days of Pulikeshi II unified vast regions between the Narmada and the Cauvery with Karnataka as the core of their *chakravarti-kshetra.* At times, they extended the sway beyond these two great rivers and took effective interest in the affairs of the regions of Madhya Pradesh and the remote south in order to secure their frontiers and maintain their lines of defence. The vast Deccan region has inherited several common social and cultural characteristics from those time. In the words of N. Lakshminarayan Rao, the beneficent sway of about four hundred years of the glorious dynasty of the Chalukyas of Badami and Kalyana enriched Karnataka culture beyond measure, so much so that to speak of the Chalukyas is to speak of cultural heritage of the Kannada people[38]. The guilds of merchants were well developed during the period of the Chalukyas of Kalyana.

Now the nomenclature 'Ayyavole-500 '[39] had become so famous that traders in various regions were using it as a mark of their goodwill and were even sometimes describing themselves as the descendants of the renowned 'Ayyavole-500 '. Some of the guilds were also known as Nanadeshi and Veera-Bananju. The merchant-guilds used to maintain their own armed guards for protection and transportation of their commodities. They used to have trade relations with distant places and also with some overseas countries. The records of the period disclose that trade and commerce were flourishing well. An inscription at Kalyana states that merchants who had come from several regions had gathered at a religious function held to donate grants to a temple.

Artistic excellence

The building activities, for which the Chalukyas of Badami had earned renown, were continued and further developed by the Chalukyas of Kalyana. While the monuments of the earlier period were concentrated at certain places, the later Chalukyas spread out their constructions in a vast region. In the Bidar district, only a very few of their structures and sculptures have survived the ravages of the later times, notably at Narayanapur, Shivapur, Jalasangi and Mailara[40] (present Khanapur) (*see* chapter XIX). On the outer wall of the temple of Jalasangi, there is a charming figure of a lady who is depicted as having completed incising of an epigraph in Sanskrit language and in Kannada script, which pertains to the period of Vikramaditya VI. This is a rare and marvellous piece of sculpture. Some master-pieces found outside this district are Mahadeva temple, which has been called a *Devalaya-Chakravarti* at Itgi, Mallikarjuna temple at Kuravatti,

Kashi-Vishveshvara temple at Lakkundi, Tripurantaka temple at Balligave, Someshvara temple at Gadag, Dodda-Basappa temple at Dambal, Kalleshvara temple at Bagali and Mukteshvara temple at Chandanapur.

During this period, sculptural excellence and delicate ornamentation received particular attention. Many enchanting *madanike* (bracket figures) and scenes from the epics and the Panchatantra were carved. By far the largest number of iconographic representations of this time are of Shiva, Veerabhadra, Bhairava, Durga and Kali, and there are some highly impressive figures of Shiva in the *dhyanamudra* [41] and in the posture of cosmic dance as Nataraja. These remarkable artistic traditions were inherited by the Hoysalas who further developed them.

Patronage to learning

In this area, there were several *agraharas, brahmapuris, ghatika-sthanas* and monasteries in places like Kalyana, Bhallunke (Bhalki) and Gorta which were patronized by kings, noblemen, traders and merchant-guilds. They imparted education in various branches of learning and were equipped with libraries, and some of them had arrangements for free feeding and residential facilities. An inscription found at Martur [42] (Gulbarga district) describes one Vijnanadeva as *paramaradhya-bhattaraka* and that Vikramaditya VI bowed his diademed head at his feet. This Vijnanadeva's original name was Kancha who hailed from Maseyamadu *agrahara* of Attali-Nadu (Bidar area). He was of Kaushika gotra. Probably this eminent savant was the same as the famed jurist Vijnaneshvara who wrote *Mitakshara*. Another scholar *sarvakratuyaji-bhattopadhyaya* Somayaji [43] of Rudravadi *agrahara* has been also mentioned as a *paramaradhya* of the same monarch. It appears that king Ayyana, besides Someshvara III, was also a man of high learning and was devoted to religious pursuits. Sanskrit and Kannada literatures flourished to a great extent under the Chalukyas of Kalyana who munificently helped men of learning and arts. Some of the literary luminaries of Kannada during this period were Pampa, Ranna, Durgasimha, Nagavarma, etc. (*see* Chapter XV). Probably Machiraja, one of the mandalikas of Jayasimha II, patronized a Brahmin poet, Chandraraja who composed *Madanatilaka* [44]. The Kannada script was further refined and received its elegant round shape. A number of epigraphs, which throw a flood of light on the affairs of the period, have come down to us. Three highly important Sanskrit works were *Vikramankadeva-charita* of Bilhana and Mitakshara of Vijnaneshvara and *Manasollasa* of Someshvara III. Bilhana, who hailed from Kashmir, specifically mentions that he was attracted to Kalyana by the high culture of the people and matchless liberality of their sovereign.

Enduring impact of new epoch

A new age dawned in the field of Kannada literature. This ancient language achieved a massive strength and power of expression of nuances of thoughts and ideas since persons of all strata of the society were enabled and encouraged to write. As a result of this, there was production of a large body of *vachana* literature which came to be looked upon as *vachana-shastra*. The *vachanakaras* were not professional writers or those who were seeking patronage of the powers-that-be, but were independent thinkers who expressed themselves boldly with the high objectives of enlightening the people and reconstructing the society.

Various sects of Shaivism, which were prevalent during the period, such as Pashupata, Lakuleesha and Kalamukha, joined the main stream of Veerashaivism. After the reverses at Kalyana, the leading *sharanas* dispersed to many places and varoius regions and further strove to develop the protestant movement remaining within the broad framework of the *Sanatana Dharma*. It is found that a *sharana* was propounding the tenets of the movement in the court of Mansingh Tomar of Gwalior (1486-1516 A.D.). There are a number of references to *sharanas* in old Hindi litrature also. Many Veerashaiva monasteries began to help promotion of education among the weaker sections of the society and to implement the programmes of social and religious reforms enunciated by the pioneer *sharanas*.

Consequently, among the common people, a wider understanding and outlook, a spirit of enquiry and strength to resist injustice and oppressions were generated. Several ruling families were also influenced by the movement which had its impact on their subjects. Large sections in Karnataka and some in the neighbouring regions joined the fold of the protestant movement formally or came under its influence informally in some degree or other. These factors in course of time helped to broaden the bases of the society and reduced caste rigours, parochialism, clannishness and economic disparities. As pointed out by K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, this movement prepared the way for the foundation of the Vijayanagara empire[45]. It was the forerunner of the reformist movements of *Mahanubhavis* of Maharashtra in the 13th century, Ramananda and Kabir in the 14th century and of Guru Nanak in the 15th century. During the Vijayanagara period, the movement gathered renewed strength and there was a renaissance. (*see* also Chapter III. XV and XIX).

Sevuna offensive against Hoysalas

After the decay of the power of the Chalukyas of Kalyana by about 1200 A.D., the Sevunas (Yadavas[46]) of Devagiri launched upon a series of severe offensive actions for the possession of the

territories of the Chalukyan empire. The Sevunas overran all the western and central Deccan including the areas of Bidar and Gulbarga. The Bidar tract was under the control of the Sevunas during the period from c. 1200 to 1312 A.D. Ramachandra, the Sevuna ruler (1271-1312 A.D.), with the assistance of general Saluva Tikkama, mounted a fierce offensive against the Hoysalas in 1276 A.D. and his army encamped at Belavadi, about eight kms. to the north of the Hoysala capital. But the Sevuna forces were beaten back and the invasion ended in an utter rout of the attacking forces. However, the Sevunas continued to hold on to large parts of the north Karnataka area.

Singhana, who was the most illustrious monarch of the Sevuna dynasty, ascended the throne in 1200 A.D. and reigned for a long period of 47 years. At this time, the Krishna and the Malaprabha rivers had formed the boundaries between the Sevuna and the Hoysala powers. The ambition of the Sevuna monarch was to establish an empire in the Deccan. In the pursuit of this objective, he had to contend with the Hoysalas in the south. He made several inroads into the Hoysala territory. The Sinda chief of Erambarage, who was a vassal of the Hoysalas, submitted to him. He seized Belvola, Huligere, Masavadi and Pangal in Mahabubnagar district of Telangana, and marched to the northern border of Banavasi, and then made a bid for the whole of the Hoysala kingdom. But eventually, he was forced to withdraw to the north of the Tungabhadra. By 1220 A.D., Singhana's forces were in occupation of Gulbarga, Raichur, Tardavadi and Belgaum. His kingdom now thus extended from Khandesh in the north to the Chitradurga area in the south and from the west coast to Adoni in the east. The Sevuna power was at its zenith during this period.

Singhana was succeeded by Krishna (1247-1261 A.D.) who continued Singhana's policy which was to extend the Sevuna territory in all directions. He gained some success against the Silaharas of north Konkan, the Paramaras of Malwa and the Vaghelas of Gujarat. Krishna's brother Mahadeva was the ruler from 1261 to 1271 A.D., who continued the hostilities with the Hoysalas, the Silaharas and the Paramaras. He was followed by Ramachandra (1271-1312 A.D.). This Sevuna sovereign made fierce attempts to crush the power of the Hoysalas. There was a tough opposition from the Hoysala side and his army was forced to retreat. His military operations against Gujarat were also a failure.

Alaud-din-Khalji's invasion

It was during the reign of this Sevuna king Ramachandra that the Deccan experienced its first invasion by the Muslim forces from the north where the Sultanate of Delhi was well entrenched. The

Slave (Qutb) dynasty had been supplanted by the Khaljis in 1290 A.D. Alaud-din Khalji, the nephew and son-in-law of Jalalud-din Khalji, was appointed the governor of Kara. Alaud-din had heard much of the wealth and prosperity of the Sevuna kingdom and had obtained information about the Deccan by sending spies. He marched with a picked army at great speed from Kara on 25th February 1296 A.D. and attacked Devagiri and pillaged it. Ramachandra's resistance proved futile and he was driven to conclude a treaty and pay a huge amount of gold. But his son Shankaradeva, who was away from the capital, hurriedly returned and made a counter-attack on Alaud-din's forces. Alaud-din overpowered him also and compelled Ramachandra to agree to even more severe terms. This defeat shattered the political prestige of the Sevunas. Alaud-din returned to Kara on 1st June 1296 A.D. with fabulous booty.

Annexation by Delhi Sultanate

Now the Kakatiyas in the east and the Hoysalas in the south began to press forward. Prataparudra Kakatiya extended his western borders and occupied Medak, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur. Ballala III, the Hoysala monarch recovered Santalige, Banavasi and Kogali from the Sevunas. In 1307 A.D. Alaud-din Khalji sent an expedition under Malik Kafur who overran the Sevuna kingdom and took Ramachandra prisoner. However, on agreeing to be a vassal of the Sultanate of Delhi, he was released. Then again when Malik Kafur was sent to the Deccan against the Kakatiyas in 1308 A.D. As this new ruler was an opponent of Alaud-din Khalji, Malik was exacted from Ramachandra for these aggressive actions. Shankaradeva referred to earlier succeeded Ramachandra in 1311 A.D As this new ruler was an opponent of Alaud-din Khalji, Malik Kafur again led an expedition, vanquished and killed Shankaradeva. But the invader had to hurry back to Delhi owing to the illness of Alaud-din Khalji, Haripala, the son-in-law of Ramachandra, led a revolt, but he was soon put down in 1317 A.D. by Mubarak, the son and successor of Alaud-din. In 1318 A.D., Haripala was suppressed and was flayed alive, and the Sevuna dominion was annexed to the Delhi Sultanate. This was the end of the Sevuna power.

The Sevuna rulers were patrons of art and literature. Kamalabhava, who wrote "Santeshvara-purana", a champu work in Kannada, lived during the period of Singhana. Sarangadeva, the author of "Sangeetaratnakara", and Changadeva (grandson of the renowned astronomer Bhaskaracharya) and Anantadeva, who were astronomers, flourished at the court of Singhana. Jalhana, who edited "Sookti-Muktavali" and Amalananda, who wrote "Kalpataru", were patronized by Krishna. The Sevunas gave

grants to temples, ascetics and men of learning. Many *agraharas* were established and education was promoted. Rajaguru Sarveshvaradeva, a Kalamukha preceptor, who was an upholder of the Lakulish-Agama, is mentioned in one of the records of Krishna. Several other Kalamukha *gurus* are also referred to in Sevuna epigraphs. The Sevuna rulers extended help to institutions of various religious sects. It is interesting to note that Siddharama's *vachanas* have been cited in some of the Sevuna inscriptions. Veerashaivism continued to flourish during the period of the Sevuna rule.

Muhammad-bin-Tughluq seizes Bidar

There was political turmoil at Delhi in which the Khalji dynasty was overthrown, and Ghiasud-din Tughluq came to power in 1321 A.D. This new Sultan of Delhi despatched a military expedition under the leadership of his son prince Ulugh Khan (the future Muhammad-bin-Tughluq) against the Kakatiyas of Warangal. Ulugh Khan laid siege during 1321-22 A.D. to the fort of Warangal and overcame the long resistance of Prataparudra who was taken prisoner. During this campaign, Ulugh Khan seized the Bidar town and the surrounding area which was at this time a part of the Kakatiya kingdom. An epigraph of Ghiasud-din Tughluq discovered at Basavakalyan, which is dated in the year 1321 A.D., has disclosed that Kalyana was also one of the places which were taken over by Ulugh Khan. This lithic record refers to Kalyana as a *kasba* (a minor town) which shows that by this time the importance of Kalyana had dwindled. Historian Ferishta has stated that Ulugh Khan captured Bidar and some other places of the area wherein he stationed military garrisons. From this, it is evident that the Bidar town had come to the fore as an important place of the region. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq succeeded his father in 1325 A.D. Soon thereafter, in 1326 A.D. Bahaud-din Gurshasp, a cousin of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq, who was the governor of the Sagar province (Gulbarga area) rose in rebellion in 1326 A.D. But his revolt was crushed by the officers of the emperor and Bahaud-din fled to Kampili.

Another lithic record also found at Basavakalyan dated Shaka 1248 (1326 A.D.[47]) mentions Maharajadhiraja Shri Sultan Muhammad and Mahapradhana Mallika Kamadin. The latter is identified with Qivamud-din Qutlugh Khan who was the governor of the province in which this area was included. This inscription relates that the *Shivalinga* in the local Madhukeshvara temple was re-installed and worship was resumed by the efforts of the citizens of Kalyana.

Very heavy exactions

The Sultan renamed Devagiri as Daulatabad and made it the second capital of his empire with a view to controlling his far-flung provinces, and nominated Qutlugh Khan as his viceroy at Daulatabad. He also appointed Shihab-i-Sultani (entitled Nusrat Khan) as the governor at Bidar on the condition that he should send revenue of a lakh of *tankas* to the imperial treasury, annually. But Nusrat Khan did not fulfil this condition and also rebelled in 1345 A.D. Thereupon, the Sultan ordered Qutlugh Khan to chastise him. Qutlugh Khan captured Nusrat Khan and despatched him to Delhi as a prisoner. Amir Ali (Alishah) was deputed from Daulatabad to recover the revenue from the Bidar region. But this officer organised an army and occupied Bidar and Gulbarga on his own. Qutlugh Khan again marched upon Bidar and imprisoned Amir Ali and sent him to Delhi.

Muhammad-bin-Tughluq was expecting very heavy revenue exactions which his officers found it difficult to carry out. There were frequent revolts in several other provinces also. Malik Maqbil, the governor of Warangal, had been expelled from there by the local Hindus. These unsettled conditions annoyed the Sultan who now sought to create a new officialdom by recruiting commoners in place of the Amirs whom he found to be mismanaging the affairs of his kingdom. Qutlugh Khan, who was unable to control the situation in the Deccan, was recalled to Delhi about 1345 A.D., and the Sultan's own brother Alimul-Mulk was appointed in his place. The Sultan issued stern orders for execution of all recalcitrant " centurions " called " Amir Sadahs " or Yuzbhashis who were revenue-*cum*-military officers in charge of groups of a hundred villages each. Following this, 89 " centurions " were cruelly put to death.

Revolt of Amirs

All these factors led to a general rebellion by the Amirs at Daulatabad under the leadership of an Afghan nobleman named Ismail Mukh. The rebels overpowered the loyalist forces and proclaimed independence of the Deccan. They chose Ismail Mukh as their new Sultan who assumed the title Nasirud-din Ismail Shah. The royal treasury at Daulatabad was seized and much money was distributed to the troops, and the Deccan was divided into fiefs among the leading Amirs. When Muhammad -bin-Tughluq heard about this, he set out to the Deccan in person at the head of an army. He laid siege to the Daulatabad fort which was in possession of the rebels. The warfare continued for three months with no decisive result. By this time, the situation in Gujarat had become more serious. In order to quell the insurrection there, the Sultan marched to Gujarat with some of his armed forces, leaving the rest of the army to continue the siege of Daulatabad.

Taking advantage of this situation at Daulatabad, Hasan, one of the rebels, accompanied by a few "centurions" fled to Gulbarga and Sagar where he defeated Tughluq's forces and occupied the tract. He obtained help from Kapaya Nayaka of Warangal and attacked Bidar with 25,000 horses and 15,000 infantry and vanquished the royalists. He further strengthened his army and made it formidable by gathering all the rebels in the region and marched to Daulatabad and expelled the imperial forces from there. Hasan, who thus proved to be the most capable and successful military leader among the rebels, was now proclaimed as the sovereign of the Deccan and was honoured with the title of Zafar Khan by the rebels in place of Nasirud-din Shah, an old man who volunteered to relinquish the kingship in favour of Hasan. Zafar Khan ascended the throne at Daulatabad on Friday 3rd August 1347 and assumed a new title and name as Sikandari-i-Sani Abul Muzaffar Sultan Alaud-din Hasan Shah al-Wali al-Bahamani.

Vijayanagara

In the meanwhile, eleven years earlier in 1336 A.D., a most momentous historical event took place in the Deccan. That was the founding of Vijayanagara kingdom which played decisive role. Its chief objective was to stem the onslaughts of the Muslim invasions from the north and to prevent the conquest of South India by aliens. Its lofty ideals were to uphold and foster the time-honoured values of indigenous culture. It was organised and established by five Sangama brothers headed by Harihara with wide foresight and vision. It expanded rapidly and extended from sea to sea, and restored order where there was chaos and instilled hope where there was pessimism. But for the formidable barrier erected effectively by this mighty kingdom, the power of the Bahamanis would have spread to farthest limits of South India.

The Bahamanis

Hasan chose Gulbarga as his capital where he had first obtained his foothold and had connections from early life[48]. For strategic reasons, he must have considered this place as safer which was also at a greater distance from Delhi than Daulatabad which had become a hot-bed of intrigues of the old nobility and was nearer to Vijayanagara, the new Hindu independent kingdom against which he wanted to contend. The originator of this family was supposed to be a half mythical figure of Iran called Bahaman. There have been several conflicting versions about the origin of his family and his title. Ferishta relates that Alaud-din called himself Gangu Bahamani in memory of a Brahmin astrologer named Gangu whom he had served, and that on becoming the Sultan, he made the Brahmin the chief of his treasury. However, from the available

records of the period, no references to this Brahmin Gangu have come to light. An epigraph in Gulbarga mosque contains the words Baihman 40 Shah, and this title is also inscribed on the coins of the Bahamani rulers. According to Yazdani, this was the most appropriate appellation which the courtiers of the Sultan could suggest taking into account his sense of gratefulness to the Brahmin Gangu and the identity of the Persianized form, Baihman 50, of the caste's name Brahman, with the name of the great Persian king Baihman, son of Isfandyar. At Gulbarga, even now there is a street named Baihmanipura, the majority of the residents of which are Brahmins, and some of them claim that they are the descendants of Gangu.

Alaud-din I (1347-1358 A.D.)

Alaud-din Bahaman Shah waged several wars and conducted negotiations calculated to extend his territory. He sent expeditions to various parts of the Deccan such as Kalyana, Akkalkot, Kandhar, Kotgir and Miraj in order to subdue the factions which were opposed to the new regime. The important fort of Kalyana was reduced after a siege of five months by Qir Khan. This Qir Khan later rose against the king, but was suppressed and beheaded by the Sultan himself. One of the trusted generals named Sikandar negotiated with Kapaya Nayaka of Warangal and made him to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Bahamani Sultan. The area lying between the Krishna and the Ghataprabha which was at this time under a Hindu chief named Narayana, who had owed allegiance to the Tughluqs, was also subjugated by Bahamani forces. In 1349 A.D., Alaud-din invaded the dominion of Vijayanagara and plundered its northern parts. Five years later, as a result of an understanding with the Sultan of Madurai, he again attacked Vijayanagara. Whereas Muslim accounts claim for him the conquest of all the area upto the Tungabhadra, the Vijayanagara sources assert that Harihara I (1336-57) inflicted a defeat on him.

It is evident that the Raichur Doab had by this time already become a bone of contention between the two kingdoms. It is found that there was the demand for the return of the Raichur Doab by the next Vijayanagara king in 1361 A.D., which will be referred to later. It appears that the Raichur Doab was in possession of the first Bahamani king before the close of his reign in 1358 A.D. Bahaman Shah consolidated his rule in the Bijapur area also and he exercised control over the Konkan coast road and passes leading to them. Feeling exalted by the series of triumphs, he dreamt of leading expeditions to north India and of occupying the Tughluq throne of Delhi itself. But his counsellors restrained him and advised him to consolidate his gains instead of attempting conquest of far-flung areas in the north. At the time

of his demise, Alaud-din had become the master of an extensive kingdom which extended to the sea on the west and as far as Bhongir on the east and bounded by the Penganga and the Krishna (or the Tungabhadra) on the north and the south. He divided his kingdom into four provinces called *tarafs*, each under a governor. Bidar was one of them and its governor received the title of Azam-i-Humayun (the auspicious chief). The Bidar town began to flourish as a provincial headquarters, and it figures as one of the great cities of the Deccan. The Sultan adorned the capital city of Gulbarga with several fine buildings. He did not impose the *Jizia* tax on the non-Muslims.

Muhammad I (1358-1375 A.D.)

After Alaud-din I, his eldest son Muhammad I ascended the throne in 1358 A.D. with the help of his father-in-law Malik Saifud-din Ghori who was appointed prime minister, the new monarch consolidated the power of the kingdom and put the administration on a semi-civil basis and introduced several reforms. He minted large quantities of gold coins. When some of the local bankers melted down the new coins, the Sultan is stated to have caused their massacre and replaced them by Khatris from the north. It is stated that gunpowder was "freely used in the siege of Adoni" against the Vijayanagara army by this Sultan in 1365 A.D.[51] Because of use of gunpowder as a means of warfare, the military architecture began to undergo changes to suit the requirements.

Subjugation of Telangana, the Nayaka of which was being continuously helped by Vijayanagara, was planned, and the campaign against it lasted for two years. The Azam-i-Humayun of Bidar was sent at the head of an expedition against Warangal. A series of battles were fought which ended in the disastrous defeat of the Nayaka of Warangal who was forced to pay heavy ransom and to cede the Golconda area. Azam-i-Humayun of Bidar was appointed as the governor of Golconda. The ambassador of the Nayaka of Warangal brought the indemnities of war to Bidar where they were received by the Sultan. The Raya of Vijayanagara who had brought the Goa tract under his control in 1366 A.D., was insisting upon the return of the Raichur Doab and threatened to join the Sultan of Delhi against him.

Affront to Vijayanagara

Muhammad issued a draft on Vijayanagara treasury for making payments to three hundred musicians and dancers from Delhi, being pleased by their performance when he was in a drunken state. Enraged by this affront, the ruler of Vijayanagara crossed the Tungabhadra and captured the important Mudgal fort, Muhammad marched to Adoni. A fierce battle took place at Adoni. The

Vijayanagara army resorted to guerilla warfare for sometime. Muhammad took to indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants of the area and declared that he would not stop the same until the draft was honoured by the Raya. Moved by this, the king of Vijayanagara consented to the demand and ended the war. The war of nerves was to continue in successive centuries. The great Jami Masjid of Gulbarga, which is the only mosque in India that is entirely roofed without an open courtyard, was completed during this period.

Afaqis and Dakhnis

The next 22 years saw the reign of five Sultans during which there were several murders of claimants for the kingship. Now there was an additional influx of Iranians, Turks and Arabs. During these years, there was a new political development in the Bahamani kingdom. Two parties of the nobles and their followers took shape. One was that of Afaqis, who were new foreign adventurers that had come from various west Asian countries, and the other was of the Dakhnis. The Habashis (Abyssinians) later joined the latter faction in opposition to the Afaqis. This caused tension, ill-feeling and intrigues among the nobles.

The other main event of the reign of Mujahid, who succeeded Muhammad I in 1375 A.D., was that he demanded from Vijayanagara the fort of Bankapur, a busy commercial town. When the Raya issued a counter demand, Mujahid led a campaign against Vijayanagara. He was assassinated by his cousin Dawud Khan who proclaimed himself Sultan in 1378 A.D. This usurper was killed within a month, and Muhammad II, grandson of Alaud-din I, became the king. This monarch, who was himself a scholar, brought many scholars to his court. When there was a famine in his kingdom, he made arrangements for transport of foodgrains from upper India. He established some schools for orphans at Bidar. He appointed the old statesman Saifud-din Ghori as his chief counsellor. His reign of 19 years was relatively peaceful. On his death in 1397 A.D. his son Ghiasud-din, who was only 17 years of age, became the Sultan. Within two months, he was dethroned by an unscrupulous Turkish adventurer named Taghalchin who crowned Ghiasud-din's half-brother Shamsud-din Dawud, and became himself the regent. But soon Taghalchin was slain. Shamsud-din Dawud was captured and deposed by Firoz Khan who ascended the throne in 1397 A.D.

Firoz Shah (1397-1422 A.D.)

Firoz Shah who was a man of vigour and scholarship ruled for 25 years. He gathered many learned men from the overseas and patronized them. He constructed a new city on the bank of the Bhima and named it as Firozabad and occasionally used it as

his capital. The construction of his buildings was to some extent influenced by indigenous architecture. He developed two sea-ports which attracted ships from various countries. Firoz carried out three military campaigns against Vijayanagara in 1399, 1407 and 1417, but it cannot be said with certainty whether they were much successful. But he reoccupied the Raichur Doab and separated it from the Gulbarga province, and appointed one Fulad Khan as its first military governor. Firoz allied himself with the Velamas of Nalgonda against the Vemas of Kondavidu who were being helped by Vijayanagara.

There was a rift between the Sultan and the renowned saint Khwaja Sayed Muhammad Gesu Daraz who had migrated from Delhi to Gulbarga about 1400 A.D. Gesu Daraz declared that the Sultan's brother Ahmad Khan, who had become his disciple, would be the next sovereign instead of Hasan Khan, son of Firoz. This was against the wishes of the Sultan who wanted his son to succeed to the throne. Ahmad successfully overpowered, in the vicinity of Bidar, an expedition sent against him by the ruler. Eventually, he besieged the capital and routed the royal forces and became the new Sultan at Gulbarga in September 1422 A.D. This was a few days before the death of Firoz. Soon thereafter, Ahmad's supporter Hazrat Gesu Daraz also passed away. This saint wrote several treatises on religious tenets in the Dakhni language which helped the development of this language as a literary medium.

Ahmad Shah (1422-1436 A.D.)

Immediately after his accession, Ahmad Shah campaigned against Vijayanagara and Telangana. A battle fought on the bank of the Tungabhadra with Vijayanagara was followed by devastation, slaughter and enslavement in the Vijayanagara territory, which were stopped only when Vijayanagara paid a heavy ransom. It is stated that among the prisoners carried away by the Sultan were two capable Brahmin youths, who were converted to the Muslim faith, of whom one became later the first independent Sultan of Berar,[52-53] while the other one also rose to a high position whose son founded the Nizam Shahi dynasty of Ahmadnagar [54-57]. Then Ahmad Shah led a march into Gondwana and entered into an alliance with Khandesh. On his way back, he stayed at Bidar for sometime and was struck by its elevated situation on the brink of a plateau and by its fine climate.

Then he removed the chief seat of the kingdom from Gulbarga to Bidar which was already a well-protected stronghold of the Bahamanis. Perhaps he also wanted to extricate himself from Gulbarga where there had been many conspiracies against reigning monarchs as also regicides. Bidar was more centrally situated in

the extended Bahamani kingdom and was strategically stronger and was farther away from Vijayanagara with which there was frequent warfare. Ferishta praises the water springs, scenic charms and salubrious and invigorating climate of Bidar. The old Hindu fortress was renovated and expanded and was made suitable for mounting cannon, and a lofty palace was constructed. Soon, a resplendent city arose with magnificent buildings and strong fortifications. The Sultan renamed the city as Muhammadabad[58]. He erected a fine building over the tomb of his preceptor Gesu Daraz at Gulbarga which is visited by a large number of the saint's devotees, Muslim as well as Hindu, even to this day.

The Sultan appointed Khalaf Hasan, who was an eminent Arab trader in horses and who had helped him to win the throne, as his prime minister. He organised a special contingent of 3,000 foreign archers. A number of immigrants from the overseas were also welcomed and encouraged to settle down. Members of the Kirmani family, which had come from Iran, had matrimonial alliance with the royal family and wielded much influence at the court of the Sultan. Some Iranians were also appointed to key positions, whose language was also the official medium of the kingdom. These actions made the dissensions between the foreigners and the Dakhnis more acute. The Shia doctrine received impetus in the Deccan during this period.

Military adventures in north and east

Ahmad Shah carried his arms also into Malwa and Gujarat in the north where inconclusive battles were fought. A peace treaty was entered into with the Sultan of Gujarat. The princess of Khandesh was married to Alaud-din, son of Ahmad Shah. The independent Sultanate of Khandesh was situated between the Deccan on the one hand, Malwa and Gujarat on the other. Another large-scale military expedition was organised against the principalities in Telangana, and most parts of that region were subjugated. One Sanjar Khan was appointed as military governor of this newly conquered territory.

The king nominated Alaud-din, his eldest son, as his successor and appointed his other sons as governors and made all sons to promise him that they would not indulge in feuds against one another after his death. The qualities of Ahmad Shah have been eulogised by contemporary writers. The famous Egyptian grammarian Muhammad ad-Damamini who visited Gulbarga where he copied out his Arabic grammar, in the very early part of the Sultan's reign, testifies that the king was popular and learned. He is said to have invented several new designs in artillery technique. He had a sense of chivalry and was also regarded as *Wali* (saint). He had love for music and

extended liberal patronage to men of learning and encouraged athletics. He lies buried at Ashtoor near Bidar. His son Alaud-din constructed a stately dome over the tomb of his father. Even now an annual *urus* is celebrated according to the Hindu calendar at his mausoleum and a Veerashaiva *jangama* inaugurates the ceremonies in accordance with Hindu customs.

Alaud-din Ahmad II (1436-1458 A.D.)

Alaud-din II, who succeeded to the throne in 1436 A.D., surrounded himself with a number of Afaqis (foreigners) whose number further increased during the period. He appointed a foreigner named Dilawar Khan Afghani as his prime minister. An epigraph dated in the year 1436 A.D. discloses that a Vijayanagara officer was administering the Mudgal-Nadu in the Raichur Doab. Military operations were launched against Vijayanagara under the leadership of the Sultan's brother, Muhammad Khan, who met with some success. But on his way back from the Raichur Doab, he raised the banner of revolt against the Sultan and claimed half of the kingdom. He captured some forts. However, he was chased and subdued and was given a *jagir*.

His father-in-law Nasir Khan of Khandesh aided by the rulers of Gujarat and Malwa attacked Berar. However, the intruders were thrown back by a force of Afaqis headed by Khalaf Hasan referred to earlier. He explicitly gave precedence to the Afaqis over the Dakhnis and the Habashis. This widened the cleavage between the two factions. A mixed force of Dakhnis and Afaqis sent under Khalaf Hasan to suppress refractory chiefs like the Raja of Sangameshvar in the western part met with a military disaster, and Khalaf Hasan was killed. This increased the ill-will between the Afaqis and the Dakhnis who blamed each other for the debacle. The result of this episode was that Afaqis gained an upper hand in the affairs of the kingdom.

Vijayanagara Prince slain

The Raya of Vijayanagara in order to recover the Raichur Doab mounted an attack on Mudgal about 1442-1443 A.D. and pushed upto the bank of the Krishna. This caused much anxiety to the Sultan who had to mobilize the forces of all his governors to beat back the Vijayanagara army. The eldest son of the Vijayanagara king Devaraya II was slain by the Bahamanis. The Vijayanagara force captured two chief officers and some troops of the Sultan. When the Bahamani Sultan threatened that the lives of two lakh common men would be the price of his two officers, the Vijayanagara king released the prisoners[59].

There was an insurrection in the Telangana area caused by the Sultan's brother-in-law Jalal Khan who declared himself the Sultan in 1454-55 A.D. He obtained help from the Sultan of Malwa.

Mahmud Gawan, an Afaqi (who was to rise to a great stature later) was commissioned to quell this rebellion. He was successful in this mission. There is a reference in "Gurucharitra" that the Sultan, who was suffering from a malignant wound, met the renowned saint Swami Narasimha Saraswati of Ganagapur (Gulbarga district) who cured him.

Alaud-din was a pleasure-loving monarch and he had the gift of the gab. He could be easily misled by crafty nobles. As he was unable to handle the Afaqi-Dakhni problem tactfully, it further aggravated during his regime. While the majority of the Afaqis were Shias, most of the Dakhnis were Sunnis. Alaud-din established a hospital at Bidar and granted it a large endowment for defraying its expenses. He constructed an elegant palace 60 and laid out a fine garden in the suburb of Bidar.

Humayun Shah (1458-1461 A.D.)

Alaud-din II, who died in 1458 A.D. had designated his eldest son Humayun as the next Sultan. The savagery of this new ruler, who was of volcanic temper, earned for him the title of *Zalim* (tyrant). He smashed the conspiracy to enthrone his younger brother Hasan Khan and appointed Mahmud Gawan as prime minister, commander-in-chief and governor of Bijapur. Sikandar's rebellion in Telangana was suppressed by Mahmud Gawan. The Sultan's brother Hasan Khan, who had been imprisoned, had escaped and had declared himself the Sultan. He was captured, and by the order of Humayun was served as food to hungry tigers, and his followers were thrown into boiling cauldrons and fed to wild beasts. An army of the Gajapati ruler of Orissa, who had annexed a large part of Telangana, penetrated into the interior of the Bahamani kingdom right upto Gulbarga and had camped within 16 kms. of Bidar, but the intruding force was made to retreat. Humayun was murdered while asleep by a maid servant in 1461 A.D. at an young age.

Nizamuddin Ahmad II (1461-1463 A.D.)

Since Humayun's son Nizamud-din Ahmad II was only eight years old, his mother, who was a shrewd lady, was managing the affairs of the kingdom with the help of Mahmud Gawan and Khwaja-i-Jahan Turk. Now there were invasions of the kingdom by the Gajapati ruler of Orissa and the Sultan of Malwa. The first was repulsed. There was a fierce battle between the forces of Malwa and the Bahamanis in which the boy king led the army himself with the help of Mahmud Gawan and Khwaja-i-Jahan, but it ended in the rout of the Bahamani army. Mahmud Khalji, the Sultan of Malwa, now advanced to Bidar itself and invested its citadel. This caused much panic in the city, and the court was removed to Firozabad, situated on the bank of the Bhima. The fortress of

Bidar was defended by Mallu Khan Dakhni. At this crucial stage, the regency summoned the help of the Sultan of Gujarat. A Bahamani force led by Mahmud Gawan joined the Gujarat army at Bir, marched to Bidar in unison and expelled the invader (1461-62 A.D.). But the next year witnessed another attack of the Deccan by the Sultan of Malwa. This time also, the ruler of Gujarat came to the rescue of the Bahamanis, as a result of which the invasion was warded off.

Muhammad III(1463-1482 A.D.)

The young Sultan Nizamud-din Ahmad III died suddenly in 1463 A.D. and was succeeded by his younger brother Muhammad III who was only nine years of age. Therefore, the same regency council carried on the government of the kingdom for sometime. There were differences between the queen mother and Khwaja-i-Jahan who had also lost the sympathy of many of the nobles by his rash actions. He was murdered in 1466 A.D. Mahmud Gawan, who had proved his mettle as a capable administrator and military leader, was now appointed the prime minister. Gawan spent three years in subjugating the Telangana area. In Orissa, there was a fight for succession to the throne between Hamvira and Purushottama. Gawan sided with Hamvira to assist whom a Bahamani army marched to Orissa. On its way back, it occupied the Rajamahendry area. After some fighting with the Sultan of Malwa, Gawan, who had led an expedition against him concluded a peace treaty with him.

Mahmud Gawan embarked on military operations against the Konkan region, and wrested, after much fighting, the Goa area from Vijayanagara and established a garrison there. An understanding was entered into with Vijayanagara in respect of operations against Kapileshvara of Orissa. These successful campaigns enhanced the prestige of Gawan further in the kingdom. He had realised that the cleavage between the Afaqis and Dakhnis was harmful and made efforts to hold the balance between them. The Hindu chief of Belgaum who was restive was conciliated and made an Amir of the kingdom. Belgaum was taken over and a *Jagir* was granted to Gawan. Bankapur was annexed to the Bahamani kingdom.

Mahmud Gawan's reforms

Now the Bahamani kingdom extended from the western sea to the eastern sea. The pattern of revenue administration was improved by organising survey and settlement and the dominion was divided into eight provinces, each under a governor whose powers were curtailed. The eight provinces were Gulbarga, Bijapur, Warangal, Rajamahendry, Junnar, Daulatabad, Gawil and Mahur. Some tracts were placed directly under the king, and they were known as *Khas-e-Sultani*. It was ordered that only one fort should

be under the direct control of a governor and the chiefs of all other forts were to be appointed directly by the Sultan.

Mahmud Gawan was a distinguished lover of learning and founded the great *Madrasa* (an institution of higher learning) at Bidar in 1472 A.D., which attracted teachers and students from various parts of the east. Food and dress were provided free of cost to the students here and a fine library of about 3,000 books was organised in this college. The imposing and spacious building of this institution, which is considered as an architectural gem, still stands as an impressive landmark at Bidar (*see* Chapter XIX). A Russian traveller named Athanasius Nikitin who was in the Deccan from 1469-1474, had described Bidar as a chief town of the whole of Mahammadan Hindustan and a centre of people from all parts of India. He has stated that the sea-ports of Mustafabad-Dabul was a large market for horses. He saw the Sultan going in for Id-prayers wearing embroidered garments with a head dress and with a glittering diamond and riding with golden saddle. The nobles were living in great luxury. Mahmud Gawan's mansion, he says, was guarded by a hundred armed men and ten torch-bearers at night, and that the prime minister Gawan used to dine with five hundred invitees. Mahmud Gawan initiated and maintained cordial relations between the Bahamani Sultanate and various foreign Muslim kingdoms like those of Gilan, Iraq, Egypt and Turkey. He took measures to curb corrupt practices and increase the revenues of the kingdom and improved the system of administration of justice.

Execution of Gawan

Many of the nobles did not like the reforms and the great prestige enjoyed by Khwaja Mahmud Gawan, and they resorted to plots in order to undermine the high regard that the Sultan had for him. Malik Hasan, who was a leader of the Dakhni party, conspired with Zarif ul-Mulk Dakhni and Miftah Habashi against Gawan. A letter purporting to have been written by Gawan to Purushottama of Orissa inviting him to invade the Bahamani kingdom was forged. They got Gawan's seal affixed to this letter by bribing his secretary. This concocted letter was shown to the Sultan who was in a drunken state at Kondapalli where he had camped on his way back from an expedition in the east. The monarch summoned Gawan and without listening to his remonstration that he was innocent, immediately ordered the execution of the veteran statesman. Gawan, who was an old man of 73, knelt in prayer when he heard this order and was beheaded instantaneously on 5th April 1481. Several of his friends like Sayed Khan Gilani were also put to death. Soon thereafter when the Sultan learnt the truth about the whole episode, he was stricken with repentence and

sent the late prime minister's coffin to Bidar with royal honours. This tragic end of Mahmud Gawan was a grievous blow to the Bahamani kingdom. Mahmud Gawan first came to Delhi as a young trader from Gilani in Iran and arrived at Bidar in 1453. By dint of his sterling qualities he rose to great heights. He led a life of austerity, and used to spend most of his leisure time in the company of men of learning in his *Madrasa* and in reading books.

Ferishta has stated that there was a dreadful visitation of famine for two consecutive years, resulting in depopulation of many places owing to deaths and migrations. He has recorded that Mahammud Shah killed with his own hands some Brahmin priests[61] of a temple which he demolished " as a point of religion " and that it was the belief of the Dakhnis that this act was inauspicious and culminated in the dissolution of the dynasty. He further states that Mahmud Gawan advised the Sultan to assume the title of Ghazi since he (the king) had slain some 'infidels' with his own hands. The Sultan died in 1482 A.D. when he was only 29 years of age. He had nominated his son Shihabud-din Mahmud as the next Sultan. The new ruler being a boy of only 12 years, a regency council was formed with the dowager queen as its chief.

Massacres

Malik Hasan (Nizamul-Mulk), who was the leader of the Dakhni group of nobles, became the prime minister of the new sovereign. He caused a cold-blooded massacre of the Turks in the capital. There was a revolt in Telangana. Malik Hasan led an expedition to quell it. In his absence, there were machinations to do away with him. He returned to Bidar and getting scent of the plot, plundered the royal treasury. But his friend Dilpasand Khan betrayed him, strangled him to death and presented the latter's head to the Sultan in 1486 A.D. Thus ended the career of Malik Hasan (Nizamul-Mulk) who had brought about the murder of Mahmud Gawan. The young Sultan gave himself upto pleasures and neglected the affairs of the kingdom. He now allied himself fully with the Afaqis and also gave his two sisters in marriage to a family of Afaqis. In 1487, the Dakhni party made an attempt to put an end to the life of the Sultan, but it was foiled by the intervention of the foreign troops. As a reprisal, a massacre of the sympathisers of the Dakhni group was ordered, and it went on for three days.

Now Qasim Barid Turk, who held Kalyana, Udgir, etc., as his fiefs and was the police chief of the capital, and a leader of the Afaqis, was appointed the prime minister (vakil-e-sultanat) of the king. This new prime minister was an unscrupulous opportunist who had sided with whichever group was in good books of the king.

Revolts

Malik Ahmad, son of Malik Hasan (Nizamul-Mulk), now took advantage of the situation and occupied several forts in Maharashtra and defeated the royal forces near Jeur Ghat in 1490 A.D. He founded the city of Ahmadnagar where he settled down. In order to humiliate and dislodge Yusuf Adil Khan, the governor of Bijapur who was responsible for exercising control of the Bahamanis on the Raichur Doab, Qasim Barid is said to have sided himself with Vijayanagara which now again seized the forts of Raichur and Mudgal. But Yusuf Adil again invaded the Raichur Doab and recovered the forts. Bahadur Gilani, who was the police chief of Goa, occupied many forts in the Konkan and southern Maharashtra and hoisted the banner of revolt against the Sultan. Now the king sought and obtained the help of his *tarafdars*, and the royal forces led by the king himself inflicted defeats on the rebel and killed him in 1494 A.D. Qutbul Mulk, a capable noble, was appointed as its *tarafdar* (governor) in 1495 A.D., and he consolidated his own position there.

The Vijayanagara army inflicted a defeat on the Bahamani garrison at Kandukur. The Bahamani king led an expedition to Raichur with the assistance of Qutbul Mulk, the governor of Telangana, for reasserting the Bahamani authority there. The *tarafdars* made vain efforts to curb the efforts of Qasim Barid and to extricate the Sultan from his hold. Because of the weakness of the government at Bidar, the *tarafdars* were now wielding authority independently. In 1505, Qasim Barid died and his son Amir Ali Barid was appointed the prime minister. The new vakil-e-sultanat also could not rise to the occasion and was disliked and ignored by the governors.

Krishnadeva Raya's exploits

Krishnadeva Raya, who ascended the throne of Vijayanagara in 1509 A.D., carried on victorious campaigns in several directions. He occupied Raichur and Mudgal after fighting severe battles and seized Udayagiri, Kondavidu, Venukonda, Rajamahendry, Nalgonda, Khammamet, etc. Owing to his brilliant military operations, the Bahamanis lost control of the east coast as also parts of Telangana, and the Bahamani territory shrunk to a considerable extent.

The central authority was tottering and there was a state of disorder when Shihabud-din died in 1518 A.D. The next four Sultans, who were on the throne from 1518-1538 A.D., were puppets and virtual prisoners in the hands of the Baridis. The *tarafdars* of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Berar and Telangana were now practically independent though, however, they occasionally expressed their loyalty to the Bahamani throne. Ahmad Shah IV, who was the nominal ruler from 1518-1520 A.D., finding that the privy purse

allowed to him was inadequate, even cut up the crown and sold away its parts. He complained to Ismail Adil Shah of Bijapur about the ill-treatment meted out to him by his prime minister, but was in vain. The next Sultan was Alaud-din Shah (1520-1523). As he was venturing to assert himself, he was dethroned by Amir Barid.

"Yavana-Rajya-Sthapana-charya"

When Krishnadeva Raya was engaged in his Orissa campaign, Ismail Adil Shah of Bijapur had again taken over Raichur. Therefore, the Raya besieged the fortress of Raichur in 1520 A.D. and seized the camp of Adil Shah who barely escaped with his life on his elephant. Later in 1523, Ismail Adil Shah of Bijapur was demanding restoration of the tracts seized from him by Krishnadeva Raya. It was agreed that Ismail Adil Shah and Krishnadeva Raya should meet at Mudgal parleys, but Ismail did not turn up while Krishnadeva Raya kept up his promise. The Raya marched forward deep into the Bahamani territory and attacked Firozabad on the Bhima and Sagar and thence to Gulbarga and the capital city of Bidar itself where he liberated the three surviving sons of the late Sultan Mahmud Shah Bahamani, who had been imprisoned by prime minister Amir Barid and put the eldest of them on the throne. He brought the other two sons to Vijayanagara where they were treated with honour and given protection. In token of this, Krishnadeva Raya assumed the title of *Yavana-Rajya-Sthapanacharya* (establisher of Muslim kingship). The Bahamani prince whom Krishnadeva Raya enthroned appears to be Waliyullah who ruled for three years. This new Sultan, who defied Amir Barid, was poisoned, and his brother Kalimullah was crowned in 1526 A.D. This was a momentous year in the history of India when Babur after his resounding victory at Panipat in 1526 A.D. founded the Mughul kingdom. The titular Bahamani Sultan Kalimullah sent a secret message to Babur offering him the possession of Berar and Daulatabad regions. When this became known, Kalimullah fled in panic to Bijapur and then to Ahmadnagar where he died.

Disintegration

In 1527 A.D., the Adil Shah of Bijapur attacked Bidar and humbled Amir Ali Barid and he was forced to cede Kalyana and Kandhar to Bijapur. Kalimullah's son Ilhamullah, realising that he had no hope of reviving the power of his forefathers, went away to Mecca on pilgrimage, and nothing more was heard of him. Thus, the Bahamani dynasty faded out of history in about 1538 A.D. Their kingdom disintegrated into five smaller independent Sultanates, Barid Shahi of Bidar, Adil Shahi of Bijapur, Nizam Shahi of Ahmadnagar, Imad Shahi of Berar (with Elichpur as its capital) and Qutb Shahi of Golconda by declarations of independence by respective governors of the regions. While the Barid Shah held

sway over the capital city of Bidar and a small area round about it, Adil Shah of Bijapur controlled most parts of northern Karnataka. The Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar and Imad Shah of Berar ruled over various parts of Maharashtra and the Qutb Shah of Golconda possessed Telangana.

Barid Shahi Dynasty

Amir Ali Barid, who was the prime minister, was the *de facto* ruler of Bidar, and the crowned Bahamani Sultan was the king only in name. Because of the wily handling of the affairs, Amir Ali Barid was called the fox of the Deccan. Now after the disappearance of Kalimullah, Amir Ali Barid started functioning as an independent Sultan. In 1542 A.D., the Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar entered into an agreement with Amir Ali Barid and invaded the territory of Adil Shah of Bijapur. Amir Ali Barid assisted him in the capture of Parenda, Sholapur and Belgaum and in pillaging Bijapur. But soon the allied forces of Ahmadnagar and Bidar met with severe reverses and they were vanquished at Gulbarga and Daulatabad. Amir Ali Barid died in 1543 and was succeeded by his son Ali Barid (1543-1579 A.D.). The latter was the first to assume royal appellation of Shah.

In 1545 A.D. the Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar seized Udgir, Ausa and Kandhar from Ali Barid of Bidar. Now Ali Barid joined hands with Adil Shah of Bijapur and assisted him in besieging Ahmadnagar. The Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar marched on Kalyana with the assistance of a contingent sought and obtained from Aliya Ramaraya of Vijayanagara. The Adil Shah of Bijapur made a futile effort to bar the advance of the Vijayanagara troops. He led his army in person for defence of the fortress of Kalyana. The combined forces of Ahmadnagar and Vijayanagara inflicted a crushing defeat on Adil Shah's army.

Ali Barid captured alive

Sadashiva Nayaka of Keladi, who headed the expedition on behalf of Vijayanagara, stormed and seized the fort of Kalyana and captured Ali Barid alive and produced him along with the seven constituents of royalty before the Vijayanagara ruler, for which he was awarded the title of *Shatrusaptanga-Harana*. Now Aliya Ramaraya reoccupied the Raichur Doab, while Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar captured Sholapur from Adil Shah of Bijapur in 1552 A.D. The Nizam Shah with the help of Imad Shah of Berar was making inroads into the Adil Shahi territory and even besieged the fortress of Gulbarga in 1558. Now the Adil Shah solicited and secured the help of Aliya Ramaraya to put down a rebellion in his kingdom and in his wars against Ahmadnagar for recovering of

lost areas of Kalyana and Sholapur during the years from 1559 to 1561 A.D. The Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar was continuously defeated by the allied forces of Bijapur and Vijayanagara. In 1561 A.D., the Nizam Shah made overtures to Ramaraya and asked for his help. In 1562, the Nizam Shah with the help of Qutb Shah of Golconda invested the fortress of Kalyana. On the other hand, the Adil Shah of Bijapur was assisted by Vijayanagara and also by Ali Barid Shah of Bidar. Sholapur and Kalyana were captured for Bijapur. The forces of Nizam Shah were put to flight and pursued upto Ahmadnagar itself which suffered losses. Thus the five Sultanates of the Deccan were seeking intervention of Ramaraya now and then in order to strengthen their own respective position and power.

Pitched battles

The Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar and the Adil Shah of Bijapur decided to give up their dissensions to protect their mutual interests against Vijayanagara and entered into matrimonial alliances. Husain Nizam Shah took the leading part in preparing a grand design of aggression and destruction of Vijayanagara. The Qutb Shah of Golconda was also brought into this axis. Ali Barid Shah also joined hands with the three other Sultans. Thus a formidable confederacy of the four Deccan Sultanates was formed for launching a concerted onslaught on Vijayanagara. The four monarchs led their armies in person and held a conclave at Bijapur and then marched against Vijayanagara in 1565 A.D. On the north bank of the Krishna in Bijapur district, pitched battles were fought near the villages of Rakkasagi and Tangadgi. Ramaraya commanded at the centre and was opposed by Husain of Ahmadnagar. Since the tide of war was going against them and they were forced to retreat, and Vijayanagara had proved too strong, the Sultans pretended to petition Ramaraya for cessation of hostilities and peace.

The Vijayanagara ruler believed that they were really suing for peace and did not take adequate precautions. When the Sultans found that their ruse had the desired effect, they broke their plighted word and treacherously and suddenly delivered concerted attacks. Although thus taken unawares, Ramaraya faced them undauntedly, and his army fought so fiercely that victory seemed to be in sight for him. But at the nick of time, the two Muslim generals of Ramaraya betrayed and deserted his camp along with their divisions and joined the ranks of the Sultans by turning against their own master and created great disorder among the Vijayanagara forces. This finally decided the crucial issue and resulted in disastrous rout of Vijayanagara. Ramaraya, an aged man of more than 70 years, who was personally directing the military operations, was captured in the battle-field. He was beheaded by Husain

Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar, and his head was raised on a spear for striking terror into the hearts of the Vijayanagara troops. It was Tuesday 23rd January 1565 A.D. It is stated that not less than a lakh of persons were killed in the battles and in the pursuit that followed.

During the next few years, Ali Barid Shah was aligning himself sometimes with Bijapur and other times with Ahmadnagar which engaged themselves in mutual struggle for possession of the former Bahamani territory in north Karnataka and Maharashtra. In 1579 A.D., the Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar made an attempt to seize Bidar, but it was foiled by the Adil Shah of Bijapur. Ali Barid Shah was a noted calligraphist and had a literary interest. He constructed a pretty mausoleum for himself. It has some fine, coloured epigraphs. The Rangin Mahal, which has attractive decoration is another nice structure left by this Sultan. Since Bijapur and Ahmadnagar during this period had their own internal troubles, Bidar had some respite. After Ibrahim Barid Shah, his younger brother Qasim Barid II came to the throne in 1587 A.D. The latter ruled for only three years and died in 1590 A.D. By ignoring the claim of his infant son, another relative of the late Sultan became the ruler under the title of Amir Barid II. After about ten years, this Sultan was dethroned by Mirza Ali Barid, another scion of the royal family who seized power and declared himself the Sultan.

Malik Ambar Habashi

Malik Ambar Habashi, leader of the Abyssinian group at Ahmadnagar, who had become a powerful general, now led an assault on Bidar. After some fighting, Mirza Ali Barid paid him war indemnity and saved the situation. Mirza Ali Barid was followed by Amir Barid III in 1609 A.D. The Adil Shah of Bijapur sent an expedition against Bidar and took it over in 1619 A.D. Amir Barid and his sons were made captives and taken to Bijapur. They were given a *jagir* for the maintenance of their family. This annexation of Bidar to Bijapur territory meant the end of the career of Bidar as an independent kingdom. Thenceforward, Bidar formed a part of other kingdoms.

During the Bahamani and Barid Shahi regimes in the area, strong Muslim aristocracy and elite arose. There was frequent immigration of foreigners of various nationalities from West Asia into this region. The Muslim faith and institutions, Arabic and Persian languages and culture received munificent patronage. A number of Sufi saints came and settled down in and around Bidar. Even to this day, there are many tombs of distinguished Sufi saints, which are visited with reverence by both Muslims and Hindus. They propagated their faith and helped to support the Muslim rule. However,

it was a dark age for the indigenous language, literature, arts and culture. Indo-Saracanic architecture received much impetus during the period and we find that a number of stately mausoleums and mosques were constructed. In addition, we have the massively built forts of Bidar and Kalyana (Basavakalyan) and the renowned *Madrasa* of Mahmud Gawan which is indeed a striking landmark at Bidar. The 'Dakhni', which was also called Hindi and Hindvi and became the inter-regional link language, was nurtured and developed here in its earliest stages. This was a highly important development (*see* Chapter III). There was some socio-cultural give-and-take, understanding and fusion. The elegant Bidari-ware handicraft was introduced and patronized, and it became a reputed speciality of Bidar. Nikitin, the Russian traveller who visited the Bahamani kingdom, has described the plentiful luxury in which the nobles lived and has stated that the people lived in proverty.

ADIL SHAHI RULE

Yusuf Adil Khan, who had migrated from Constantinople and joined service in the Bahamani kingdom, rose to high positions. He was appointed as governor of Bijapur by Mahmud Gawan. Later, he became an independent ruler of the Bijapur region after the disintegration of the Bahamani kingdom. He married a daughter of Mukunda Rao Maratha. It was during the sixth ruler of his dynasty, namely, Ibrahim Adil Shah II (1580-1627 A.D.) that the Bidar area was annexed to the Adil Shahi kingdom. This Sultan was a benevolent ruler and was fond of music and philosophy. He was called Ibrahim Jagatgir (*Jagadguru*) because of his leanings towards Hinduism. He was a man of culture and his memory is cherished as the best of all the Adil Shahs. The Mughuls by now were making inroads into the Ahmadnagar territory and had seized its northern parts. Their further advance was stemmed by the adroitness of Malik Ambar, who was the chief of Habashis at Ahmadnagar. He sought alliance with Ibrahim Adil Shah II who readily extended his help since it was in the interest of the Bijapur kingdom to see that the Mughuls were warded off from the northern parts of the Deccan. Malik Ambar obtained assistance from Qutb Shah of Golconda also and put up a heroic resistance against the heavy odds of the Mughul advance into the Deccan. But, however, the Mughul envoys were also making diplomatic moves offering their friendship and help to the Sultans of the Deccan and were shrewdly trying to drive a wedge among its rulers. As a result, now there was hostility between Bijapur and Malik Ambar. The latter, having entered into an agreement of neutrality with Qutb Shah of Golconda, attacked Bidar and pillaged it. He then marched to Bijapur and invested it. Now, the Mughul troops came to the rescue of Bijapur.

Malik Ambar marched back and inflicted a defeat on the combined Mughul and Adil Shahi forces at Bhatvadi at a short distance from Ahmadnagar in 1624 A.D. Thereafter, he led another expedition into the Bijapur territory and made an unsuccessful bid to capture Bijapur. Ibrahim Adil Shah died and was succeeded by Muhammad Adil Shah in 1627 A.D. Now in the Adil Shahi kingdom, the influence of the Afaqis was very little and the Dakhni party was powerful. In 1631 A.D., a Mughul army led by Asaf Khan occupied Bhalki and Gulbarga and laid siege to Bijapur. But it was repulsed. However, the Mughul raids continued and proved a menace to Bijapur. Hence Muhammad Adil Shah agreed to pay a tribute of 20 lakhs of rupees to the Mughul emperor and acknowledged his overlordship in 1636 A.D. In return, Adil Shah's sway over the border tracts of Kalyana, Bidar, Chitaguppa and Bhalki was confirmed and some parts of the Ahmadnagar kingdom were also ceded to Bijapur. The same year witnessed the complete conquest of Ahmadnagar kingdom by the Mughul emperor Shah Jahan, and acceptance of suzerainty of the Mughuls by the Qutb Shah of Golconda. Thus the Mughuls were well-entrenched in the Deccan by this time.

Prince Aurangzeb was now appointed as viceroy of the Deccan. Shahji Bhonsle, father of Shivaji the great, who had proved his mettle as a valiant military leader in the Ahmadnagar kingdom joined service in Bijapur. Shahji's military campaigns in the south on behalf of Bijapur were highly successful. Thereby, the limits of the Bijapur kingdom were largely extended. By this time, his son Shivaji was rising by capturing fort after fort in the Maharashtra area. Muhammad Adil Shah was succeeded by his son Ali Adil Shah II (1656-1672 A.D.).

Aurangzeb captures Bidar

Aurangzeb captured Bidar and Kalyana after a long siege in 1656 A.D. He obtained from Bidar a booty of twelve lakhs of rupees, ammunitions of the value of eight lakhs of rupees and 230 guns. He got the *khutba* read in the name of his father in the mosque of the fort. He renamed Bidar as Zafarabad, and Shahjahani coins were issued bearing the mint-name as Zafarabad. Iftikhar Khan, a Mughul commander, was appointed its governor. Aurangzeb then stormed Bijapur itself in order to secure complete overthrowal of the Adil Shahi rule. But hearing that his father was on death-bed, he raised the siege and hurried to Delhi. A Mughul army led by Jai Singh (1665-66 A.D.) made a futile invasion on the Bijapur kingdom. Mukhtar Khan was a distinguished Mughul governor at Bidar about 1671-72 A.D. He strengthened the defences of Bidar, and won the appreciation of Aurangzeb. He fixed inscriptional tablets to the gates of the city and the fort. He has left an

epigraphs at Bidar on the small Farh Bagh Mosque which he constructed after demolishing a temple, and laid out a garden on the fascinating spot there, close to the Narasimha-*Jhira*. This inscription is considered to be a fine specimen of *nastaliq* and a masterpiece of the art of calligraphy.

Shivaji was now acquiring by his brilliant military operations tracts after tracts of the Bijapur kingdom. Mulla Ahmad, the Adil Shahi governor of Kalyana, who had been dislodged by Shivaji, joined the Mughuls. There were several such defections to the Mughul camp. When Ali Adil Shah died in 1672 A.D., his kingdom was in a state of disorder. His son Sikandar Adil Shah (1672-1686 A.D.), who was a boy of five years of age, succeeded to the throne. During his minority, a regency headed by Khavas Khan was administering the kingdom. There were dissensions among the nobles. Khavas Khan, who opened negotiations with the Mughuls, was murdered in 1675 A.D. by Bahlul Khan, the leader of the Afghan party, who became the chief of the regency.

Bidar of those days

Thevenot, who visited Bidar in 1667 A.D., has related that the city had a garrison of 3,000 men, half horse and half foot, with 700 gunners. The garrison was kept in a fine order because of the importance of the place in the Deccan and since there was always the apprehension of surprise attacks. The city was encompassed by walls which had battlements and towers. They were mounted with great cannons, some of which had the mouth three feet wide. The governor of the area was a Persian with a fine personality. He moved about with elaborate paraphernalia.

In 1679 A.D., Bijapur was besieged by the Mughul commander Diler Khan who devastated the area. But his campaign was a failure owing to the intervention by the Maratha troops. Aurangzeb, the Mughul emperor, led in person with a vast army to the Deccan and marched to Bijapur, and the Adil Shahi army capitulated to him in 1686 A.D., and thus the Bijapur region, which included the Bidar area, became one of the Mughul provinces. Thereafter, Aurangzeb turned his attention to Golconda and marched through Sholapur and Bidar to the capital of the Qutb Shahis. The Mughul army laid siege to the fortress of Golconda which was defended by the Qutb Shah for full eight months, whereafter it was subjugated by the Mughuls. This was the last Sultanate of the Deccan which was overthrown by Aurangzeb.

The Adil Shahs, whose court language was Persian, also patronized the Dakhni language and helped its further development. Aurangzeb continued to stay in the Deccan personally directing ceaseless operations against the Marathas who by their guerrilla tactics were harassing and exhausting the Mughul forces.

Bedars harass Mughul forces

The virile and hardy Bedars, who had their main centres at Sagar and then Wagingere (Wakinkhera) and Shorapur (Surapura) in the Gulbarga area, were now attacking the Mughul army and causing heavy casualties. They were known for their valour and love of freedom. They were trying to assert themselves and to carve out a kingdom for themselves in the region. The Mughul forces seized Wagingere in 1705 A.D. and then the Mughul camp was moved to Devapura near the Krishna wherefrom Aurangzeb proceeded to Ahmadnagar. The Bedar chief of Shorapur was given a *sannad* by the Mughul court granting him the privileges which he was enjoying under the Adil Shahis of Bijapur.

In 1707 A.D., Aurangzeb passed away at Ahmadnagar without fulfilling his ambition of destroying the Maratha power. After him, there was a struggle among his sons for succession to the Mughul throne. Bahadur Shah, who became the Mughul emperor, nominated Dhul-fiqar-Khan who was *wazir* and the most influential noble of the empire as his viceroy in the Deccan, and the latter's associate Dawud Khan Panni was appointed his deputy. He was permitted to remain at Delhi and exercise his authority in the Deccan through his deputy.

The next emperor Farrukh-Siyar appointed Mir Kamruddin Chin-Qilich Khan, who was the leader of the Turani (Turkish) party at Delhi as against the Irani party, as his viceroy in the Deccan and conferred upon him the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk Fath-Jang in 1713 A.D. with Shukrullah Khan as his deputy. Chin-Qilich Khan was a distinguished general of Aurangzeb and was noted for his political sagacity. One Mansur Khan was made the governor of Bidar which was one of the six divisions of the Deccan under the Mughuls. The Nizam-ul-Mulk discontinued the payment of *chouth* and *sardeshmuki* (*sirdeshmukhi*) which were being collected and made over to the Marathas as per an agreement entered into by Dawud Khan. He made overtures to discontented Maratha chieftains and won over some of them to his side. Bhalki of this district was given as a *jagir* to Chandrasen Jadhav. The new viceroy improved the finances of the region and re-organised the revenue system. Two years later in 1715 A.D., the Nizam-ul-Mulk was called back to Delhi and Sayyid Husain Ali Khan, one of the Sayyid brothers, who were very powerful at the Delhi court, was appointed as the new viceroy of the Deccan.

Nizam-ul-Mulk

In 1720 A.D., the Sayyid brothers were overthrown by the new emperor Muhammad Shah who again appointed Chin-Qilich Khan Nizam-ul-Mulk as his viceroy in the Deccan. Then in 1722

A.D., the Nizam-ul-Mulk was nominated as the *wazir* of the Mughul empire, while Mubariz Khan was appointed as a Subedar of the Deccan. But Nizam-ul-Mulk being wary of the intrigues at the imperial court returned to the Deccan and fought a battle against Mubariz Khan at Shakar-kheda (Fateh Kharda) in 1724 A.D., vanquished and killed him with the help of Peshva Baji Rao I and took possession of Hyderabad and settled down as the Subedar of the Deccan.

Asaf Jah

An imperial Farman was issued appointing him as the Subedar of the Deccan and granting him another title of Asaf Jah. He now made attempts to interfere in the affairs of the Maratha kingdom as a result of which the Peshvas sent an expedition against him and inflicted a defeat on him at Palkhed in 1728 A.D. Now Asaf Jah consented to pay *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* (*sirdeshmukhi*) to the Marathas. Thereafter for some years there were peaceful relations between the Nizam and the Marathas. Chin-Qilich Khan Nizam-ul-Mulk became the founder of the Asaf Jahi dynasty of Hyderabad. It is stated that the vast Mughul Deccan consisting of six *subahs* (Hyderabad, Muhammadabad-Bidar, Bijapur, Khandesh, Aurangabad and Berar) under his control yielded a revenue of 160 million rupees, whereas the income of other twelve *subahs* of the empire amounted to 170 million rupees [63]. He granted the area of Kalyana (now called Basavakalyan) as a *jagir* to his son-in-law named Nawab Mir Kaland Khan. In 1741, Nasir Jung, son of Asaf Jah I, fought a battle against his father at Aurangabad and was taken prisoner. Wasil Khan, the junior, who was the governor of Bidar at this time, extended the Bidar city in the west and constructed a large market, a high wall with three gates and a moat. (That market is called Shah ganj and the main gateway is known as Shah ganj Darwaza). Asaf Jah did not cause the *Khutba* to be read in his name, nor ddi he adopt sovereign insignia. He and his successors owed allegiance to the Mughul emperor.

French influence in Hyderabad

After the demise of Asaf Jah I in 1748 A.D., there was a struggle for succession between Nasir Jung, his son, and Muzaffar Jung who was Nasir Jung's sister's son. While the former obtained the help of the English, the latter secured the assistance of the French. Thus two European powers were now involved in the internal politics of Hyderabad. With the aid of the English, Nasir Jung besieged the fort of Jinji which had been occupied by a French contingent. He was shot dead in 1750 in the course of fighting by the Nawab of Cuddapah. Now Muzaffar Jung marched to Pondicherry where he was received warmly and was proclaimed as the Nizam of Hyderabad by Dupleix. But while he was returning to Hyderabad, he was murdered by the Nawab of Kurnool

in 1751. Now Bussy, the French officer, who was escorting this Muzaffar Jung now declared Salabat Jung, a brother of Nasir Jung, as the new Nizam and conducted him to Hyderabad. This new Nizam depended entirely upon the French who now dominated the affairs at Hyderabad.

In 1751, a *Farman* was received from the Mughul emperor granting the *Subedari* of the Deccan to Salabat Jung. During the same year, there was a war between Balaji Baji Rao and Salabat Jung which was ended at Bhalki and resulted in the ceding of Khandesh to the Marathas. About this time (1752), Muqtad Khan was the governor of Bidar. Taking advantage of the uncertain situation at Hyderabad, he augmented the strength of his cavalry and infantry, pillaged the area round about and became a rebel. Soon thereafter, a detachment of troops despatched from Hyderabad seized Bidar, and a new governor was appointed for Bidar. In the meanwhile, war broke out between England and France in Europe and their representatives in India also started hostilities. Bussy was called away to Pondicherry for joining the French attack on Madras. In 1757, there was a fierce battle at Sindkhed between the Marathas and the Nizam. The Nizam, who was defeated, was compelled to give up the possession of the fort of Naldurg and surrounding territory.

The English replace the French

The English, who had suppressed the French, had now become powerful. Hence the Nizam, who was dependent on external help, entered into a treaty with the English in 1759 which marked the end of the French influence and the beginning of the English influence in Hyderabad. He made over the *Sarkars* of Masulipatam, Nizampatna, Kondavidu and Akulamannada to the British and undertook to have no relation with the French in future. During the next year, the Marathas again inflicted a severe defeat on the Nizam who was forced to surrender Kalyana, Chitapur, Shorapur, Yadgir, Raichur, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Daulatabad and Burhanpur. Nizam Ali, another brother of Nasir Jung, revolted against the Nizam who was obliged to make him the prime minister. But eventually, Nizam Ali dethroned Salabat Jung in 1761 and became himself the Nizam.

Salabat Jung was imprisoned in Bidar fort where he was put to death in 1763. He was buried at Bidar in the graveyard adjacent to Huzrat Multani Badshah's mausoleum. In 1761, Ahmad Shah Abdali, the Afghan invader, dealt a crushing blow to the Marathas in the battle of Panipat. This debacle of the Marathas proved a blessing to the power of the Nizam and saved it from a complete collapse. Now Nizam Ali launched an offensive against the Marathas and recovered some of the tracts which had been

earlier lost to the Marathas. By a swift march, he attacked Poona and sacked it. On the other hand, a Maratha army reached the vicinity of Hyderabad and routed the Nizam's troops. There was a peace treaty by which Nizam Ali had to surrender a territory, the revenue of which was 82 lakhs of rupees.

During the rule of this Nizam, the English gained more and more power in the Deccan. In 1766, he ceded the Northern *Sarkars* (northern districts of Andhra) to the British with the condition that he was to be furnished with the subsidiary force in times of war and should receive six lakhs of rupees annually when no troops were required. The Nizam was also required to assist the British with his troops. In 1770, the Nizam recovered the Kalyana fort from the Marathas after an assault. In 1773, Bidar city and the bank of the Manjra river were the scenes of battles between the Marathas and the Nizam. On this occasion, the Nizam's garrison at Bidar made use of the well-known *saat gazi* gun against the Marathas. It is found that about 1872-73, the Muhammadabad-Bidar *subah* yielded a revenue of rupees 69,42,102, while the total revenue of six *subahs* of the Mughul Deccan was rupees 18,23,20,756-04. The Muhammadabad -Bidar *subah* which was one of the smaller *subahs* comprised seven *sarkars* (districts) which were sub-divided into 83 *parganas*.

Alliance against Tipu Sultan

In 1790, an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded among the Nizam, the Marathas and the British against Tipu Sultan. Since the *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* (*sirdeshmukhi*) due to the Marathas from the Nizam were in arrears for a long time, the relations between them were strained. The Nizam marched from Bidar and shut himself up in the fort of Kharda which was stormed by the Marathas in 1795. However, there was a settlement and a peace treaty. In 1795, Ali Jah, a relative of the Nizam's family, rebelled against the Nizam and he was backed up by a *zamindar* named Sadashiva Reddy. They made the Bidar fort as their stronghold and repulsed the detachments sent against them by the Nizam. Eventually, this rebellion was suppressed. In 1798, there was another agreement between the Nizam and the English by which a subsidiary force and a number of guns were assigned to the Nizam on the condition that he should pay a subsidy of 24 lakhs of rupees for maintaining that force.

On the fall of Srirangapatna in 1799, the Nizam participated in the treaty of Mysore which divided the territory, and his share was enhanced since the Peshwa withdrew from the treaty. In 1800, the Nizam entered into another treaty with the English by which the subsidiary troops were considerably augmented for the payment of which the Nizam transferred the districts of Bellary,

Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah. Nizam Ali was succeeded by his son Sikandar Jah in 1803. After the third Anglo-Maratha war in 1818, Peshwa Baji Rao II was overpowered and deposed by the English, and large parts of the Maratha territory came into the possession of the East India Company. As a consequence of this, the Nizam's territory was completely surrounded by the British provinces. Raja Mahipat Ram, who was the commander of the troops which had been trained by the French, was "creating disturbances" against the British and he was killed in a combat by the British force.

Uprisings

In 1819 and 1820, there were some uprisings in the Nizam's dominion in one of which Deshmukh Shivalingaiah of Udgir played a prominent role. The British troops put down these disturbances. A number of Arabs, Afghans and Rohillas were recruited into the service of the State. In 1829, Sikandar Jah died and his son Nasir-ud-Daula (1829-1857) became the new Nizam. In 1833, there was a very acute famine in the Deccan, which caused grave hardships to the people. In 1838-39, there was a "Wahabi Conspiracy" 05 in Hyderabad. A commission of enquiry which was appointed in this regard, reported that it was anti-British, was opposed to the then ruling Nizam Nasir-ud-Daula and aimed at creating disturbances, and that Mubariz-ud-Daula, the brother of the Nizam, was involved in this. Mubariz-ud-Daula was imprisoned in the Golconda fort where he died in 1854. Metcalfe, who was appointed the British Resident in 1843, brought about, during the same year, dismissal of Raja Chandu Lal who was the prime minister of the State. Chandu Lal had attracted many Sikhs from the Punjab to Hyderabad. The British Residents were interfering even in regard to the appointment of ministers of the Nizam. In 1946, the system of administering the area through military officers as governors was discontinued and the Nizam's dominion was divided into districts. Now Bidar was made the headquarters of a *Sadar-Talukdar* (commissioner) and later, it dwindled into the position of the seat of a *Talukdar* (district collector).

In 1847, there was a serious riot between the Sunnis and the Shias of the State in which about 50 persons were killed. The pay of the contingent troops had fallen into arrears and the Nizam owed a debt of about 64 lakhs of rupees to the East India Company. Later in 1852, one Lingappa rebelled and took possession of several forts in this district. This insurgency was crushed by a detachment of the contingent troops. Under an agreement signed in 1853, the province of Berar, Osmanabad (Naldurg) and Raichur districts yielding a gross revenue of 50 lakhs of rupees per year were ceded to the British. In return, the British consented to maintain an

auxiliary force with field batteries. A little later during the same year, Salar Jung I, who knew English well, was appointed the prime minister of the State. Nasir-ud-Daula breathed his last in 1857 and was succeeded by his son Afzal-ud-Daula (1857-69).

The Great Revolt

This was a crucial period in the modern history of India when the pent-up feelings against the British imperial domination took the form of a great revolt. It appears that the Nizam was urged by some of his advisers to join this rebellion, but on the advice of Salar Jung I, he became an ally of the British. All through the terrible days of 1857-58, the Nizam and his prime minister backed up the British. But the wide-spread upsurge had its impact on the sentiments of the people of the State. There were thrilling events in the adjoining districts of Gulbarga and Raichur where the Bedar chief of Shorapur and Mundargi Bhimarao Nadagowda with his associates respectively were up in arms and waged valiant battles against the British. Raja Venkatappa Nayaka of Shorapur, who was captured, was handed over by Salar Jung to the British. It is said that he shot himself dead. Bhimarao Nadagowda and Kenchana Gowda died fighting at the gateway of the fort at Koppal. About 75 of their companions were blown away by guns. In several other parts of Karnataka like Dharwad, Bijapur and Belgaum also, there were insurgents who raised the banner of revolts against the British. Many Rohillas and other soldiers, who had been discharged from the army service in northern India, had entered the Deccan and joined the restive elements in the Hyderabad dominion.

Tatya Tope and Rao Saheb had sent their emissaries into the Deccan for organising the upsurge in these parts. There were groups of supporters of the revolt at various places, who were urging others also to join the fight against the British imperial strangle-hold. The contingent troops were engaged in fighting these elements for a considerable time. There was a raid on the British Residency and also an attempt was made on the life of Salar Jung I. It is stated that Nana Saheb, the claimant to the Peshwaship, who was one of the eminent leaders of the great insurrection, had sent advice to many sympathisers in the Hyderabad State to rise against the British and in accordance therewith some plans had been secretly prepared to organise a concerted upsurge. Ranga Rao, Dilip Singh, Safdar-ud-Daula, a son of Rao Nimbalkar and several others were implicated in this. Ranga Rao stayed for eight days with saint Manik Prabhu of Humnabad in Bidar district.

In recognition of the solid support rendered to the British during this crucial time, the Raichur district and Osmanabad

(Naldurg) district were retransferred to the Nizam, the Bedar principality of Shorapur was also given over to the Nizam and the accumulated debt of Rs. 50 lakhs due to the British by the Nizam was also waived in 1860. At a special *durbar*, costly gifts were presented to the Nizam, Salar Jung I and other noblemen as an additional reward for their collaboration during the war of independence of 1857-58. The province of Berar was retained by the British.

"Bhalki Conspiracy" case

Rao Saheb, a nephew of Nana Saheb Peshwa, reached Hyderabad in March 1862 with the objective of reviving the rising against the British. When he was hunted after, he escaped out of the territory. Later, he was caught and hanged at Agra. Many of his associates in Hyderabad were gaoled. In 1867, one Rama Rao *alias* Jung Bahadur collected a number of followers and gave letters of appointment and hoisted the *bhagva* flag at Ashti in Bidar district. He had a seal on which was inscribed the work *Chhatrapati* (ruler), and he claimed to be a relative of the *Chhatrapati* of Satara. He addressed letters to many *patels* seeking their support for organising an armed force. It was said that he had been sent by Tatya Tope from the north. He and his associates namely Bhim Rao, Balakrishna, Vithoba and several others, who were urging the people to rise against the British, were seized near Bhalki in the Bidar district and imprisoned. This episode known as the "Bhalki Conspiracy" was the last echo of the great insurrection of 1857-58, in this region.

Administrative Reforms

After the upheaval of 1857-58 ended, Salar Jung introduced several reforms in the administration of the State. The road communications were improved. The Hyderabad-Sholapur road, which passes through the Bidar district, was completed in 1860. The dominion was divided into five divisions consisting of 17 districts in 1867. By 1868, the Bombay-Madras railway line which connected some of the towns of the State like Gulbarga and Wadi was laid out. Ten years later, the Hyderabad city was connected to Wadi by a railway line. Attempts were made to curb corrupt practices which were rampant among Government officials.

The system of assessment of land revenue was in a bad shape. Hence a revenue survey and settlement was taken up and the assessment system was reorganised on the lines similar to those in the Bombay Presidency. Civil and criminal courts were reorganised, stamps were introduced and the postal services were systematized. The police, public works, education and medical departments were reshaped. The prime minister was assisted by four Sadar-ul-Mahams (departmental ministers) who were appointed in 1868. Now there was much improvement in the finances of the State. Many qualified

persons from the British-governed provinces were recruited to the services in Hyderabad. Several newspapers made their appearance during this period and helped in the formation of public opinion. Salar Jung liberally helped the Aligarh movement started by Sir Syed Ahmed.

In the meanwhile in 1869, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, who was an infant of three years, succeeded Afzal-ud-Daula as the new Nizam. Therefore, Salar Jung I was made the regent, but he had to consult the British Resident in all important matters. In 1884, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan was invested with full administrative powers and Salar Jung II was appointed as his prime minister. During the same year, Persian was replaced by Urdu as the official language of the State. In 1891, rigorous restrictions were imposed on the newspapers. In 1902, Lord Curzon, the Governor General of India visited Hyderabad and signed a fresh agreement with the Nizam whereby the province of Berar was continued to be assigned to the British, but an annual rental of 25 lakhs of rupees was to be paid therefor to the Nizam's government. This was resented by the people. During the reign of Mahbub Ali Khan also, efforts were made to improve the administrative machinery.

Political awakening

The founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885 influenced the thinking of the educated people in the Hyderabad State as in other parts of the country. Secunderabad, the British cantonment, which adjoins the Hyderabad city, had also attracted many young educated men from several parts of India. Some of those, who were in the learned professions, were taking a keen interest in nationalistic activities. Dr. Aghoranath Chattopadhyaya who had come from Bengal as an young man, and Mulla Qayum, who had spent his early years in Mysore, Ramachandra Pillay and a few others were enthusiastic supporters of the cause of *swadeshi*. They were warned and had to undergo hardships.

The Hyderabad Government took up a hostile attitude against the Congress and looked down upon patriotic sentiments as sedition. On the other hand, every help was extended to the political and educational activities of Sir Syed Ahmed. The journal " Hyderabad Records ", which was started in 1885, carried on a vigorous campaign in favour of the nationalist movement. Branches of the Theosophical Society, Arya Samaj and such other bodies were started at Hyderabad and they helped to create a new awakening. The inspiring speeches and writings of leaders like Lokamanya Tilak stirred the feelings of the local population.

In 1911, Nizam Mahbub Ali Khan was succeeded by Mir Osman Ali Khan who was the last ruler of the dynasty. In 1912,

Salar Jung III was appointed the prime minister. After his resignation in 1914, the Nizam took the reins of government in his own hands and dealt with the heads of various departments without any intermediary. He pledged all the resources of the State to the British for prosecution of the First World War (1914-1918), for which he was hailed as the " Faithful Ally " of the British and began to be styled as " His Exalted Highness ".

The Osmania University was inaugurated in 1919 for imparting higher education with Urdu as its medium. This gave rise to a popular demand for introduction of regional languages as the media of educational instruction. Pandit Taranath, who had come to Hyderabad from Mangalore in 1908, was, for sometime, a student of the Nizam's College and the Hyderabad Medical School where he organised the students. He was accused of being involved in the manufacture of country bombs for use in the nationalist agitation. Later, he joined service as a teacher at Bidar Government High School, where he worked for four years from 1910. He was inspired by a patriotic spirit and zeal, and had an extra-ordinary personality. He inspired all those who came into contact with him to fight against injustice and oppression. Later, he was transferred to Raichur where he gave up Government service and dedicated himself entirely to nationalistic constructive work. He helped to bring about a new awakening in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, and trained up a band of devoted nationalist workers. The marvellous work done by him for the nationalist cause won high admiration from Gandhiji and other top leaders.

National constructive programmes

The Khilafat agitation received much support and drew into its vortex both Muslims and Hindus. A Khilafat day was observed in March and April 1920 when resolutions were passed and sent to the Nizam for forwarding the same to the viceroy. In the 1930s, the Arya Samaj stepped up its activities in the Bidar district and carried on agitations for asserting civil and religious liberties. Since political activities were not permitted in the State, Hyderabad political conferences were held in places outside the State, like Kakinada, Bombay, Poona and Akola between 1923 and 1931. Inside the State, several items of the national constructive programmes such as boycott of foreign goods and use of *swadeshi* articles, encouragement to Khadi, propaganda for prohibition of intoxicating drinks and Hindu-Muslim unity were being pursued. Gandhiji visited Hyderabad in 1934 especially in order to give an impetus to Harijan upliftment. His exhortations stimulated and inspired the nationalist workers to strive with more vigour. Many volunteers from the State went out and participated in the freedom struggle.

A Hyderabad People's Convention held in 1938, demanded responsible government in the State. Regional Parishats (Karnataka, Telangana and Marathwada) were formed and their sessions were held in 1937-38 for voicing the aspirations of the people. In 1938, a Provisional Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress was formed with the objective of working for the attainment of responsible government under the aegis of the Nizam. But the Nizam's Government banned it. With the consent of Gandhiji, a number of nationalist workers offered individual *satyagraha* led by Swami Ramananda Teertha, a valiant ascetic who hailed from the Gulbarga district and had his early education at Basavakalyan. He became the first 'dictator' of the Hyderabad State Congress which started functioning on 27th October 1938, though prohibited by the State Government. The Swamiji was a unique figure and had identified himself completely with the people's struggle and had made democratisation of the State as his life's mission. His utter selflessness disarming simplicity and dauntless actions in the face of oppression drew to the nationalist movement a number of youths in whom he infused a sense of devotion for the nationalist cause. The freedom struggle in the State was carried on under his direction. Under his inspiration, the students carried on 'Vande Mataram' agitation. There was a continuous strike by students at Bidar. Singing of 'Vande Mataram', which had been forbidden by the Nizam's Government, was a symbol of nationalist agitation and it was used for rousing nationalistic spirit among the people. Sreenivasa Rao Havaldar of this district was one of those who offered individual *satyagraha* in 1940.

Struggle for freedom and responsible government

During the period from 1930 to 1940, an extremely fanatical communal party called the Ittehad-ul-Musalmeen with its militant wing of volunteers called Razakars came to the fore under the leadership of Bahadur Yar Jung and later of Kasim Razvi. It had the backing of the Nizam's Government. One Siddiqi Dindar, who declared himself to be an 'incarnation' of Channabasavanna (nephew of Basaveshvara), was carrying on a communal propaganda in order to mislead the gullible. The second session of the Nizam Karnataka Parishat was held at Bidar in 1940 under the presidentship of Janardanrao Desai. Sometime later, during the same year, provoked by the nationalist deliberations, some fanatical elements burnt down about 80 shops in the market-place at Bidar and murdered an eminent advocate named Basavanta Rao. This caused great commotion in the State.

Tragic happenings at Bidar

Gandhiji took notice of these tragic happenings and he wrote to Sir Akbar Hydari, who was the President of the Executive Council of Nizam's Government, as under : "You have been giving me

stone when I had asked for bread. I fail to see the slightest connection between a simple performance of a promise and the big question of communal unity. And how can unity be brought about in the face of events like Bidar if the papers are to be believed ? As you know, I have put a gag on myself regarding Hyderabad, but I feel that I must not do so now, if I am to do my duty to the people of Hyderabad. This treatment of the State Congress and the reported happenings in Bidar have filled me with misgivings ".[66] Kashinatharao Vaidya, a nationalist leader, in the course of his letter addressed to the Nizam's Government wrote, *inter alia*, as follows : "Events of Bidar are an eye-opener. They put the coping stone on what has been going on in the State for sometime. There is no security of life or property in the State for those who will not be practically slaves. Bidar in our opinion makes the case for responsible government irresistible. But the immediate object of a good citizen in such a case is to do everything in his power to secure redress and make a repetition of Bidar impossible. Some of us are convinced that violence is no remedy for securing redress and that non-violence is the only remedy. In the circumstances, we propose in the near future to adopt such means as may suggest themselves to us. You have invited us to consider communal unity the first consideration. May we suggest that no unity is possible unless justice is done in the case of Bidar and a sense of security felt by the injured community? It will never come by ignoring ugly facts ".[67]

Reign of terror and repression

The earnest attempts of the State Congress leaders to bring the Hyderabad Government to reason and to the acceptance of the modest demands of the nationalists having ended in failure, they resorted to *satyagraha*. The Indian National Congress launched the 'Quit India" movement in 1942 and a large number of nationalists suffered a great deal in the cause of freedom. Inspite of severe oppression let loose by the Nizam's Government, the upsurge gathered much momentum and strength under the leadership of Swami Ramananda Teertha. Thousands of residents of the district had to leave the State and take shelter in the neighbouring districts of the Indian Union.

The Arya Samaj workers were offering *satyagraha* since their religious activities were not permitted in the State. One of those arrested in this connection died in Bidar jail in suspicious circumstances. The Arya Samaj workers and sympathisers in the district were being harassed and put to severe hardships. In 1942, at Aurad-Shahajahani in this district, one Arya Samajist was killed and many shops and houses were attacked and burnt. In 1942, the Arya Samajists also carried on their agitation demanding equal religious rights. Five of their workers were shot dead at Humnabad by a

gang of religious zealots. Keertana-Kesari Koppal Jayaramacharya performed a series of *keertanas* at Bidar in his inimitable style and thereby helped to enkindle among the Kannadigas a pride in their heritage and a nationalist spirit through the medium of *keertanas*. K. S. Raja, who had gone from Bangalore as a nationalist worker, had opened a Kannada school at Bidar and strove for removal of untouchability. When he offered *satyagraha* at Hallikhed in 1947, he was belaboured and imprisoned.

The nationalist leaders of the State continued to press their demand for responsible government, but the Nizam's government failed to realise the spirit of the times and continued to suppress the political activities. However, in July 1946, the ban on the Hyderabad State Congress was lifted. The three regional *parishats* merged themselves with the State Congress. The State Congress demanded that the Hyderabad Government should participate in the Constituent Assembly, grant full civil liberties and instal an interim government. It mobilized the people and became a formidable democratic force to be reckoned with.

In 1946, the Nizam appointed Sir Mirza Ismail as the President of his Executive Council and he continued in that position for about 10 months, during which he made in vain some efforts to bring about reforms and to introduce some democratic elements in the administration. When India attained independence on 15th August, 1947, nearly a third of the country consisting of the princely states remained outside the pale of the Indian Union. But thanks to the sagacious and firm handling of the situation by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, most of the princely states were integrated into the Indian Union.

Nizam's refusal to join Indian Union

But the Nizam by his *Farman* dated 26th June 1947 declared his resolve not to participate in the Constituent Assembly and not to join the Indian Union. He also claimed that the removal of the British Paramountcy entitled him to independence. The national flag of India was declared as foreign. All this shocked the people of Hyderabad who sharply reacted against his policy. Hundreds of people hoisted the national flag, took out processions, held demonstrations and offered *satyagrahas*. Training camps for the nationalist workers were organised across the borders to stem the violent activities of the Razakars. There was a mass struggle against which the Nizam's Government unleashed a reign of terror.

Atrocities by Razakars

Armed bands of Razakars of Ittehad-ul-Musalmeen were roaming round about terrorising the people, committing murders and arsons and indulging in other depredations. There was absolutely no law and order. Owing to repression and atrocities by the Razakars and the Nizam's police and military, the people of the district suffered heavily. The appeals of several eminent persons,

including Muslims, to disband the Razakar organisations and to dissolve the separate military contingents of the State fell on deaf ears. The Razakars backed up by the Nizam's military and police committed aggression even against the territories of the Indian Union and there were as many as 150 incursions upto 7th September 1948. Basavaraj Hudgi of this district was one of the accused in the Hyderabad bomb case. He was later shot dead at Panjim (Panaji) in Goa while participating in the Goa freedom struggle. Manikrao Veerabhadrappa Bhandari of Humnabad was another person involved in the Hyderabad bomb case. Shriyuths Ramachandrappa Veerappa, Sreenivasarao Ekhalikar, R. V. Bidap, Muralidhararao Kamtikar, Hakikataray Umaji of Chitaguppa, Sreenivasa Rao Havaldar, Bapurao Deshapande, Prabhurao Vakil, Bheemanna Khandre and several others from this district championed the demand for freedom and responsible government.

The Government of India's negotiations with the Nizam proved futile. The Nizam on the contrary sent an appeal to the United Nations Organisation, but found no support there. At last, on 13th September 1948, *i.e.* moe than one year after India attained independence, the Government of India had no other alternative than to take police action against the persistent misrule and tyranny in the Hyderabad State. The Union forces pierced the State at eight points, one of which was from the Sholapur side through the Bidar district. There was not much of a resistance by the Nizam's military force, and he ordered a cease fire at 5 p.m. on 17th September 1948. On 18th September 1948, the Hyderabad State was reborn. The Nizam signed the Instrument of Accession, and the Hyderabad State became a part of the Indian Union. The personal rule of the Nizam ended. He was then made the Rajapramukh, *i.e.* constitutional head of the popular government which was formed in the State.

The movement for the unification of the scattered Kannada-speaking areas and formation of a united Karnataka State gained momentum in later years in tune with the agitations for the formation of linguistic states in the country. With the enactment of the States' Reorganisation Act, the long cherished ardent desire of the Kannada people of the district was fulfilled. As per an agreement among the legislators of the three linguistic regions of the former Hyderabad State, the Bidar district was trifurcated. While the Nilanga, Ahmadpur and Udgir taluks were joined to Maharashtra, the Zahirabad and Narayanakhed taluks were included in Andhra Pradesh. The remaining four taluks (out of the nine taluks), *viz.*, Aurad, Bhalki, Bidar and Humnabad, were joined with effect from November 1956, to the new Mysore State which was later on 1st November 1973 renamed as Karnataka (*see* also General Appendices).

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59 Firishta, Muhammad Kasim: History of the Rise of Muhammadan Power in India (Translated from Persian by John Briggs), Vol. II, p. 91: "Mashir-ul-Mulk and his brother (officers of note), following the fugitives, entered the fort with them; and the infidels, admiring their valour, took them both prisoners without injury, and carried them before Dev Rai, who caused them to be kept in confinement, Ala-ud-Din Shah upon this, wrote to him, that he valued the lives of the two chiefs equal to that of two hundred thousand common men, therefore, as it was a rule with the princes of his family to slay a hundred thousand Hindus in revenge for the death of a single Muhammadan, he swore, should Dev Rai take away the lives of the two captive officers, he would revenge the death of each by the slaughter of a hundred thousand Hindus".

60 Yazdani, G.: op. cit., p. 6.

61 Firishta, Muhammad Kasim: op. cit., pp. 128-129.

62 The English translation of the inscription is as follows:

God, there is none but He and We worship not any one Except Him.

Verse

"(He) built a mosque in place of the Temple, and wrote over its door the Quranic verse—"Verily We conquered" (ch. xlviii, Ver. I)". As the exalted mind of the Khedive, the refuge of religion, supported by Divine Grace, Abu'z-Zafar Muhi ud-Din Muhammad Aurangazeb Bahadur Alamgir, the victorious, was inclined to, and occupied in, destroying the base of infidelity and darkness, and strengthening the foundation of the Islamic religion, the most humble servant Mukhtar Khan al-Hussaini as-Sabzwari, the governor of the province of Zafarabad, demolished the temple and built a mosque and laid out a garden, which by the Grace of the Omniscient God were completed on the 25th of Rabi-ul-Awwal in the 14th year of the auspicious reign (1082 H.) corresponding with the date contained in this hemistich—

"By the Grace of God this temple became a mosque".

As the place was extremely beautiful and charming be (the most humble servant) styled it Farh Bagh (the garden of Bliss), and entrusted it to the charge of his beloved child, blessed by long life and prospe-

rity,Mirza Nijim-ud-Din Muhammad, the worthy son of Mirza Qamrud-Din-Muhammad.

"Written by Qamrud-Din-Muhammad, son of Mukhtar Khan-al-Husaini".

(Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Nagpur)

63 Sherwani, H. K. and Joshi, P.M. (Eds.): op. cit., p. 619.

64 Ibid, p. 625.

	Subah	*No. of Sarkars*	*No. of Parganas*	*Revenue Rs.*
1	Aurangabad	12	147	1,27,78,498–6½ a.
2	Khandesh	6	138	58,60,022–10 ¼ a.
3	Berar	5	252	1,22,68,762–12 a.
4	Muhammadabad–Bidar	7	83	69,42,102–0 a.
5	Bijapur (including Bijapur–Karnatak).	18	252	7,84,40,142–12 a.
6	Hyderabad (including Karnatak Balaghat–Karnatak, Painghat).	46	411	6,60,11,227–¾ a.
	Total	94	1,281	18,23,20,755–0 ¾ a. *or* 18,23,20,756

65 The Wahabi Movement which was a militant religio-political agitation, was started in Arabia by Abdul Wahab. It spread among the Indian Muslims and was directed against Western Culture and Western Rule.

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CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Ethnic background

THE Bidar tract, which occupies a central position in the Deccan plateau, has been a veritable crucible of co-mingling of several racial strains, ethnic groups and socio-cultural clusters. Long after the fusion of the Dravidian (possibly also pre-Dravidian) and the Aryan elements, there was, in the medieval times, a continuous influx of batches of various extra-Indian types like the Turks, Mughuls, Iranians, Afghans, and Arabs who were welcomed and encouraged to settle down in the area. Also there were Habashis (Abyssinians who were negro slaves brought to the Deccan). There was blending of blood by inter-marriages among them all and with the indigenous people. As a result of these admixtures, there has been much social give-and-take and a cultural mosaic.

Within the confines of the district, three kingdoms (Kalyana Chalukya, Bahamani and Barid Shahi, the first two of which were extensive and powerful) and two magnificent metropolitan cities (Kalyana and Bidar) arose and they have bequeathed a rich legacy of art, architecture and literature. Distinguished rulers, scholars, literary figures and saints flourished in the district. Towering personages like Basavanna, Allama Prabhu and Akka-Mahadevi walked the earth here imparting their immortal messages to humanity. The renowned Sikh hero and martyr Bhai Sahib Chand (Sahib Singh) who, as one of the Panch-Pyaras of Guru Govind Singh, helped the transformation of the Sikhs into warriors, hailed from Bidar. Various striking events in the life of the people of the district have given it diversity and rare tapestry which is highly admirable.

Population

The population of the district, according to the 1971 census, was 8,24,059, out of whom 7,04,928 persons lived in the rural areas and 1,19,131 in the urban areas. Between 1961 and 1971, the district's decennial rate of increase of population was +24.26 per

cent, the percentages for the rural and urban areas being 21.13 per cent and 46.68 per cent respectively. Out of the total population of 8,24,059 in 1971, 4,19,812 were males and 4,04,247 females. The district ranked seventeenth in the State in respect of population in 1971. It contained 2.81 per cent of the State's population in an area which constituted 2.84 per cent of the State's area. It holds also the seventeenth place in point of size of area among the districts of the State. The provisional geographical area of the district as computed by the Surveyor General of India is 5,451* square kilometres (2,096.5 sq. miles). The taluk-wise reporting area of the district for land-utilisation purposes, as worked out by the State Department of Survey Settlement and Land Records, and local bodies is as given below :

Sl No.	*Name of taluk*	*Area in Sq.kms.*
1	Aurad	1,228.6
2	Basavakalyan	1,202.1
3	Bhalki	1,113.8
4	Bidar	925.3
5	Humnabad	988.2
	Total	5,458.0*

*This slight difference between the two figures of the area of the district is due to the different methods employed by them in measuring the area.

Growth of population

As in the case of all other districts of the State, the population of the Bidar district has also recorded much increase during the last few decades. The following table gives the variations of population of the district for seven decades since 1901 :

Year	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Decade variation*	*Percentage decade variation*
1901	1,79,668	1,77,925	3,57,593	..	..
1911	2,14,879	2,10,460	4,25,339	+ 67,746	+ 18.95
1921	2,03,572	1,97,034	4,00,606	24,733	5.81
1931	2,23,986	2,14,709	4,38,695	+ 38,089	+ 9.51
1941	2,63,147	2,49,679	5,12,826	+ 74,131	+ 16.00
1951	2,78,296	2,72,752	5,51,048	+ 38,222	+ 7.45
1961	3,36,480	3,26,692	6,63,172	+ 1,12,124	+ 20.35
1971	4,19,812	4,04,247	8,24,059	+ 1,60,987	+ 24.28

Source : Census of India, 1971, General Population Tables, Part II-A, p.119.

In a period of seventy years, the population of the district, had thus risen from 3,57,593 in 1901 to 8,24,059 by 1971, the difference being 4,66,466 which worked out to 130.45 per cent. During the

same period, the population of the State had increased by 124.43 per cent. Only during one decade, *i.e.*, between 1911 and 1921, there was a decrease of population to the extent of 24,733, which worked out to —5.81 per cent. This was due to famine in 1918 and occurrence of influenza in an epidemic form in 1919, which took a heavy toll on human life. There was much slower growth-rate recorded in the 1951 census. This was due to depredations by the Razakars, political instability and dislocation of life in the erstwhile Hyderabad State in 1947 and 1948 which had brought about migrations and hardships.

Population Projections

According to the population projections[1] for the State (1972-86), as estimated by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics, in a period of 15 years since 1971, the population of this district would be 11,37,800[2] by 1986 adding 3,13,800 to the population as recorded in 1971.

Drift in Population

Employment opportunities and educational facilities available in towns constitute a major factor for the drift in population to the towns. The towns have grown in importance, as regards communications, trade and commerce, industrialization and the like. Some of the non-cultivating owners of lands and their dependents live in towns, engaging themselves in various kinds of business. The notion that the town life is dependable and easy-going in contrast with uncertainties and hardships of agricultural life is also responsible, to a certain extent, for migration from villages to towns. Sometimes, the factions and party strifes in villages also drive families to towns.

Emigration and immigration figures in the censuses are arrived at on the basis of the places of birth and places of enumeration of the persons concerned. From the point of view of movement of population, the number of persons born in other places and were found in this district at the time of census enumeration in 1961, was as follows :

I Born in other districts of the State :

Rural	6,879
Urban	2,264
Unclassifiable	56

1. A population projection is a simple extrapolation into the future, which is meant to be a mere statement of what the population would be at given future dates if the fertility, mortality and migration were to follow certain specified trends.

2. Population of the district, as in 1971, *i.e.*, 8,24,059, is rounded off to 8,24,000 for purposes of projections.

II Born in other States of India

(a) Andhra Pradesh	8,659
(b) Gujarat	11
(c) Kerala	10
(d) Madhya Pradesh	10
(e) Madras (now Tamil Nadu)	51
(f) Maharashtra	15,964
(g) Punjab	35
(h) Rajasthan	46
(i) Uttar Pradesh	23
(j) West Bengal	5
(k) Delhi	4

III Born in other countries of Asia

(a) Nepal	5
(b) Pakistan	25
(c) Elsewhere	1

IV Born in countries in two Americas

U.S.A.	4

V Unclassifiable 9,339

Source: Census of India, 1961, Volume XI—Mysore, Part II-C(ii), Migration Tables, pp. 20–22.

(Corresponding figures for 1971 are not yet available).

Density

The density of population may serve as an index of the pressure of population on the land. The density of population in this district as in 1971 was 151 per sq. km. (rural 131 and urban 2,157) and this was slightly below the State average which was 153 per sq. km. The district occupied the tenth place among the districts of the State in respect of density. This district is thus one of the moderately populated areas of the State. The variation in density within the district is significant. It is as much as 206 persons per sq. km. in Bidar taluk, whereas it is 117 per sq. km. in Aurad taluk, as in 1971. Out of the five taluks, two, namely, Bidar (206) and Humnabad (160), exceed the State average (153), while the rest, *viz.*, Basavakalyan (145), Bhalki (140) and Aurad (117) are below the State average in this regard. The rural density of the district (131) is above the State average (115), whereas its urban density (2,152) is below the State average (2,272).

Sex ratio

The proportion of females to males in the State as a whole has been observed to be slightly decreasing. From 983 females per thousand males in 1901, it has fallen to 957 by 1971. In 1971, Bidar district's ratio (963) ranked sixth among nine districts which

have sex ratios higher than the State average (957). In Bidar district, the ratio has fluctuated as shown by the sub-joined table :

Year	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*
	No. of females per one thousand males		
1901	985	1,029	990
1911	977	1,011	979
1921	966	993	968
1931	956	978	959
1941	947	967	949
1951	974	993	977
1961	977	931	971
1971	970	922	963

Source : Census of India, General Population Tables, 1971, p. 115

The population figures of both the sexes from 1901 to 1971 were as given below :

Year	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
1901	1,79,668	1,77,925	3,57,593
1911	2,14,879	2,10,460	4,25,339
1921	2,03,572	1,97,034	4,00,606
1931	2,23,986	2,14,709	4,38,695
1941	2,63,147	2,49,679	5,12,826
1951	2,78,296	2,72,752	5,51,048
1961	3,36,480	3,26,692	6,63,172
1971	4,19,812	4,04,247	8,24,059

Source : Census of India, 1971, General Population Tables, p. 119

The taluk-wise urban and rural break-up figures of males and females as in 1971 are given in the General Appendices of this volume. Both in the urban and the rural areas of the district, the males outnumbered females in 1971. It was recorded that, in 1911, in the Bidar town, the females outnumbered males. In 1901, 1911, 1921, 1941 and 1961, in Basavakalyan town (formerly known as Kalyana), females outnumbered males. In 1901, Bhalki town had more females than males. In 1901 and 1961, Humnabad town had more females than males. In 1931 and 1961, in Chitaguppa town, females outnumbered males. The sex-wise population of the several taluks of the district was as follows in 1971 :

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total population*
1	Aurad	73,120	70,561	1,43,681
2	Basavakalyan	89,039	85,661	1,74,700
3	Bhalki	79,126	77,317	1,56,443
4	Bidar	98,260	92,589	1,90,849
5	Humnabad	80,267	78,119	1,58,386
	Total	4,19,812	4,04,247	8,24,059

Source : Census of India, 1971, General Population Tables, p. 51.

Urban population

Out of the total population of 8,24,059 in 1971, 7,04,928 persons lived in 591 villages, and 1,19,131 persons lived in five towns where municipal councils existed. The population of the towns in the district was, in 1971 as under :

Sl No	Towns	Male	Female	Population
1	Basavakalyan	13,190	12,402	25,592
2	Bhalki	6,817	6,282	13,099
3	Bidar	26,755	23,915	50,670
4	Chitaguppa	6,810	6,603	13,113
5	Humnabad	8,412	7,945	16,357
	Total ..	61,984	57,147	1,19,131

The sub-joined statement gives the figures of rural and urban population of the district with a sex-wise break-up as in 1961 and 1971 :

1961

Sex	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	2,94,428	42,052	3,36,480
Female	2,87,523	39,169	3,26,692
Total	5,81,951	81,221	6,63,172

1971

Sex	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	3,57,828	61,984	4,19,812
Female	3,47,100	57,147	4,04,247
Total ..	7,04,928	1,19,131	8,24,059

Sources : (1) Census of India, 1961, General Population Tables, Part II-A Vol. XI, p. 196.

(2) Census of India, 1971, General Population Tables, Part II-A, p. 51.

In 1971, the urban population [redacted] in the district was 14.5 per cent of total population, and the rural population constituted 85.5 per cent whereas the corresponding percentages for the State as a whole were 24.3 and 75.7. The low proportion of the urban population in the district is due to the facts that there are only five towns and there is not yet much industrialisation. The district is one of the least urbanised districts in the State, apart from Mandya (13.8 per cent), Hassan (13.6 per cent) and Tumkur (11.7 per cent). But during 1961-71, the Bidar district has had a higher decennial growth-rate (46.6 per cent) in respect of urban population than the State average (35 per cent).

The area considered as urban in the district, as in 1971, was 55.3 sq. kms., *i.e.*, roughly one per cent of the total geographical area of the district. In the 1971 census, the towns were divided into six classes based on the population-size. There are no urban agglomerations and towns under class I (one lakh and above), class V (5,000—9,999) and class VI (less than 5,000), in the district. The district had one town of class II (50,000—99,999), one town of class of III (20,000—49,999) and three towns of class IV (10,000—19,999). At present, the towns in the district are mainly centres of civil administration and marketing with a strong agricultural base, and are not yet important focal points of industrial growth for the surrounding areas. Out of the total urban population 1,19,131 in 1971, 50,670 persons were living in a class II town, 25,592 in a class III town, and 42,869 in three class IV towns. Eight villages had a population of more than 5,000 each (one in Aurad taluk, three in Basavakalyan taluk, one in Bidar taluk and three in Humnabad taluk). The position of the towns was as follows : Towns

Sl. No.	*Town*	*Class*	*Percentage to the total population in the district*	*Percentage to the total urban population*
1	Basavakalyan	III	3 11	21.48
2	Bhalki	IV	1.59	11.01
3	Bidar	II	6.15	42 52
4	Chitaguppa	IV	1.63	11.26
5	Humnabad	IV	1.98	13.73

The table given below shows the percentage growth-rate of population in respect of various urban centres of the district during the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71 :

Sl. No.	*Town*	*Percentage growth-rate during 1951-61*	*Population in*		*Percentage growth-rate during 1961-71*
			1961	1971	
1	Basavakalyan	+ 22 71	17,559	25,592	+ 45 75
2	Bhalki	+ 24.08	9,254	13,099	+ 41.55
3	Humnabad	+ 7 91	10,793	16,357	+ 51.55
4	Chitaguppa	+ 2.38	11,195	13,413	+ 19.81
5	Bidar	+ 3.44	32,420	50,670	+ 56 29

It is seen that the first three largest towns showed a tendency to grow faster than the smaller ones. The phenomenal inrcease in population of towns in a period of 70 years, which varied from

98.31 per cent to 179.34 per cent is indicated in the sub-joined table :

Sl. No.	Town	Persons 1901	Persons 1971	Variation	Percentage increase
1	Basavakalyan	11,191	25,592	14,401	98.31
2	Bhalki	5,788	13,099	7,311	111.82
3	Bidar	11,367	50,670	39,310	179.34
4	Chitaguppa*	3,640*	13,413	9,773	169.77
5	Humnabad	7,136	16,357	9,221	129.20

1921 figure is given as Chitaguppa was not a town upto 1921

The Bidar district has the least number of towns (five) among the districts of the State. Bidar, the district headquarters town, which had a population of 32,420 in 1961, had been classified as class III town. It was then the nineteenth among the towns of Karnataka. By 1971, its population increased to 50,670 and thus it became a class II town. It now ranks twentieth among the towns of the State. Its main economic functions are trade, service and industry. Basavakalyan is the second among the towns of the district. It has been made the headquarters of a new taluk from November 1965, and considerable improvements have been made in this town. Its characteristics are industry, primary activities, trade and commerce. Humnabad is the third among the towns of the district. Its characteristics are primary activities, trade and commerce and services. A sugar factory has been established in this taluk. Chitaguppa and Bhalki are the fourth and the fifth among the towns in the district and their characteristics are primary activities.

Rural population

The rural area of the district is about 99 per cent of the total geographical area. In 1971, the rural population (7,04,928) accounted for 85.54 per cent of the total population of 8,24,069. It is the eleventh district in the State in point of number of inhabited villages per 100 square kilometres of the area, the number for the district being 11. On an average, there were 1,193 persons per inhabited village which was much above the State average of 827 persons. The number of villages having a population of less than 800 each is going down over the past 70 years, and now there is a greater trend towards bigger villages as shown by the following table :

Population-size	Percentage of villages in 1901	1921	1951	1961	1971
Less than 500	67.97	61 25	39.29	28 65	20.10
Between 500 and 999	22.06	26.02	34. 06	36.27	34.96
1,000 and 1,999	7 10	9.96	20.57	26.44	31.43
2,000 and 4,999	2.39	2.56	4.72	7.97	12.16
5,000 and 9,999	0 34	0.14	0.68	0.67	1.35
10,000 and above	0.14	0.07	0.68	..	..

The taluk-wise distribution of inhabited villages and the rural population in each taluk, as also the number of villages and population under the population-group 500-999, as in 1971, are shown below:

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total rural Population	Population-range between 500 and 999	
				No. of villages	Population
1.	Aurad	147	1,43,681	54	38,753
2	Basavakalyan	111	1,49,108	36	26,054
3	Bhalki	121	1,43,344	41	30,558
4	Bidar	131	1,40,179	49	35,826
5	Humnabad	81	1,28,616	26	19,044
	Total	591	7,04,928	206	1,50,835

Houses and households

The total number of houses[1] and households[2] in Bidar district in 1971 was 1,26,618 and 1,44,160 respectively. This gave an average of 23.2 houses and 26 households per sq. km. The average number of inmates was six per household. The tables given below show taluk-wise distribution of houses and households and population in 1961 and 1971:

1961

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	No. of houses	No. of households	Population
1	Aurad	21,083	21,085	1,19,299
2	Basavakalyan	(taluk was formed in 1965 only)		
3	Bhalki	31,452	31,718	1,75,705
4	Bidar	29,187	30,929	1,73,278
5	Humnabad	34,675	34,754	1,94,890
	Total	1,16,397	1,18,486	6,63,172

Source: Census of India, 1961, General Population Tables, Part II A, p. 196.

1971

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	No. of houses	No. of households	Population
1	Aurad	23,128	25,275	1,43,681
2	Basavakalyan	25,832	29,274	1,71,700
3	Bhalki	25,376	28,172	1,56,443
4	Bidar	27,919	33,324	1,90,849
5	Humnabad	24,363	28,115	1,58,386
	Total	1,26,618	1,44,160	8,24,059

(1) According to the 1971 census, a census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or for both.

(2) A household is defined as a group of persons who live together and take their meal from a common kitchen.

Houseless population

There are many persons who have no houses to live in and their number finds a place in the 1971 enumeration. The following table indicates taluk-wise number of persons who did not live in houses :

Sl. No.	Taluk	Male	Female	Total No. of houseless persons
1	Aurad	530	480	1,010
2	Basavakalyan	313	316	629
3	Bhalki	805	819	1,624
4	Bidar	491	403	894
5	Humnabad	207	193	400
	Total	2,346	2,211	4,557

Institutional population

The enumeration of institutional population covers those persons residing at the time in institutions providing boarding and lodging and similar facilities, such as hotels, hostels, jails and lock-ups, hospitals, boarding houses, *mathas*, etc. The annexed statement gives the number of persons who resided in such institutions at the time of taking the 1971 census.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Male	Female	No. of persons
1	Aurad	91	66	157
2	Basavakalyan	152	55	207
3	Bhalki	385	360	745
4	Bidar	965	355	1,320
5	Humnabad	353	98	451
	Total	1,946	934	2,880

Languages

The "Kavirajamarga", the earliest extant Kannada literary work, the authorship of which is ascribed to the Rashtrakuta monarch Amoghavarsha I Nripatunga (814-878 A.D.), who reigned from Manyakheta (Malkhed) not far from Bidar, explicitly states that the Kannada territory extended from the Godavari to the Cauveri (Kaveri). Since then, the extent of the Kannada region has much shrunk south of the Godavari. The Bidar district is, however, in the Godavari basin, being drained by two of its affluents, namely the Manjra and the Karanja. Kannada was the official language of the Rashtrakutas. The later Chalukyas, who succeeded them, and ruled from Kalyana (Basavakalyan) in this district, nourished and further developed the Kannada language and continued to use it as their official medium.

In the twelfth century, a number of *sharanas* at Kalyana created a treasure of unique, immortal *vachana* literature in Kannada. But the eclipse of this ancient and rich language in this area began with the establishment of the Bahamani rule in the fourteenth century when Persian was adopted as the official language. But the people cherished Kannada as their mother-tongue and used it for colloquial purposes though in a subdued way, there being no encouragement for its literary cultivation and development. Later, Urdu took the place of Persian as the official language in 1884 A.D. under the Nizams, but there was no relief to Kannada. There was this neglected state of the regional language for full six centuries until 1948. However, it survived bearing heavy odds.

Kannada is the principal and common language of the district. It is now the general medium of instruction in primary and secondary schools, and is being gradually used as the official language. The people of the older generation in the area, who had no schooling in Kannada, speak it with an admixture of Urdu words. But the younger educated people are now using standard Kannada fluently. Those, who speak other mother-tongues, are also familiar with spoken Kannada. In the past, the land records were being kept in the *Modi* script. A few decades back, the Devanagari script was also used for writing Kannada books or booklets though rarely. Now the Kannada script is invariably used for all purposes of writing in the language.

Official Language

The Government of Karnataka have introduced the use of Kannada as the official language at the district level. Orders were issued directing the use of Kannada in respect of communications from all Government offices in the taluks with effect from 1st April 1968. The use of Kannada was extended with effect from 1st November 1970, subject to certain reservations, to all Government offices located in revenue and other sub-divisions, whose jurisdiction extended beyond the taluk, but was limited to a part of the revenue district. Later orders were issued introducing Kannada as the language of administration from 15th August 1972 in all offices having jurisdiction beyond the sub-divisional level, but limited to a revenue district. It was also ordered on 17th August 1972, with immediate effect, as a preparatory step in the direction of extending the use of Kannada at higher levels in due course, a beginning should be made in all Government offices at levels higher than the district-level in noting and drafting in Kannada in the files to the extent possible.

As per Government Order dated 14th February 1974, the work of implementation of adoption of Kannada as the official language

in the district has been included among the functions of the Deputy Commissioner. There is a district-level committee with Deputy Commissioner as the Chairman, the District Development Assistant as the Convenor for reviewing, periodically, the progress of the implementation. A post of Assistant Director of Class I rank has been sanctioned (1976) for the Gulbarga division to review the progress achieved in the use of Kannada in the day-to-day administration in this district also. He has to render necessary assistance to the local officers for the use of Kannada in administration. In 1976, Kannada typewriters were supplied to many Government Offices in the district. Orders were issued for doing notings in offices and for correspondence between district-level offices and lower offices and also with the general public through the medium of Kannada with effect from 1st January 1977. They were also asked to use Kannada for correspondence with higher officers in all simple matters from that date.

The statement given hereunder shows the distribution of population according to main mother-tongues in the district as in 1971 :

Sl. No.	*Name of Mother-tongues*	*No. of persons speaking*	*Percentage to total population*
1	Kannada	4,22,022	51.21
2	Marathi	1,79,963	21.84
3	Urdu	1,53,470	18.63
4	Telugu	43,531	5.28
5	Lamani/Lambadi (Banajari)	14,427	1.75
6	Malayalam	288	0.03
7	Tamil	281	0.03
8	Tulu	26	..
9	Konkani	24	..

Source : Census of India, 1971—General Report, Part IA–Volume II, pp.634–635

'Dakhni' Language

There was an interesting and significant development in this area in respect of inter-regional link language. Khadi Boli, which is descended from Shauraseni Prakrit and Shauraseni 'Apabhramsha', and has been the native language of the Delhi area, was brought by successive waves of soldiers, their camp followers and others to the Deccan in the 14th century, *i.e.*, more than a hundred years after the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate. The Bahamani power was founded in 1347 A.D. and its capital was Gulbarga and then from 1422 A.D. Bidar in Karnataka. Persian was made the official language of the Bahamani kingdom as in Delhi. But for common purposes, the immigrants were using Khadi Boli among themselves and also began to use it with the local people. Soon, respected Sufi saints like Bande Nawaz Gesu Daraz commenced utilising it for

their preaching and religious writings. Many indigenous converts to the Muslim faith also started using it as their home-tongue.

Secular poetry also began to be composed in this medium on traditional Indian lines, retaining its native characteristics and qualities. However, the Persian script was used for writing it. The Bahamani sovereigns gave it the position of a secondary court language, *i.e.*, next in importance of Persian. Nizami, the court poet at Bidar, wrote an important work called "Kadam Rao aur Padam". This language was called Hindavi, Hindi and Dakhni as distinguished from Persian which was the foreign language. This language began to be well-cultivated and there were many writers at Gulbarga and Bidar (1400-1516 A.D.) and later at Bijapur (1490-1686 A.D.). Karnataka was thus the foster-mother of this language and literature. The Dakhni assumed also the role of a colloquial link medium in the Deccan which consisted of parts of three regions, namely, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra.

After the Mughuls annexed the Deccan to their empire in the 17th century, literary activities, in Dakhni received a set-back, and then there was a gradual switch-over to the Urdu form. Urdu was the official language of the Nizam's Government and was also the medium of instruction in his State. The Dakhni literary works are even today read to a considerable extent. The Dakhni language, which has retained its earlier characteristics, continues to be used as a spoken tongue. Many scholars consider the Dakhni literature as the older form of Urdu literature and as an earlier form of Hindi literature. Because of this background, Hindi is widely understood and is used to a considerable extent in this area.

RELIGIONS

In 1921, the total population of the undivided bigger district of Bidar was 8,00,751. Of them, 6,65,966 (83.17 per cent) were Hindus, 1,18,224 (14.76 per cent) were Muslims, 12,065 (1.51 per cent) were "animists", 787 (0.1 per cent) Jains, 131 (0.002 per cent) Sikhs and 3,548 (0.44 per cent) were Christians.* The annexed tables show the distribution of population of Bidar district according to religions as in 1961 and 1971 :

1961

Sl.No.	Religion	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	Hindus	2,66,508	2,57,640	5,24,148	79.04
2	Muslims	60,205	59,537	1,19,742	18.06
3	Christians	8,296	8,049	16,345	2.46
4	Buddhists	1,406	1,278	2,684	0.40
5	Jains	58	178	236	0.04
6	Sikhs	7	10	17	..
	Total	3,36,480	3,26,692	6,63,172	..

* The Statistical Abstract of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions from 1321 Fasli to 1330 Fasli (1912 to 1921 A.D.), Hyderabad.

1971

Sl.No.	Religion	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	Hindus	3,23,754	3,10,990	6,34,744	77.03
2	Muslims	78,560	76,451	1,55,011	18.81
3	Christians	16,676	16,070	32,746	4.97
4	Jains	126	116	242	0.03
5	Buddhists	566	578	1,144	0.14
6	Sikhs	126	39	165	0.02
7	Religion not stated	4	3	7	..
	Total	4,19,812	4,01,247	8,24,059	..

Source: 1. The Bidar District Census Hand-Book, 1961

2. Census of India, 1971, General Report-Part 1A-Volume II, pp. 695 and 714-716.

Hinduism comprises many traditional and reformist faiths. There are followers of various *sampradayas* in the district like *Smarta, Veerashaiva, Madhwa-Vaishnava, Natha Pantha, Sadananda Sampradaya,* Arya Samaj, etc. A popular faith, which is prevalent to a certain extent, is worship of 'gramadevata' (meaning deity of the place) who is often a goddess. There is evidence to show that Buddhism, *Natha Pantha* and *Shaiva* sects had their votaries in the area. Even now there are some shrines of the *Natha* cult in the district. The district has also shrines belonging to the religious tradition of Samarth Ramadas who was the preceptor of Shivaji the great, and of Dattatraya tradition.

Sharana Movement

It was in this district at Kalyana (Basavakalyan) that the *Sharana* (Veerashaiva) movement of radical social and religious reforms was launched in the twelfth century A.D. by a galaxy of personalities reputed for their wisdom, vision and dauntless action, led by Basaveshvara, Allama Prabhu, Akka-Mahadevi, Channabasavanna, Siddharama and others. They drew into the movement intellectuals as also the populace. With revolutionary concepts, they enunciated new values and a new philosophy of life in social, religious, economic and cultural fields. They used the simple spoken language for their exposition for the benefit of all the sections of the society. All were declared to be equal in the eyes of God who was one and had many names. The caste system and untouchability were unequivocally sought to be eradicated by inter-dining, inter-marriage and dignity of labour. Elaborate ritualism, animal sacrifice, fetishes and superstitions were abjured. Every one was expected to earn his livelihood by honest work (*kayaka*).

The women were given equal status with men. The craze for building temples and shrines was discouraged, and the object of

worship, the *ishtalinga*, was expected to be worn on the body by the followers, men, women and children. Shunning of intoxicants and unwholesome food was urged. The movement attracted thoughtful men and women from distant areas like Kashmir, Gujarat, Bengal, Orissa, Kerala, Nepal, Pandya, Chola and Chera. Moligeya Marayya (Mahadeva), accompanied by his queen Mahadevi, Sakalesha Madarasa, chief of Kallurkurika, Marula Shankaradeva from Orissa, Maiduna Ramayya from Andhra, Adayya from Gujarat were some of the prominent persons attracted by the movement. Kalyana became a great centre of reformation. The leading lights of the movement established there *Anubhava-Mantapa* for open deliberations. These enlightened teachings and actions had a profound impact on the people. Many persons of the depressed classes were deeply transformed and emerged as new intrepid men of thought and action.

All these developments were not palatable to the king Bijjala and those others who were opposed to reforms. An inter-marriage of the son of ex-"untouchable" Haralayya and daughter of an ex-brahmin Madhuvarasa proved the the proverbial "last straw on the camel's back". Haralayya, Madhuvarasa and Sheelavanta (the bridegroom) were put to death by the king's orders which led to chaos in the capital city of Kalyana. In this situation, Bijjala was assassinated. The leaders of the reforms dispersed to various parts of Karnataka and other regions and kept up the movement and infused a new spirit among the people. The Veerashaiva faith has a large following in Karnataka and to lesser extents in the neighbouring States. There is a Basava Bhavan at Basavakalyan devoted for the spread of the teachings of the *sharanas* (*see* also under Lingayats or Veerashaivas elsewhere in the Chapter and Chapter XIX).

Agni-Archane

'Agni-Archane' (fire-walking), a religious rite, is performed by devotees of Veerabhadra-Devaru, at several places in the district. It is done on some festival days to fulfil vows. About nine feet long, three feet broad and one-and-a-half feet deep pit is dug. About a cart-full of firewood is put into it and ignited. After *Rudrabhisheka* and other religious rituals and prayers, the devotees walk on the live embers with the bare feet.

Guggula

Another religious rite performed also by the devotees of Veerabhadra-Devaru in the district is 'Guggula'. This involves 'locking' of the mouth of the devotees with a silver or copper wire after piercing through left and right sides of the mouth.

Sufi saints

During the fourteenth century, activities of the Chistia order of the Sufis were begun in the Deccan by Burhanuddin Gharib. Sub-

sequently, the descendants of the family of the well-known Sufi-saint Bande Nawaz Gesu Daraz of Gulbarga considerably extended their influence into the Bidar region. In the Bahamani period and also during later centuries, Sufi saints of various orders such as Chistia, Qadiria and Junaidi came to Bidar and they were given munificent help by the Sultans, for propagating the Muslim faith. During and after the reign of Ahmad Shah Wali Bahamani, several saints of the Qadiria order arrived at Bidar from Multan, Mahan and Kirman.

Shah Khalilulla Kirmani founded the Naymutallahi order, which was a sub-branch of the Qadiria order. His three sons married Bahamani princesses. Shaik Ibrahim Multani of Qadiria order was appointed as the Qazi-ul-Quzat (chief justice of the kingdom). He was also a scholar and author of "Maritfatul-Uloom". Some members of the Sufi families had joined also the military forces Shah Habibullah Kirmani was given the title of 'Ghazi' (the holy warrior). At times, the Sufis wielded also much political influence. In and around the Bidar town, there are several *dargahs* of noted Sufi saints. In their honour, yearly *uruses* are held even now, and their tombs are visited by both Muslims and Hindus throughout the year and are held in high respect. (*see* Chapter II).

Other saints

Several other Hindu saints lived and preached in the district which has their shrines and *samadhis*. There is a *Dasoha matha* of Rudramuni Shivacharya in Somvarpet (Jangamawadi or Ladgir) at Bidar. Hulikunte of Bhalki taluk has a monastery established by Shanthalingeshvara Mahaswami who lived in the 13th century. Also there are branches of this *matha* at Basavatirtha, Handikhera of Humnabad taluk, Dhanura and Janti of Bhalki taluk. There are Basavanthappaswami *Samasthana matha* at Gadwanthi and *Kumbarageri matha* at Dubulgundi of Humnabad taluk The *Hirematha* of Bhalki has its branches at Wallepur, Boral and Kamalnagar of Aurad taluk, Gadgi of Bidar taluk and Siddapurwadi, Anandawadi and Kanji of Bhalki taluk. There are several other Veerashaiva *Mathas* in the district such as those at Dongaon of Aurad taluk, Shivayoganandashrama *Hirematha* at Bhalki, Kamthana, Chidri, Chimbal, Andura, Yadlapur, Halambar of Bidar taluk, Humnabad, Hudgi, Chitaguppa, Hallikhed (B), Madargaon of Humnabad taluk. Some Veerashaiva monasteries are running a few educational institutions in the district.

Manik Prabhu a renowned *Yogi* lived in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, at a village near Humnabad which has now become well-known as Manik Nagar. He preached respect and love for all creeds and faiths, universal brotherhood and love. He

is therefore venerated as ' Sakalamatacharya '. He is associated with Dattatraya tradition. There is the *Samadhi* and shrine of Manik Prabhu at Manik Nagar, where Manik Prabhu *jatra* is held for four days about December and Dattatraya *Jayanti* is celebrated for six days from *Margashirsha Shuddha Ekadashi*. These festivals attract devotees irrespective of caste and creed, from many places of several regions.

Siddharoodhaswami, who died in 1929 and whose *matha* is famous at Hubli, was a celebrated saint. He was a scholar in several languages and was known for his intimate knowledge of the works and teachings of Nijaguna Shivayogi. He hailed from the Bidar district. His *Guru* Basavanthappaswami lived in Gadwanthi village of Humnabad taluk. *Mahasharana* Nawadgi Revappayya swami, a deep devotee of Basaveshvara, was very popular in the Basavakalyan area as a practical philosopher of Veerashaivism and for his devotional attainments. There is a shrine of his at Nawadgi of Bhalki taluk and in his honour an annual *jatra* is held for three days about December. Bakka Prabhu Mahashivayogi, a scholar-saint lived during the first half of the 19th century. He had many followers of all faiths in the district. There is the *Samadhi* and a *matha* of this saint at Karaknalli village of Humnabad taluk. It attracts pilgrims irrespective of caste and creed. Shri Revanasiddha Deshikendra Swami of Madnoor was a respected saint, scholar and author in the early 19th century. *Sharana* Madivalappa of Khatak Chincholli, *sharana* Karibasappa of Chalkapur, Rekulgi Shambulingappa and Channabasavesvara Swami of Harkud were popular for their devotional attainments in the district during the last century. Shri Muchalam Nagabhooshana Shivayogi, a scholar, philosopher and writer and an expert in nature-cure was much loved in the district for his religious and social services between 1908 and 1969. There is a shrine with a white marble statue of this Swamiji on his *samadhi* at Muchalam village of Basavakalyan taluk.

Sikh hero from Bidar

Bidar has another unique distinction of having made a memorable and lasting contribution to the development of the dynamic Sikh movement which had been launched by Guru Nanak in the 15th century and was reoriented by Guru Govind Singh in the 17th century. One of the Five Beloved (*Panch Pyaras*), with whom Guru Govind, the last apostle in the series of Sikh Gurus, created the dauntless *Khalsa* (purified) brother-hood of men of action, went from the Bidar area which had been earlier the pioneering *karya-kshetra* of the protestant reformist movement of the *sharanas*. The *Khalsa*, as is well known, made many sacrifices and played a heroic role in a crucial period of Indian history when the people had been overawed and demoralised by oppression.

Guru Govind Singh's highly revered father Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Guru, had been tortured and executed at Delhi by the orders of the Mughul emperor Aurangzeb. This senseless intolerance had shocked the conscience of the bulk of the population. In this situation, Guru Govind resorted to sword and organised his followers into a trained and disciplined body of persons determined to stake their all and fight for emanciation from the persistent tyranny. On the Baishakhi day of 1699 A.D. he held a special meeting of his followers at Anandpur, which was attended by people from various parts of the country. Dressed in uniform and armed he addressed the assemblage and gave a stirring call.

Flourishing his sword, the Guru asked for five heads, one after another, of those who were prepared to lay down their lives then and there at the service of the cause he was espousing. In response to this fervent call, five spirited persons, namely, (1) Dayaram, a *khatri* from Lahore, (2) Dharma Das, a *jat* from Delhi, (3) Mohakam Chand, a washerman from Dwaraka, (4) Sahib Chand, a barber from Bidar and (5) Himmat Rai, a water-carrier from Jagannathpuri came forward. The Guru was immensely pleased by their sense of dedication and readiness to make the sacrifice of their lives at his behest. They were hailed as the Five Beloved.

An iron vessel containing water was stirred by the Guru with his two-edged sword while reciting holy verses. The Guru's wife Mata Jito added some sweets to the water. This formed the *Amrit* (nectar of immortality). The five were asked to drink palm-fulls of this *Amrit*. Then the Guru himself got likewise baptised by the five. They were thenceforward surnamed Singhs (lions) and were called upon to fight oppression, to help the poor, to work for righteous causes and to look upon all human beings as equal. They were asked to keep long hair (*i.e.*, not to cut hair), a comb, a steel bracelet, short drawers and sword. Then about twenty thousand people are stated to have been admitted into the *Khalsa* fold on that day in a similar way. They, in their turn, spread the message of the *Khalsa* to others, which caught the imagination of a large number of people who were galvanised and whose dormant energies were released and outlook on life changed. They emerged as new men with a new spirit which prepared them for heroic deeds of patriotism.

It is a significant fact that the Five Beloved hailed from five different regions of India and thus symbolised the unity of the whole country. All of them later died fighting heroically. Bhai Sahib Singh attained martyrdom in the battle of Chemkor in 1705 A.D. It is stated that this celebrated hero from Bidar was the

son of Gurunarayan and Ankamma and that he was born on 5th day of *Magha* of 1732 of the *Vikrama* Era (1675 A.D.) at Bidar and that he had gone on a pilgrimage with his parents to north India (*vide* "Brief History of Guru Nanak and Sri Nanak Jhira Sahib", Gurudwara Managing Committee, Bidar). It may be recalled that according to tradition, Guru Nanak had visited Bidar in the course of his extensive travels and that Mai Bhago, an illustrious and devout Sikh lady, has stayed at Janawada village which is situated about ten kms. from Bidar. (Probably the original name of the Sikh hero from Bidar was different and it was localised in the north as Sahib Chand (Singh). There are parallel examples of such localisation of names, *e.g.*, Mahadeva, who came from Kashmir to Kalyana during Basaveshvara's time, is well known as Marayya. Secondly, the traditional occupation of Sahib Chand's family is said to be that of a barber. It can be noted in this context that earlier there were some famous *sharanas* in this district like Hadapada Appanna and Hadapada Rechayya who were barbers by profession).

Ananda Sampradaya

The "*Ananda Sampradaya*" is a notable old religious and spiritual tradition of the *Adwaita* School of Philosophy. Basavakalyan, which is its chief seat, has a monastery called *Sadananda Matha* or *Gosai Matha* which has a considerable following in this area and in the adjoining parts of the neighbouring States. This institution is looked upon as a Dattatraya *Peetha* and is headed by a celibate *Guru* who is held in high esteem. It is stated to have been founded by Swami Sadananda who had distinguished disciples like Ramananda, Sahajananda and Amalananda.

The place has *Samadhis* of several saints some of whom are said to have got entombed alive (*Jeevanta samadhi*). A practice of the Sadananda *Matha* is that the Trinity, Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshvara, are worshipped, in the morning, noon and night respectively. Swami Dattananda, another well-known disciple of Swami Sadananda, settled down at Tajlapur (also popularly called Dattanagar) in this district, which has also a monastery named after him. The region has also some such other *mathas* of this tradition. Shivarama Swami who has written commentaries on the works of Adi Shankaracharya and who was a descendant of the renowned saint Ekanath Maharaj, was an eminent expounder of this *Ananda Sampradaya*.

Arya Samaj

From the 1930s, the Arya Samaj organised its branches in the district and won many followers by dint of social service and with its message of social and religious reforms. Shriyuths Bansilal and Shamlal of Hallikhed, Karibasappa of Chitaguppa, created much

awakening in the area by pioneering work and by opening some schools and libraries. Being influenced by the lives of first two persons Sri D. R. Dasji-Vaidya commenced his work in Arya Samaj from Bidar and became an ideal worker. The Samaj conducted several *Satyagrahas*. In 1934, it was permitted to start an Urdu weekly named "Vaidik Adarsh". In 1938, Dharma Prakash, a noted worker of the Samaj, was murdered at Basavakalyan. Shri Shamlal, who was imprisoned, died in Bidar jail in 1938. At Aurad-Shahjahani, during an Arya Samaj agitation in 1942, one person was killed and several shops were set on fire. Mahatma Gandhi caused a sum of Rs. 1,500 to be sent to the aid of the sufferers.

In 1942, in the course of a procession at Humnabad, Shri Shivachandra, a well-known worker, and four of his colleagues were shot dead. The Arya Samaj workers and their associates underwent much sufferings and hardships in the district. The Samaj helped to embolden the people to resist injustices, discriminatory treatments and restrictions and to protest against humiliations. Its movement received active support, irrespective of castes, in this area. It also made strenuous efforts to remove untouchability and to secure social status for the Harijans, and has also trained a few Harijans to officiate as *purohits* at Vedic religious ceremonies. There are two Arya Samaj Mandirs in the district, one at Bidar and the other at Bhalki.

The district has many devotees of Sharana Basaveshvara Prabhu of Gulbarga, Raghavendra Swami of Mantralaya, Veerasangayya of Bidar, Bakka Prabhu, Samarth Ramadas, Dattananda Swami of Dattanagar, (Tajlapur) (Bidar district), Manik Prabhu of Manik Nagar near Humnabad, Siddharoodha Swami (who hailed from this district), Shirdi Sai Baba, Satya Sai Baba, etc.

Socio-religious harmony

Now-a-days, there is hardly any sectarian ill-will or rancour among the followers of various sects and faiths, and tolerance and harmony are much in evidence. There is commendable inter-sectarian and inter-religious harmony in the district. In the recent past, i.e., before 1948, the reformist Arya Samaj movement was sympathised or supported by all sections of the Hindus. All sections of the people participated in the Basaveshvara eighth centenary celebrations held in 1967. The *Basava Jayanti*, as also the Sikh festivals held at the Guru Nanak *Jhira* are attended by all sections of the Hindus. There is co-operation among the various castes in the villages in conducting special worships in temples.

The several *uruses* held in honour of Muslim saints and other distinguished pious men are attended by the Hindus also in a large number. The annual *urus* of Sultan Ahmad Shah Bahamani who was known as a *wali* takes place at his mausoleum at Ashtoor near Bidar, on a day reckoned not in accordance with the Hijra year but in accordance with the Indian calendar, on the twentieth of the month in which the *Holi* festival is celebrated. A *Jangam* (a Veerashaiva priest) from Madiyal village of Gulbarga district, dressed as a Muslim *darvesh* in flowing robes reaches the place by walking and inaugurates the celebrations of this *urus*. The Hindus also occasionally visit Hazrat Shah Abdul Faiz Mosque and Hazrat Multani Pasha Mosque at Bidar.

Janti Imam Saheb, a devotee of the temple of Siddhalinga of the Siddheshwar village in Bhalki taluk called himself 'Sadananda', as he was always happy in praying at that temple. On the right side of that temple, there is the *samadhi* of this devotee with a beautiful tower called *Sadananda Maharajara Gopura*. At Manik Nagar, near Humnabad, which has the *Samsthan* of saint Manik Prabhu, the festivals of both Hindus and Muslims are celebrated. Manik Prabhu believed in and preached the harmony of all faiths. The celebrations at his *samadhi* at Manik Nagar attract pilgrims from many places in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

A District-level Integration Council was constituted in April 1969 with a view to promoting communal harmony to check group tension and prevent the occurrence of incidents which might flare up into a law and order problem. The council, of which the Deputy Commissioner of the district is the chairman, has representatives from various walks of life and religions. Inter-community celebrations of festivals under the guidance of this council help to strengthen harmony.

Scheduled Castes & Tribes

The Hindu community continues to be divided into a number of castes and sub-castes. "Scheduled Castes" means such castes, races or tribes or parts of groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under Article 341 of the Constitution of India to be the Scheduled Castes for the purposes of the Constitution of India. Among them, Dhors are engaged in tanning, shoe-making and cobbling. A few of them work as cultivators and agricultural labourers. The Mangs are more in Bidar district than in Gulbarga and Raichur districts. This caste is divided into some endogamous groups. The Mangs weave flaxen tape for cots and make ropes, brooms and mats from the date palm. They are also tanners and workers in raw hides and leather, and are village criers and drummers. Some of them are agricultural and non-agricultural

labourers. A section of the leather-workers is also known as Samagars or Chamagars (these terms are derived from 'Charmakara', the Sanskrit word for a worker in leather). The leather-workers are mostly "Vibhutidharis". They pay special reverence to the saints Haralayya and Madara Channayya who were associates of Basaveshvara. During the twelfth century, Urilinga Peddi, a Harijan disciple of Urilinga Deva of Nanded, was a popular *Sharana* and a *Vachanakara* at Kalyana in the latter part of his life. There are *Mathas* of Urilinga Peddi at Bhalki, Basavakalyan, Bimalkhed, Kengali and Khatak Chincholli of the Bidar district and Harijans are their followers. Some of the Mahars are village servants. Many of them are labourers, cultivators, building workers, etc. At the time of Basaveshvara, the people of what are now called the Scheduled Castes were given social status and were welcome into the *Veerashaiva* fold. Widow marriage and divorce are customarily permitted among these castes. While some sections of the Scheduled Castes bury their dead, others cremate. Some families of the Scheduled Castes have in recent years become followers of Buddhism.

Conditions of life among the Harijan castes were until recently very deplorable, but various ameliorative measures taken (*see* Chapter XVII) have brought about an improvement. Now there is a new awakening among them and they are beginning to take their rightful place in the society. The following (whose population as enumerated in the 1971 Census is mentioned in brackets) have been recognised as the Scheduled Castes in Bidar district: Beda (251); Byagara (2); Chalavadi (138); Chambhar (4,172); Dhor (2,982); Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu) (85); Holeya (56,485); Madiga (19,880); Mahar (18,175); Mala (5); Mala Dasari (37); Malajangam (11); Mang (11,340); Mang-Garodi (450); Mehtar (100); Mochi (606); Samagara (1,460) and unspecified (7,790) covering Anamuk, Array (Mala), Arwa Mala, Bindla, Dakkal (Dakkalwar), Holeya Dasari, Kolupulvandlu, Mala Hannai, Mala Masti, Mala Sale (Netkani), Mala Sanyasi, Manne, Mashti and Mitha-ayyalvar, Sindhollu, etc. "Scheduled Tribes" means such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed so under Article 342 of the Constitution of India. The following tribes (whose population, as enumerated in the 1971 Census, is stated in brackets) have been recognised as the Scheduled Tribes in Bidar district: Bhil (3); Chenchu or Chenchwar (4); Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond) (246); Koya (28); Thoti (220); Unspecified (198). The total number of persons

belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the district as in 1961 and 1971 was as follows:

1961

Particulars	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Percentage to total population*
Scheduled Castes:				
Rural	47,117	48,078	95,195	..
Urban	2,656	3,027	5,683	..
Total	49,773	51,105	1,00,878	15.2
Scheduled Tribes:				
Rural	535	519	1,054	..
Urban	1	..	1	..
Total	536	519	1,055	0.2

1971

Particulars	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Percentage to total population*
Scheduled Castes:				
Rural	57,915	56,059	1,13,974	..
Urban	5,123	4,866	9,989	..
Total	63,038	60,925	1,23,963	15.00
Scheduled Tribes:				
Rural	244	222	466	..
Urban	121	112	233	..
Total	365	334	699	0.08

Sources: (1) Bidar District Census Hand-Books, 1961 and 1971.
(2) Census of India—General Population Tables, 1971.
(*see* also Chapter XVII).

From 1951 onwards, no enumeration in regard to other castes is made in the censuses. The scope of this section does not envisage a detailed description of each caste, community or sect in the district, and here only a brief reference is made to general features and to traditional social structure, customs and religious beliefs of some of them.

Agasa (*Dhobi* or *Madivala*).— This is a functional group of washermen. Some of them have taken to agriculture, small trade, etc. This caste has several endogamous sub-divisions. They are Veerashaivas or Shaivas in faith. They invite Brahmins for some religious ceremonies and *Jangamas* to officiate at funerals. They rever Madivala Machayya who was a famous associate of Basaveshvara. Divorce and widow marriage have been prevalent among them. They bury their dead.

Bedar.— In the past, the Bedars occupied themselves with hunting and military service, and now most of them follow agricultural pursuits. Some of them are Vaishnavas (Valmeeki) and others are Shaivas (Kannayya) and Veerashaivas. For officiating at marriage ceremonies, some of them invite Brahmin priests and others Veerashaiva priests. Divorce and widow marriage are permitted by custom. While Vaishnavas cremate the dead, the Shaiva and Veerashaiva sections bury.

Bhoi.— The Bhois have been fishermen. In olden days, they were employed also as palanquin bearers and in such other jobs. Many of them are found working as domestic servants. They are divided into some endogamous groups. The Machinde Bhois claim to have been followers of Machindranath, a well-known disciple of Gorakhnath, the founder of the *Natha Sampradaya.* Widow marriage and divorce are traditionally permitted among them. The dead are cremated, but occasionally buried.

Brahmin.—Many of the Brahmins were big and small landholders. The *patwaris* or hereditary village accountants were generally Brahmins. Under the old dynasties, they held many important posts of public administration. Now they follow many different vocations, and are largely in Government and other services and in learned professions. A few of them are also agriculturists. Among the Brahmins, the Smartas are found in great number in this district. They are the followers of Shankaracharya. Among them, there are *Siddhantis* who are astrologers and priests. There are *Ghanapathis* who had the tradition of learning by heart the Vedic lores and *Agnihotris* also called *Dikshits* who were consecrating and maintaining the sacred fire. The Madhwa-Vaishnavas of the district are followers of the Krishna *Matha* (temple) of Udupi in South Kanara district.

All the Brahmins, whether they are Smartas or Vaishnavas, have according to the sutras, to go through the sixteen rites *(samskaras).* They are enjoined to do, daily three times, *Sandhyavandana* and *Pancha-mahayajna* and to perform annual *shraddha* ceremonies for their departed individuals. Widow marriage and divorce have not been in vogue. The dead are cremated. The joint-family system is still in prevalence to a certain extent among the Brahmins in the district.

Burud.— The hereditary occupation of this caste has been basket-making. They make bamboo baskets, mats, cradles etc. The Kannada speaking *Buruds* are also called *Medars* (*Miyadares*) in the region. In Bidar district they have accepted Veerashaivism as their faith. They worship also Venkateshvara, Marigamma,

Durgamma and several other deities. Widow marriage and divorce are traditionally permitted among them. The dead are buried.

Devanga.— 'Devanga'[1], a Sanskrit term, means body of the god. According to a legend, Devanaga Rishi, was created by Mahadeva for the purpose of weaving cloths for gods and men. Weaving is the traditional occupation of the caste and they have been manufacturing variety of textile fabrics. Some of them have taken up small trade, agriculture, carpentry, masonry and other occupations. In this district, they are mostly Lingayats. They worship also Markandeya of Bidar. Divorce and widow marriage have been prevalent. Usually the dead are buried and occasionally they are burnt.

Gouli.— The Goulis are cowherds and dairymen, and a few have been agriculturists. In respect of religious faith and ceremonial observances, they generally conform to the Veerashaiva usages. There is a *matha* of this community called Baloba Gouli *matha* at Chitaguppa in this district. It has the *samadhi* and a life-size marble statue of Mahaduvuappa Devarshi, a well-known saint who died in 1967. There is also a shrine of Siddheshvara in the premises of that *matha*. On the last Monday of *Shravana* of each year, the Goulis congregate for a fair at Chitaguppa. Widow marriage and divorce have been in vogue. The dead are buried.

Idiga.— The traditional occupation of this caste is toddy-tapping. Some of them are now employed in households, business and other services. They worship Jagadamba Devi, Amba Bai and Katammadevaru. Brahmins or Jangamas officiate as priests in their religious ceremonies. Divorce and widow marriage have been in vogue in this caste. Their dead are buried.

Komati (Vaishya).— The main occupations of this caste are mostly trade and money-lending. There are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas among them. The chief deities they worship are Nagareshvara and Kanyaka-Parameshvari. Most of them continue to be merchants, jewellers and bankers. Divorce and widow marriage are not traditionally permitted among them. The dead are cremated. Lingadharis bury the dead.

Kumbhara.— The Kumbharas are the caste of potters. They claim to be descended from *Shalivahana*. The name Kumbhara is derived from the Sanskrit word '*Kumbhakara*'—*Kumbha* (water jar) and *Kara* (maker). The caste has six exogamous divisions. There are Balija Kumbharas in the district, who are Lingayats by creed and abstain from meat and liquor. Widow mariage and divorce are traditionally permitted among the Kumbharas. The dead are usually buried, but occasionally cremated.

Kuruba.— Sheep-rearing and blanket-weaving have been the traditional occupations of the Kurubas. Now a large number of them follow agriculture. There are three endogamous divisions among them, namely, *Hattikankana* Kurubas (*i.e.*, those who wear bracelets of cotton thread at a wedding), *Unnikankana* Kurubas(*i.e.* those who wear wedding bracelets of wool) and Lingayat Kurubas. Mallanna is their chief deity while Beerappa is their chief *Guru.* Widow marriage and divorce have been prevalent among them. They bury their dead.

Lambani (Lambadas or Banjaras).— The Lambanis are well-built and are a sturdy people. They speak the Banjari (also called Lambani) dialect. They live in colonies called *tandas* which are located away from the villages. In olden days, they occupied themselves in transportation of foodgrains and other articles from place to place by using pack animals. Now they work as labourers, and some of them are engaged in fibre industry. They worship mainly Lord Krishna and goddess Banashankari. The Lambanis of the district congregate for an annual fair of goddess Marigamma whose temple is at Kalkura *tanda* at a distance of about 14 kms. from Basavakalyan. Divorce and widow marriage are customarily permitted among them. The dead are usually cremated, but are occasionally buried.

Lingayat (Veerashaiva).— It was in this district at Kalyana (Basavakalyan) that the epoch-making *Sharana* (*Veerashaiva*) egali tarian reformist movement was at first organised in the twelfth century by Basaveshvara and his associates and spread thereon to other parts. The reformers created history by rejecting the caste system, untouchability fetishes and elaborate ritualism, and preached *bhakti* by a simple form of worship of *Shivalinga* (primordial symbol of God), upright ethical conduct, dignity of labour, *kayaka* principle (that every one should work) and equality of women with men. These concepts brought about a new spirit and a new dynamism among the people. Many persons like Haralayya, Machayya, Chennayya, Gundayya, Kakkayya, who were born in so-called low-caste families, were profoundly transformed by this upsurge and emerged in this area as enlightened leading citizens.

This reformation brought into the Veerashaiva fold people of many castes and sub-castes. Thus the Lingayats or Veerashaivas came to follow a number of diverse occupations, agriculture, labour, trade, industry, handicrafts, priesthood, public and private services, etc. Customarily divorce and widow marriage are permitted among some of their sections. They invariably bury their dead.

It may be said that Veerashaivism is a full blown off-shoot of early Shaivism. Its origin is sometimes traced to the Shaiva Agamas. However, it was largely built up on the sayings of Basaveshvara and other *sharanas* such as Allama Prabhu, Channabasava, Siddharama, Akka-Mahadevi, etc. It is a protestant faith in the sense that it did not accept the four-fold caste system, etc. It provided a common man's religion on a democratic basis.

Ashtavaranas (eight-fold aids to faith), *Panchacharas* (five-fold discipline) and *Shatsthalas* (six-fold stages towards union with God form the fundamental structure of the Veerashaiva faith. The first may be said to be its body, the second its breath and the third its soul. *Ashtavaranas*, constituted of *Guru*, *Linga*, *Jangama*, *Vibhuti*, *Rudraksha*, *Mantra*, *Padodaka* and *Prasada*, form its practical aspect. *Panchacharas*, constituted of *Lingachara*, *Sadachara*, *Shivachara*, *Ganachara* and *Bhrityachara*, form its ethical aspects. *Shatsthalas*, constituted of *Bhaktha*, *Mahesha*, *Prasadi*, *Pranalingi*, *Sharana* and *Aikya*, form its metaphysical aspect. *Linganga Samarasya* (union of the individual with the cosmic and transcendental) is the ultimate goal. The material life is accepted as divine *leela*. The followers of the *Veerashaiva* faith wear a *linga* on their bodies. This is called *Ishtalinga* corresponding to the material body. The one corresponding to the subtle body is *Pranalinga* and that which corresponds to causal body is *Bhavalinga*. These three suggest the degree of divine manifestation. Veerashaivism has certain points in common with Tamil Shaiva *Siddhanta* and Kashmiri Shaivism. *Kayaka* (bodily labour) is considered as sacred and compulsory for every *Veerashaiva*. Divorce and widow marriage are traditionally permitted by custom among some sections. The Lingayats bury their dead.

Maratha.— The main traditional occupations of Marathas have been agriculture and military service. They have taken to various other vocations also. Brahmins are engaged for officiating at their religious ceremonies. They worship Shiva (Bhairava), Bhavani, Vithoba, etc. Divorce and widow marriage are traditionally permitted. They cremate their dead.

Panchala or Vishwakarma.— Panchalas comprise five artisan classes, namely, *Akkasale*, *Kammara*, *Kanchugara*, *Shilpi*, and *Badagi*. The skills of their trades were, fostered by many generations and are highly valued. There is much demand for their work. Some of them have distinguished themselves in learned professions and a few, particularly goldsmiths, have become merchants. The Panchalas have several sub-divisions. Some of them are Veerashaivas. Divorce and widow marriage are prevalent among certain sections. The dead are cremated.

Raddi (Kapu).— Raddis are an agricultural class and they have several sections amongst them. Some of them have now taken up occupations like building contract, business and public administration and other services. Some of them are Veerashaivas. Widow marriage and divorce have been prevalent in certain sections among them. The Veerashaiva division buries the dead whereas others cremate.

Rajaput.— The Rajaputs claim affiliation to the various ancient solar and lunar dynasties which once ruled India. Their traditions say that they came into the Deccan as soldiers from north India. They are divided into two endogamous divisions, and there are also several exogamous divisions. They pay special reverence to goddess Durga and Mahalakshmi. Brahmins officiate as priests in their religious ceremonies. Divorce and widow marriage are not traditionally permitted among them. They cremate their dead.

Uppara.— The Upparas were formerly manufacturing earthsalt. Many of them are now brick-layers and some are lime-burners. Others have taken to labour, agriculture, etc. They are Shaivas and also worship Balaji and Bhavani. Brahmins officiate as their priests. At Hudgi of Humnabad taluk, there is a shrine of a popular saint named Hudgi Venkamma whom the Upparas of the area specially rever. Widow marriage and divorce are permitted among them. The dead are cremated by one section, others bury the dead.

Waddar.— The hereditary occupations of the Waddars are excavation of stones from quarries, dressing them, and working in earth. They are also engaged in well-sinking, road-making, and in such other labour. A few have taken to agriculture and trade. Their patron deity is 'Gorappa'. Pochamma and Venkatesha are also worshipped. Widow marriage and divorce are traditionally permitted among them. They bury the dead.

Among the various other occupational or functional groups are Telis or Ganigas (oilseed-pressers), Darjis or Simpis (tailors), Rangaris (dyers and tailors), Mangalas or Nayindas (barbers), Mehtars (cleaners), Lohars (black-smiths), Kaikadi (basket-makers), Kabbaligaru (mat-makers and agricultural labourers), Dakkalwars (tanners), Kalais (liquor-sellers), Gollas (tenderers and breeders of cows) and Gonds (agriculturists).

Muslims.— The percentage of Muslims in the Bidar district is higher than that in Gulbarga or Raichur districts which along with Bidar had formed parts of the erstwhile Hyderabad State and is highest among all the districts of the state. With the tide of Muslim invasions from the north came Muslim soldiers and their

camp followers in the fourteenth century. With the establishment of the Bahamani dynasty at Gulbarga and the transfer of its capital to Bidar later, the number of Muslims increased by proselytisation, natural growth and influx. Some foreign Muslim adventurers also came seeking employment or converts to Islam and settled down in the area. The Barid Shahs also reigned from Bidar, and later the district was subjected to the rule of the Adil Shahs of Bijapur, the Mughuls and the Nizams of Hyderabad successively.

The Muslims in the district are following diverse occupations. In the rural areas, some of them are agriculturists and weavers. In the urban areas, Muslims who are educated are in Government and other services and some are in business and others are artisans or follow other trades. The famous Bidari-ware handicraft has been a traditional occupation of theirs in this district. The main classes of Muslims in the district are Syeds, Sheikhs, Mughuls, and Pathans. The proportion of Sheikhs is by far the largest among them. (The 1931 census of the undivided district of Bidar recorded the Sheikhs numbering 97,637,Syeds 19,519, Pathans 14,410 and Mughuls 4,641). Most of the Muslims in the district follow Sunni faith. At Bidar, there are Jama Masjid, Osmania Masjid and Ratkalpura Masjid which are elegantly constructed spacious mosques. According to Islam, the daily prayer called *namaz* has to be performed five times a day.

In addition to usual *namaz*, every day, special *namaz* is held in mosques every Friday, and generally the Muslims, make it a point to attend this prayer. Some of them also visit *darghas i.e.*, shrines with tombs of sanits in honour of whom *uruses* are held. During the Bahamani period, many well-known Sufi saints lived in the area. At Bidar and near about, there are as many as 37 shrines of Sufi saints, Syed Tajuddin 'Shareswar' (Bagsawar) Rahmatullah Alih, who died in 1397 A.D. at Kalyana (Basavakalyan) was a noted saint in the early period in this area. He has many followers, both Muslim annd Hindu. The *urus* held at Basavakalyan for five days from 21st day of *Shawwal* attracts a large gathering. Divorce and widow marriage are permitted among the Muslims. They bury their dead.

Christians.—There are native Protestant Christians in the district. The Protestant evangelic work in the district was begun by Rev. A.E. Cook on April 2nd 1896 in Marjapur (Mirzapur) and since then the work of proselytisation has been going on. In 1901, there were four native Christians out of 15 Christians in a total population of 7,66,129 in the undivided bigger district of Bidar. By 1971, the number of Christians in the smaller district of Bidar was 32,746. A spacious new impressive building of a church named

St. Paul's Methodist Church was completed in 1964 at Bidar. There are other fifty three Protestant churches in various places in the district. The Christan missions are running a few educational and medical institutions in the area. A Christain religious gathering is held annually during the Easter week at Marjapur (Mirzapur) of Bidar Taluk. Divorce is rare and widow marriage is prevalent among them. They bury their dead.

Jains.— The Jains are mainly in trade and commerce. Many of them are merchants of brass articles and bangles. A few are also agriculturists. There are two main sects among the Jains, viz., *Digambaras* and *Shvetambaras*. They have their own priests. *Upanayana* and other *samskaras* are also performed by them. They are vegetarians. Their objects of worship are Tirthankaras. They pay devotion to some of the deities of the Hindu pantheon also. Sri Siddha-kshetra Shri Parshwanatha Tirthankara temple at Kamthana village of Bidar taluk and Chandraprabhu Digambar Jain Mandir at Humnabad, are important Jaina places of worship in the district. Divorce and widow marriage are not traditionally permitted among them. They cremate their dead.

Buddhists.— A few years back, ancient Buddhist remains were discovered at South (also called Tonachi and Sannati) in the adjoining Gulbarga district, which is at a short distance to the south of Bidar. It is evident from this that Buddhism was prevalent in the area. In recent years, some persons of the Scheduled Castes have become Buddhists and consequently, a few Buddhist shrines have sprung up in the district.

Sikhs.— Guru Nanak Jhira Sahib at Bidar is a holy centre of Sikh pilgrimage. This spot where Guru Nanak is believed to have camped in the course of his tour in the Deccan is considered holy. A magnificent Gurudwara complex has come up here in recent years. There is also Guru Nanak Hospital near the Nanak *Jhira*. There are Gurudwara Mai Bhago and Gurudwara Rai Bhago at Janawada village in the district. It is noteworthy that Bhai Sahib Chand (later known as Sahib Singh) who became one of the *Pancha Pyaras* of the great Guru Govind Singh hailed from Bidar. There are a few Sikh families in the district. They are engaged mostly in contract, other business and services. Divorce and widow marriage are permitted among the Sikhs. The dead are cremated.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

All the Hindu castes and communities and the Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs are governed by the Hindu law. The traditional inheritance in respect of all the communities is in the male line. The

impact of the Hindu Succession Act of 1955, which gives equal rights to sons and daughters in the event of the propertied owner dying intestate is being felt in the district. The joint-family system, so characteristic of the Mitakshara law of inheritance, was predominent among the Hindus of the district till very recently, and even now, quite a few households follow this system and give due respect to the accepted head of the family. Ownership of large extents of lands was one of the reasons for the existence of the joint family system. Owing to changes in the economic pattern and new social conditions, the system is increasingly losing the hold. At Kamalnagar in Aurad taluk, a typical village of the district, it was found that out of 619 families in the village, 47.6 per cent were of simple type, 19.6 per cent of intermediate type, and 23.5 per cent of the joint type and the rest 0.3 per cent came under 'others' category, according to the Village Survey Monograph of the 1961 census. Transfer of property through wills is sometimes taken as a sign of weakening of joint-family ties. But it does not seem to be true in all cases, for wills are sometimes made on account of the desire of the head of the family to pass some of his property to others of his liking or due to the absence of legal heirs. The number of wills being registered in the district is small. Over a period of ten years from 1966-67 to 1975-76 in various taluks of the district, the total number of wills registered was 165. Out of this the highest number of wills was registered in Bidar taluk (81) followed by Humnabad (42), Basavakalyan (18), Bhalki (15) and Aurad (9).

Marriage and morals

As regards marriage alliances, there are many restrictions among the generality of castes and tribes. A man must not marry outside the limits of his caste and if he is a member of a sub-caste he may not marry outside the particular sub-caste. The traditional rule that the bride and the bridegroom should not belong to the same *gotra* (sept) also prevails. Territorial, religious and occupational and linguistic differences also prove bars to inter-marriage. Side by side with these restrictions on marriage, there exists in almost all sections of the people, a custom which allows marriage between some near relatives. Among most castes and tribes in the district, maternal uncle has an important position. It might be said that the practice of a man to ask for the hand of his sister's daughter either for himself or for his son is widespread. Among Kurubas, Agasas, Kumbharas and Idigas, it is the right and duty of the maternal uncle to cut the *Kalli* plant required for erecting the marriage *mantap*. Among certain sections of the Harijans, the *tali* is tied to the neck of the bride by the maternal uncle. Among some castes, the bride is brought to the marriage pendal by her maternal uncle.

Marriage ceremonies

Among the generality of castes, the traditional marriage ceremonies have been elaborate and in all their details last for 2-3 days. Usually the marriage takes place at the bride's place. Among a section of Harijans, the marriage takes place at the bridegroom's place . Among several castes, the ceremonies include, *inter alia,* the planting of the Indian coral tree (*halgamba* in Kannada) which is decorated with saffron, *chunam* and green leaves.

Among some other castes, on the day previous to the marriage, the devotees of Tulaja Bhavani, arrange the *Pooja* of that *goddess* at the bridegroom's house by devout Gondhalis (*Gondaligaru*) who are musicians and dancers. A *nandadeepa* is also kept burning before the deity for the day.

On the actual day of the marriage, four pots are placed in a square near this pole and a thread is passed round them. Within the enclosure so made, the pair are bathed together, and then dressed in new clothes. A part of the thread wound round the pots is taken and dipped in saffron, and then tied to the wrists of the couple. Next, the tali or the mangalasutra is tied to the bride's neck. This over, the wedded pair eat out of the same platter, a cermony which is called *bhooma*. The relations and friends present are feasted.

The marriage among the Brahmins, Vaishyas, etc., in the district, takes place usually at the bride's residence or occasionally in a temple. The ceremonies among them are more elaborate. After the arrival of the bridegroom at the bride's place, the important steps of the ceremony are *Varapuja* (honouring of the bridegroom by the bride's parents), *nandi* which invokes the ancestors of the bridal couple, tying of *Kankana* to the right wrist of the bride and the bridegroom, strewing of a few grains of *akshate* (reddened rice) by the couple on each other's head and also by the invitees over the couple and the tying of the *mangalasutra* round the neck of the bride by the bride-groom, followed by *lajahoma* (a particular worship through fire) and *saptapadi* (walking round the sacred fire seven times by pair) which marks the end of the marriage cermony. In the Lingayat marriage, a *Jangama* priest officiates at the ceremonies. The wedding takes place at the bride's or bridegroom's residence or sometimes in a monastery as per convenience. At the auspicious time fixed for the wedding, the bride and the bride-groom are seated on blankets before the *Pancha Kalashas*. The most important part of the marriage cermony is the tying of the *mangalasutra* by the bride-groom around the neck of the bride. The priest then invokes the divine blessings and all the people present strew *akshate* (reddened rice) on the couple and bless them.

Marriage between cousins is permitted among the Muslims. But a person cannot marry his sister's daughter. On the eve of the Muslim marriage, the bridegroom's party goes in a procession carrying in trays sweet meats, dried fruits, ornaments and articles of dress for the bride. The party goes back with the trays refilled with clothes for the bridegroom. The next day, with a *sehra* (flower sheet) fastened round his head and followed by relatives and friends, the bridegroom arrives at the bride's place. The Kazi asks the bride's representatives whether she accepts the bridegroom. When told she will have him, he takes a declaration of two witnesses. He then puts a similar question to the bridegroom and obtains his consent. The proceedings are recorded. The Kazi then reads out the *nikha*.

Muslim marriage

The Christians celebrate their marriages in the Church. All arrangements for the wedding are made in bride's house. It is the duty of the Parish priest or any other religious authority superior to him to conduct the marriage. After the marriage service is read, the bridegroom and the bride are asked whether both agree to the union. The marriage is then solemnised.

Christian marriage

Among some sections of the Hindus and also among the Jains, divorce has not been traditionally in practice. Among many of the castes, it has been customarily in vogue and can be brought about at the instance of either party for infidelity or other serious reasons. According to the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, divorce is granted on certain specific issues to be determined by courts. Among Muslims and Protestant Christians also divorce is permitted by a simple process according to their respective laws.

Divorce

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, forbids polygamy. Even prior to that monogamy was generally prevalent among Hindus. The special reasons for marrying a second wife are the failure of the first to bear a son or her affliction by an incurable disease. The Muslim law permits them to have four wives, but many observe monogamy in actual practice. The Christians follow monogamy.

Monogamy and Polygamy

Many of the castes are customarily permitting widow marriage which is called *udike*. The ceremony for this is performed in a simple way after the sun-set and traditionally it is not attended by married women.

Widow marriage

The dead are buried or cremated. Cremation is universal among Brahmins, Vaishyas, Rajputs, Jains, Sikhs, Banjaras, etc., while several other castes and communities bury their dead. Whereas corpses of children among the former group are buried, those of pregnant women among many others are burnt. The Lingayats

Funeral rites

bury their dead in a sitting posture. The funeral customs or ceremonies among Kurubas, Upparas and many others are similar to those of the Lingayats. The generality of castes observe a simple anniversary for all the dead in the family on the *Pitru Amavasya* day (the last day of the month of Bhadrapada). Mourning is observed generally for about ten days. The death ceremonies among the Brahmins are elaborate and among them, an annual separate *shraddha* ceremony is performed for each dead individual. Amongst the Muslims, the dead are buried in the sleeping posture with the face towards the west. The Christians also bury their dead in the sleeping posture.

Civil marriage

Registration of marriages under the Special Marriages Act, 1954, is still very rare in the district. It is gathered that only seven marriages were so registered during a period of ten years from 1966-67 to 1975-76 in the district. In some cases, besides registration, religious ceremony is also gone through.

Inter-marriage

While various other inhibitions relating to caste relations, such as in regard to commensality, have become things of the past, the rigidities of endogamic customs have not yet much lessened. Even the highly educated families seek the bridegrooms and brides mostly within the caste and sub-caste, as a matter of course. While the number of inter-sub-caste marriages is increasing inter-caste marriages are yet very rare. In this context, it may be recalled that about eight hundred years ago, with the blessings of the great reformer Basaveshvara, an "untouchable" follower's son married the daughter of a Brahmin follower in this district. This caused a sanguinary upheaval.

The State Government have announced a grant of financial assistance of Rs. 2,000 to persons who enter into inter-caste marriages, in which either of the parties is of a Scheduled Caste, and who on that account are placed under hard circumstances. The financial assistance is available to those persons whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 3,000.

Social evils

Social evils like prostitution, traffic in women, gambling, are prohibited by law, but these evils exist to some extent, more in towns than in rural parts. Some of the poorer sections spend much on country liquors and many affluent families on other costly intoxicating drinks. The number of liquor shops has increased in recent years.

The Government have been taking steps to ensure protection to the Scheduled Castes against discrimination and social and economic disabilities and to promote their all-round well-being. The Department of Social Welfare has appointed a worker to tour in the

district to do propaganda for the removal of the vestiges of " untouchability ". A special cell called the Civil Rights Enforcement Cell has been also created in the Police Department to render help to the Harijans (*see* Chapter XII).

" Untouchability " is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden by Article 17 of the Constitution of India. The enforcement of any disability arising out of " untouchability " is made an offence by the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955, which is a Central Legislation. It is in force in the whole of the State. It has prescribed punishment for the practice of " Untouchability " or for the enforcement of any disability arising therefrom and for matters connected therewith. The Act has laid down that a person belonging to the Scheduled Caste is to be treated identically and in the same way at every place of public worship and place of public resort as any other Hindu. Every offence under the Act is made a cognisable offence and a police officer can take cognisance of the same without reference from a magistrate and arrest the offender without warrant. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1976, which came into force from November 1976 tightens up the provisions relating to removal of untouchability and has provided for stringent punishments for offences relating to untouchability (*see* also Chapter XVII).

The Deputy Commissioners of the districts have been directed by the State Government to bring to the notice of all concerned the provisions of the Act and ensure that prompt action is taken against all those who contravene any of the said provisions, to see that boards are displayed prominently in all places of public resorts like public wells, public tanks, hotels and other public premises to the effect that they are open to all including Harijans, to see that the bye-laws of the local authorities concerned are suitably amended to require every licensee of a hotel to put up such boards, and to give wide publicity in the villages to the provisions of the Act and the consequences of contravening any of the provisions thereof.

Rural housing.— The people in many villages of the district live mostly in houses built of mud with roofing, also of mud. The walls are raised by heaping mud layer after layer and levelling the sides with a wooden leveller. In some parts, plam leaves and stems are used for roofing and are found to be quite useful in reinforcing the mud-roofing. In other parts, cotton stems are used instead of palm stems, which serve as rafters on which mud is heaped and levelled. Many of the houses in rural areas are built with scant respect for sanitation and hygiene; they are ill-ventilated and often lack elementary amenities like drains for waste water. They comprise

about two partitions, with three or four rooms, one of them serving as a kitchen. In some cases, the rooms are built round a court-yard. The very poor generally live in huts (*jopadis*) which have mud walls and are roofed with stacks of certain kinds of grass. Recent years have, however, seen construction of a better type of houses with brick walls and roofing of reinforced cement or brick concrete. The Government are helping to provide better built and well-ventilated houses for the poor under the Janata Housing Scheme (*see* Chapter XVII). In some parts of the district, laterite is available in plenty. It is excavated, dressed as big bricks and used for erecting walls of houses. The cattle live in enclosures very near the houses and add to the insanitariness of the houses. Some of the villages are located near small streams and in river valleys. Wells are the main source of water in the district and the summer season witnesses a period of water scarcity in many of the villages. Some of the villages have houses built with stone and these are generally owned by the big land-owners, merchants and money-lenders. These houses have more accommodation than the mud houses and have more rooms besides a hall, a kitchen and a both room. Almost all the villages have *chavadis* which serve to house the offices of the village headman and accountant and are also used for purposes of public assembly.

Urban Housing.— Houses in towns do not differ largely from the rural pattern, except that many of them are better built and have more accommodation. These houses have spacious rooms, a verandah and a separate block for the kitchen and bath room, and some of them have an upper storey also. Walls of some of the houses are built of laterite bricks. Modern type concrete-roofed houses are becoming common.

Furniture and other equipments

A good number of houses in towns and a few in villages have some furniture like chairs and cots, benches and almirahs. In recent decades, the items of furniture, especially in the towns, have considerably increased. Chairs, sofas, tables, bedsteads, stools, benches, shelves, teapoys, settees, mirrors, chest of drawers and coat stands are being increasingly used. Oil-lamps and kerosene lanterns have been replaced by electric lights in a large number of houses. The demand for vessels made of stainless steel is growing and they are supplanting brass ones. The poor and poorer sections cannot afford to have modern amenities in their houses. Their furniture consists mainly of mats and coir-cots. Aluminium vessels are replacing earthen ones in their families.

Dress

The *dhotara* (*dhoti*) worn in the *katche* style and a shirt, half or full, and a head-gear (which is a turban or a cap) are the usual

apparel of men largely in the rural areas. Some add a banian and an underwear. Pyjamas instead of *dhoti* are preferred by many, especially in the urban parts. Sometimes open or closed-collared coats are used. *Sherwani* (long closed-collared), pyjamas and a cap (which in some cases has an arch-like shape) have been popular with educated men of the older generation. Short or long *jubba* and *kurta* (which are slack shirts of particular types) are also in use. Now bush-shirts and trousers are becoming very common. Turbans and caps are being now less used. In a cold weather, the poorer sections wrap themselves in a thick cotton *chaddar* or a coarse woollen blanket called *kambli*, while the well-to-do wear stitched or knitted woollen garments.

The dress of the women is generally a saree with *kuppasa* (tight-fitting short bodice). The latter end of the saree among the generality of women of the older generation is taken over the head. Among some sections, the saree is worn in the *katche* fashion. The usual dress of a girl consists of a skirt and a jacket or a frock. Muslim women observe *purdah* when going out. Some of them wear which have narrow lower ends. The Lambani woman's dress, which is peculiar, consists of a gown of coarse print, a petticoat and a mantle often elaborately embroidered. The women part their hair in the middle and tie it into a knot or plait the hair at the back like a pigtail.

Ornaments

The passion for ornaments is universal. But it is not as strong today as in the old days and there have been changes in the styles. Silver ornaments are common in rural areas, consisting of chains and heavy rings for ankles. Villages and towns have their goldsmiths, and in the towns there are jewellers' shops. Gold ornaments of today usually consist of earrings, nose-studs, necklaces, bangles and rings. Fashions have changed, lightness and fineness being now preferred to heavier ornamentation. Some of the Hindu men of the older generation, especially in the villages, wear earrings. Wearing of gold or silver rings by men and women of all communities is common, both in rural and urban parts.

Food habits

The staple food of the people in the district is jowar which is ground into flour and made into cakes (*rottis*) and eaten with condiments and vegetables. The poor sections of the community, who cannot afford vegetables eat the jowar cakes with *chutney*. The vegetarian food consists mainly of jowar *rotti*, wheat *chapatis*, rice, vegetables, ghee, pickles, and *happalas* (*papad*) and curds or butter milk. Of late, with economic betterment, more milk, curds, butter and ghee, and fruits are consumed. The non-vegetarian meal has additions of meat and poultry meat preparations such as *birriyani*

soup, *kurma* and cutlets. There are generally two principal meals a day, one about noon and the other in the late evening. The night meal is also similar except that the menu is slightly lighter. Festivals and other days of rejoicing see the preparation of special dishes, both sweet and savoury. *Chivda* or *Chooda* (beaten rice which is fried and spiced), *shira* (a sweet dish of wheat flour), *basundi* (a tasty milk preparation) and *puris* (small wheat-flour cakes roasted in oil). are some of the popular items of snacks in the district. In addition to the principal meals, there is a breakfast in the morning and tea in the afternoon. In the rural areas, those who are engaged in hard manual labour have an additional meal in the morning. Except the Brahmins, Lingayats, Vaishyas, Jains, etc., most of the other communities eat also meat and fish. The *Sharanas* ask their followers to abstain from eating of flesh and drinking of intoxicants. Thus due to the influence of Veerashaivism, this district and other parts of Karnataka came to have a large percentage of vegetarians and teetotallers. The Hindus eschew beef and the Muslims pork. The habit of drinking tea is very common and coffee is not much used. The number of restaurants and hotels both in the urban and the rural areas, is increasing. In the hot weather, there is much demand for cool drinks, *sherbets* and areated water. Smoking and chewing of betel leaves with arecanut (and by some with tobacco) are common among all classes. Some men of the older generation use snuff.

Festivals

The Hindus have many festivals spread over the year. While some important festivals are common to all the Hindu castes, others are sectarian in nature. Most of the Hindu festivals and feasts are of social or socio-religious character. The two seasons into which the year is equally divided are *Uttarayana* and *Dakshinayana* The following are some of the more important Hindu festivals. *Yugadi*, the first day of the month of *Chaitra* is observed as the new year day and is considered a very auspicious day for beginning new ventures. *Ramanavami*, the birth day of Shri Ramachandra, is observed on the ninth day of *Chaitra Shuddha*. *Basava Jayanti*, *i.e.*, the birth-day of Shri Basaveshvara, falls on the third day of *Vaishakha Shuddha* (*Rohini Nakshatra*). Basaveshvara, who led the momentous *Sharana* (*Veerashaiva*) movement in this district, is revered by all sections and his birth-day is widely celebrated with eclat. On that day, many go to Basavakalyan and pay homage to his memory. Social and cultural programmes are also organised on the occasion. *Mahashivarathri* on the thirteenth day of dark fortnight of *Magha* is the most important festival for Shaivas and Veerashivas. On that day, they fast and worship Shiva at home or in a temple. The next the day, they break the

fast with a feast. *Gokulashtami*, the eighth day of dark fortnight in the month of *Shravana* is the birth-day of Shri Krishna, is a very sacred day for the Smartas and Vaishnavas. The *pola* festival is commonly observed by many of the people of the district. On the new moon day (the dark fifteenth day) of *Shravana*, bullocks are washed, decorated, taken in a procession accompanied by music, to the ground which is marked for the purpose. A *torana* made of twisted grass covered with mango leaves is hung up there and the bullocks led by their respective owners pass under it. They are then worshipped as a mark of gratefulness for the services rendered by them during the year. Thereafter, they are taken home ceremoniously and then fed with sweet dishes. *Ganesha-Chaturthi* falling on the fourth day of the bright half of *Bhadrapada* is widely popular.

Navaratri, the nine day festival of worship of Shakti, which begins on the first day of *Ashvija-Shuddha*, has been one of the most important festivals of all the Kannada people for centuries. It has assumed great cultural importance as *Nadahabba*. A State sports festival is organised on the occasion from the village-level to the State-level, and the district champions participate in the finals held in Mysore city during the *Dasara* festivities Then comes Deepavali or *Diwali*, the festival of lights. Among other festivals *Makara Sankranti* and *Holi* are important. In addition, annual festivals of deities of local temples are held in many of the villages and towns. Besides, the Hindus go on *yatras* (pilgrimages) to several near and distant holy places.

Muslim festivals

The chief festivals which the Muslims celebrate are the *Id-ul-Fitar* which marks the conclusion of *Ramzan, Bakrid, Shab-e-barat*, the Duazdahum -i-Sharif and Yazdatum. Muharram is observed by fasting and is continued for ten days till the day of *Karbala* in the month called Muharram.

Christian festivals

The Christians observe the New Year Day, Good Friday, feast of St. Joseph, Easter Sunday (the day of Resurrection), birth-day of Mary, and Christmas (the birth-day of Christ), Ascension day, Thanks-giving Harvest Festival and Church Anniversary. Many Christians of the district make a pilgrimage to Dharoor *jatra* in Vikarabad taluk of Hyderabad district.

Sikh festivals

The birthday of Guru Nanak on *Kartika Pournima* and the Gurudwara inauguration day, which are celebrated with enthusiasm and pomp with *akhand path* of Guru Granth and Hari-*kirtans satsang* at Nanak *Jhira* near Bidar town, attract a large number of Sikhs from many places.

Games and sports

The youngsters in the district play a variety of indigenous and inexpensive games like *chinni-dand, killi-pathi, kabaddi, kho-kho.*

Among girls, *kolata* (play of sticks), is popular. Modern games like cricket, football, volley-ball, badminton, hockey, are played in high schools and colleges. Rifle shooting competitions are also conducted. There is a *vyayamashala* (gymnasium) at Bidar where a good number of young men receive training in body-building, weight-lifting and wrestling. There is also an orchestra club at Bidar.

There are 32 sports clubs in the district. The Sakalamata-Sampradaya Club at Manik Nagar, which is affiliated to the District Youth Services Board and to the State Young Farmers' Association, is encouraging indoor and outdoor games and sports in the district since 1952. There are four rural sports centres formed by the District Sports Council and Youth Welfare Board. The district has many renowned players in various games such as football, volley-ball and badminton. Important sports events like the All-India Sardar Vallabhbhai Football Tournment, All-India Ball-Badminton Tournament, Dr. Sunder Raju Memorial Football and Volleyball Tournament, Gawan Tournament, Junior Volleyball Championship Tournaments etc., have been held at Bidar in recent years. The Lambani dance and the hand-clapping dance are very popular in the rural areas.

There are music, *bayalata*, dramatic and literary associations and *kolata-melas* which help not only their members but also the public at large to relieve the monotony of life by arranging entertaining programmes. On the occasions of the celebrations of the Independence Day and Republic Day, some track and field events and games are organised for primary and high school students, and sometimes a colourful and impressive procession of tableaus, which are got up by various departments is taken out at Bidar. Debating and other literary competitions are also held in educational institutions on the occasion.

The orthodox sometimes spend their evenings in listening to *puranas, kirtanas, bhajans*, etc. Sometimes in the evenings the agriculturists and others gather in groups and join gossip or pass the time discussing topics of the season and the crops. They enjoy the performance of folk-arts, singing of folk-songs, recitation of the *vachanas* and the like. Professional dramatic troupes from other parts of the State camp in the towns and at fairs and provide entertainment. Seeing of films is becoming increasingly popular. The cinema theatres in towns and touring talkies, which go into all the interior parts, screen Kannada, Hindi, Marathi and Telugu pictures.

Jatras (fairs)

Men and women, urban and rural alike, are fond of *jatras* which are held in many places of the district. These are mostly

annual festivals organised under the auspices of local temples or shrines. Some of them are *uruses* held in honour of Muslim saints. In some places, cattle fairs are also held on such occasions. The more important of such fairs are mentioned below.

(i) Aurad taluk.— (1) Amareshvara *Jatra* (annual) and cattle fair at Aurad in February-March for seven days; (2) Veerabhadreshvara *Jatra* (annual) at Wadgaon in March-April for one day; (3) Bhavani *Jatra* (annual) at Dabka (Chawar) about January for one day.

(ii) Basavakalyan taluk.—(1) *Basava-Jayanti* fair (annual) and cattle fair at Basavakalyan about April-May for three days; (2) *Urus* of Hazarath Syed Tajuddin Bagsawar (annual) at Basavakalyan in the month of *Shawwal* for five days; (3) Channabasaveshvara *Jatra* (annual) at Harkud about Jannuary for three days; (4) Zinda Shah Madar *Urus* (annual) at Kohinoor-Pahad in the month of *Jamadilawwal* for four days; (5) Veerabhadreshvara *Jatra* (annual) at Hulsoor about January for two days; (6) Raghunath Maharaj *Jatra* (annual) at Hulsoor about January for one day; (7) Sharanabasaveshvara *Jatra* at Kinni about February for three days; (8) Khandoba fair (annual) at Ujlam about May for three days; (9) Veerabhadreshvara *Jatra* (annual) at Chitakota (K) about March for three days; (10) Amruthakunda *Jatra* (annual) at Chandakapur about March for three days; (11) Sharanabasaveshvara *Jatra* (annual) at Chicknagaon about March for two days; (12) Gonirudra *Jatra* (annual) at Batgera about April for two days; (13) Mallikarjuna *Jatra* (annual), at Bagduri about one day; (14) Maruti *Jatra*: Hirnagaon about April for one day.

(iii) Bhalki taluk.—(1) Mailara Lingesvara Devara *Jatra* and cattle fair (annual) at Khanapur about December-January for 30 days; (2) Ramalingeshvara *Jatra* (annual) at Mehkar about February for two days; (3) Hussaini Pasha Alam *Urus* (annual) at Shivani in the month of *Muharram* for two days; (4) Revappayya Swami *Jatra* (annual) at Nawadgi about December for three days; (5) Hanuman *Jatra* (annual) at Chalkapur about April for two days; (6) Bhalkeshvara *Jatra* at Bhalki about March-April for eight days.

(iv) Bidar taluk.— (1) Ahmad Shah Wali Bahamani *Urus* (annual), also called as "Allama Prabhu *Jatra*", at Ashtoor village for three days commencing on the twentieth of the month in which the *Holi* festival is held; (2) Bhavani *Jatra* (annual) at Bidar about November for three days; (3) Ramadevara *Jatra* (annual) at Bidar about April for one day; (4) Venkateshvara *Jatra* (annual)

at Chintalgira about January for two days; (5) Anantashayana *Jatra* (annual) at Agrahar about February for one day; (6) Jhirni Narasimha *Jatra* (annual) at Bidar about December for two days; (7) Multani Pasha *Urus* (annual) at Bidar about *Shabaan* for three days; (8) Jamale Bahar *Urus* (annual) at Bidar about *Muharram* for two days.

(v) Humnabad taluk.— (1) Veerabhadreshvara *Jatra* (annual) at Humnabad about January-February for seven days; (2) Manik Prabhu *Jatra* (annual) at Manik Nagar about December for four days; (3) Bakka Prabhu *Jatra* (annual), at Karaknalli about March for five days; (4) Changler Veerabhadreshvara *Jatra* (annual) at Changler about November for five days; (5) Syed Salar Maqdum Husain *Urus* at Chitaguppa in *Rajab* month (annual) for three days; (6) Naganatha Devara *Jatra* (annual) at Hallikhed (B) about October for three days; (7) Ismail Khadri *Urus* (annual) at Ghodwadi in the month of *Muharram* for one day.

Gallantry

Many members of the defence personnel of this district have won distinction in recent years for their gallantry, *viz.*, Sainya Seva Medals 25; Raksha Medals 12; Sain Seva Medal 1; Samar Seva Medal I; NEFA Border Seva Medal I; General Service Medal 2; Star Medals 2; Stars and Ribbons 4; Star 1; etc. The total amount of contribution to defence fund by the people of the district, both in cash and kind upto 1976 was Rs. 93,592

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION *

THE district of Bidar is predominantly an agricultural district like its contiguous districts. It is a *maidan* district, forming a part of the Deccan trap, with an average rainfall of 907.5 mm. (35.73") received mostly during the period from June to October. The district grows mainly dry crops of which jowar is the staple food-crop. The present (1976) percentage of area irrigated to the total cultivated area is only 3.5 per cent. The income from agriculture and animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries constituted about 64.08 per cent of the total income of the district in 1956-57, and this percentage had increased to 77.92 by 1974-75 according to the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

Agricultural population

Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy of the district and it is the chief occupation of the district. About 76 per cent of the working population depend mainly on agriculture. In 1971, the population of the district was 8,24,059, the rural and the urban population being 7,04,928 (85.54 per cent) and 1,19,131 (14.46 per cent) respectively. Only 2,72,098 persons were workers, forming about 33.02 per cent of the total population. Out of the 2,72,098 workers, 89,691 (*i.e.* about 32.96 per cent) were cultivators, 1,02,539, (*i.e.*, about 37.68 per cent) were agricultural labourers and 79,868 (*i.e.*, about 29.36 per cent) were other workers. Thus, the number of persons engaged in agriculture was 1,92,230 constituting about 70 per cent of the total number of workers. The taluk-wise figures of cultivators and agricultural labourers according to the 1971 census were as follows :

* Besides, agriculture and irrigation, this chapter includes horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries.

Taluk	Total No. of workers	No. of cultivators	No. of agricultural labourers	Percentage for	
				Column 3 to 2	Column 4 to 2
1	2	3	4	5	6
Aurad	45,424	17,115	17,907	37.68	39.42
Basavakalyan	59,898	23,546	20,965	39.16	35.00
Bhalki	52,658	17,041	22,987	34.26	43.65
Bidar	62,891	16,512	21,368	26 26	33.98
Humnabad	51,227	15,477	19,312	30.21	37.69
Total	2,72,098	89,691	1,02,539	32.96	37.68

It can be seen from this table that the percentage of cultivators to the total number of workers was highest in Basavakalyan taluk, followed by Aurad, Bhalki, Humnabad and Bidar taluks. The percentage of agricultural labourers was highest in Bhalki taluk followed by Aurad, Humnabad, Basavakalyan and Bidar taluks.

Size of land holdings

The size of cultivated holdings may be taken as an index of the size of the farm-business and consequently the economic position of cultivators. The two factors that determine the size of holdings are the pressure of population on land and the area of cultivable land available. By and large, the size of holdings in the district is small. The following table shows the distribution of land-holdings according to size group with the extent of land under each size-group in the district as in 1955-56 :

Size of holding	No. of holdings in '00s	Percentage to total	Area (in hectares)	Percentage to total
Below 2 hectares	240	31.2	25,920	5.4
2 - 4 do	167	21.7	50,625	10.6
4 - 6 do	109	14.2	55,485	11.6
6 - 12 do	154	20.0	1,32,030	27.6
12 - 24 do	70	9.9	1,25,550	26.2
24 - 40 do	17	2.2	48,600	10.2
40 - 80 do	5	0.7	27,540	5.8
Above 80 do	0.8	0.1	12,555	2.6
Total	768.8	100.0	4,78,305	100.0

Source ; State Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

The distribution of operational land-holdings in the district according to sizes as in 1970-71 is shown by the statement given below :

Size of operational holding (hectares)	*No. of holdings*		*Total area (hec.)*		*Average area per holding (hectares)*
	Number	*Percentage*	*Area*	*Percentage*	
Below 0.5	3,902	4.35	1,150	0.24	0.29
0.5 - 1.0	7,348	8.38	5,557	1.16	0.76
1.0 - 2.0	15,352	17.52	22,497	4.69	1.79
2.0 - 3.0	12,113	13.80	29,531	6.16	2.44
3.0 - 4.0	9,130	10.45	31,425	6.56	3.44
4.0 - 5.0	7,083	8.08	31,443	6.56	4.44
5.0 - 10.0	19,244	21.96	1,35,110	28.19	7.02
10.0 - 20.0	10,598	12.09	1,43,230	29.88	13.51
20.0 - 30.0	2,140	2.54	50,476	10.53	23.59
30.0 - 40.0	512	0.58	17,183	3.58	33.56
40.0 - 50.0	139	0.16	6,099	1.27	43.88
50.0 and above	83	0.09	5,655	1.18	68.13
Total	87,644	100.00	4,79,356	100.00	5.47

Source; World Agricultural Census, 1971.

Note; (1) A land-holding means the area actually owned according to the *Patta*. The data for less than four hectares are based on sample census of holdings and for above four hectares they are based on complete census of land-holdings.

(2) An operational holding means an area owned + area leased in-area leased out within or outside the village.

This table discloses that the largest single extent of land was held by the seventh category (10-20 hectares), while the next largest extent pertained to the sixth category (5-10 hectares). The largest number of holdings belonged to the group of 5-10 hectares and the next in order was of the group one to two hectares. The average size of land-holding in the district was 6.2 hectares as against the State average of 4.4 hectares.

Consolidation of holdings

The size of about sixty-five per cent of the land-holdings ranges from less than two hectares to six hectares. Such uneconomical small holdings and fragmentation of lands constitute a serious obstacle to increasing the productivity of the cultivated area. Keeping this in view, the Karnataka Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1966 was adopted and it is in force since May 1, 1969. It seeks to put a check on all transfers of lands which result in fragments. The holders of such lands cannot dispose them off to any one other than the contiguous holders. The Act also provides for consolidation of the existing

fragments of lands so as to form economic holdings. (The State Agricultural Census Commissioner, Bangalore, has classified the holdings under different size-groups and the area held by tenure under each group as in 1973. The details for the district in this respect are given in a separate table in General Appendices).

Land utilisation

The total geographical area of the district is 5,451 sq. kms. or 5,45,099 hectares, as provisionally computed by the Survey of India. The total cropped area in 1972-73 was 3,71,082 hectares, forming about 68 per cent of the total geographical area. The subjoined statement gives particulars of land utilisation in the district for the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 :

(*Area in hectares*)

	Category	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	Geographical area (Provisional figure as computed by the Survey of India).	5,45,100	5,45,099	5,45,099
2	Reporting area for land utilisation purposes as worked out by the State Survey Department and local bodies.	5,45,100	5,45,099	5,45,099
3	Forests ..	9,574	9,573	9,573
4	Area under non-agricultural use	29,347	29,347	29,897
5	Barren and uncultivable and	16,906	16,906	16,841
6	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands.	25,848	25,848	25,848
7	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown.	24,377	24,377	24,376
8	Cultivable waste land	11,497	11,497	11,761
9	Fallowlands other then current fallows	51,046	53,058	57,632
10	Current fallows	41,767	42,954	51,914
11	Net area sown	3,34,738	3,31,539	3,17,257
12	Total cropped area	4,09,036	3,98,139	3,71,082
13	Area sown more than once ..	74,298	66,600	53,825

The reduction in respect of the total cropped area for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 is due to the famine conditions prevalent in the district during the period.

Land reclamation

A scheme for reclamation of cultivable waste lands and to improve the alkaline, saline and water-logged area was introduced in the district in the year 1965-66. An extent of 1,693 hectares of cultivable waste land has been so far identified, and of which upto 1971-72, a total area of 633.58 hectares was reclaimed under this scheme, and the farmers were paid a subsidy of Rs. 25 per acre

but not exceeding Rs. 200 per farmer. The following table shows the extents of area reclaimed and the amounts spent under subsidy scheme only from the years 1965-66 to 1971-72 :

Year	*Area reclaimed under subsidy (in hectares)*	*Amount spent (in Rs)*
1965–66	25.56	957.47
1966–67	122.73	5,600.16
1967–68	137.44	7,911.75
1968–69	128.46	4,830.50
1969–70	64.54	4,999.70
1970–71	71.28	3,989.80
1971–72	83.57	4,697.50

A Land Utilisation Survey Scheme was taken up in 1968-69 in the district for assessing the area of cultivable waste lands under Government. The waste lands were surveyed based on vegetation, topography, slope, erosion, soil depth, soil type and pH of the soil. Based on the findings of the survey, the waste lands were classified under four groups, *viz*., "A", "B", "C" and "D" classes of lands. The class "A" lands were found to be suited for cultivation without any kind of development or special treatment. Lands which needed special treatment by soil and water conservation methods were grouped under category "B". The lands of category "C" were those which were not found suitable for the cultivation of crops but were suited for afforestation. Lands not suited for cultivation and afforestation and found fit for only grazing and pasturing purposes were grouped under "D". The extents of such lands identified upto 1971-72 were 32.47 hectares (A), 3,271.05 hectares (B), 12,549.66 hectares (C) and 9,615.96 hectares (D) for each of the categories of land respectively, the total being 25,469.14 hectares.

Soil conservation

Soil conservation is one of the important items of work being attended to in the district since 1965-66. The objects of this work are to check soil erosion and to preserve soil moisture as the moisture-retention capacity of the soils is poor. This is done by contour bunding and soil acceleration programme which are well suited for this area. This work provides employment to the small farmers and daily wage workers. A separate division for the soil conservation work was formed in 1973 in this district. During the recent famine, soil conservation work was done for providing mass-scale employment in the district. The area bunded since inception of the scheme upto 1973-74 was 64,623.42 hectares and the amount spent was Rs. 89,92,578 during the same period. The

taluk-wise area bunded and the amount spent on soil conservation during 1973-74 are given below :

Sl No.	Taluk	Area bunded (in hectares)	Amount spent (in Rs.)
1	Aurad	3,502.04	5,50,488
2	Basavakalyan	7,202.15	8,68,223
3	Bhalki	3,346.11	6,15,560
4	Bidar	4,761.99	6,44,094
5	Humnabad	8,837.91	13,36,146
	Total	27,650.20	40,14,511

The Forestry Section of this division covered an area of about 10 hectares under afforestation programme in the catchment area of the Nizam Sagar River Valley Project. The catchment area lies in this district, while the project is in Andhra Pradesh.

Soils

The Bidar area can be divided into two major land forms, namely (a) high-level laterite plateau and (b) basalt plateau. The high-level laterite plateau is characterised by medium grey tone with drainage and the land-scape is not at a higher level than the surrounding basalt land-scape. The basalt land-scape comprises stepped mesa basalt plateau characterised by a general dark grey tone. The soils derived from the lateritic plateau consist of shallow to deep reddish brown clayey soils with varying quantities of ferrogenous gravels while the lower footsteps and the interplateau valley plain have very deep dark grayish brown clayey soils. The soils of basalt plateau are generally black clayey soils of varying depths, characteristic of the basaltic landscape. The soils found in the different taluks of the district are mentioned below :

Aurad taluk : Deep black soils are found in this taluk. They are clay to clay loam in texture. The pH of the soil is neutral, low in carbon, phosphorus and potassium with normal total soluble salts. The water-holding capacity is low.

Basavakalyan taluk : The taluk has laterite soil in about half the area and the rest has deep lack soils. Laterite soils are poor in base, in water-holding capacity and in fertility specially in phosphorus and potash content. They are clayish in texture and well drained. Deep black soils are medium in organic matter and potash contents. They are poorly drained and alkaline, and their water-holding capacity is poor.

Bhalki taluk : Deep black soils are found in this taluk. They are clay to clay loam in texture, alkaline, poorly drained, and their water-holding capacity is less. They are low in phosphorus and medium in potash and normal in total soluble salts.

Bidar taluk : Laterite type of soil is found in some parts of the taluk, while other parts of the taluk have shallow to deep black soils. They are well-drained and have poor water-holding capacity. They are alkaline and are poor in phosphorus content and medium in potash.

Humnabad taluk : Laterite soils are found in a major part of the taluk and medium black soils in other parts. Their organic content is low and they are poor in phosphorus and medium in potash contents and neutral in pH content. They are well-drained and their water-holding capacity is poor.

Cropping seasons

The main agricultural seasons in the district are the *kharif* (*mungari*) and the *rabi* (*hingari*). The *kharif* sowings commence in June and July and those of the *rabi* crop in September and October. The *kharif* harvests commence in September and lasts upto February, whereas the *rabi* harvests are from January to April. The *kharif* area is predominant in Aurad and Bhalki taluks and in parts of Humnabad and Basavakalyan taluks. The *rabi* area is more in Bidar, Humnabad, Bhalki and Basavakalyan taluks. In the summer months also, crops are grown in a small area under assured well irrigation. The important *kharif* and *rabi* crops grown in the district are :

	Kharif season		*Rabi season*
1	Jowar	1	Jowar
2	Greengram	2	Bengal gram
3	Blackgram	3	Sunflower
4	Tur	4	Wheat (both dry and irrigated)
5	Paddy	5	Sunflower
6	Minor millets	6	Coriander
7	Groundnut	7	Rabi pulses (Mixed)
8	Sesamum	8	Linseed
9	Hybrid jowar	9	Chillies
10	Hybrid bajra		
11	Hybrid maize		
12	Coriander		
13	Chillies		
14	Sunflower		
15	Niger		
16	Sugarcane		
17	Cotton G-22-grown in Aurad and Bhalki Taluks.		
18	Hybrid cotton-grown in all the taluks, but in a large area of Aurad and Bhalki taluks.		
19	Sannhemp is grown mainly for green manure purpose.		

Sugarcane is the only irrigated commercial crop, but *rabi* wheat has also become an important irrigated crop after the introduction of high-yielding varieties and hybrid jowar during the *kharif* season. The important rotation of crops followed in the district are as follows :

	Kharif season	*Rabi season*	*Summer season*
1	*Kharif* jowar		Groundnut or vegetables under irrigation if water is available.
2	Groundnut		
3	Blackgram or China moong or local moong.	*Rabi* jowar or gram or sunflower.	Summer groundnut or hybrid jowar crop under irrigation if water is available.
4	Paddy		
5	Hybrid bajra+tur		
6	Cotton		
7	Sannhemp	Gram or wheat or sugarcane planting from Jan. to March	

Of the total cropped area, 79.2 per cent is occupied by the food-crops and 20.8 per cent by the non-food-crops. Generally, the farmers have the practice of taking two crops in a year. But after the introduction of the high-yielding varieties, the growing of the third crop in summer has also come into vogue. The areas under important crops, productions and average yields in 1971-72 were as follows :

Sl. No.	*Name of crop*	*Area (in hectares)*	*Production (in tonnes)*	*Yield per hectare (in kgs.)*
1	Paddy	13,529	20,892	1,544
2	Jowar	1,19,622	63,891	534
3	Bajra	25,152	17,833	709
4	Wheat	7,059	3,860	548
5	Other cereals	16,282	3,228	198
6	Pulses	1,24,763	53,227	426
7	Sugarcane	7,100	4,71,105	82,650
8	Cotton	13,146	4,649	353
9	Oil seeds	64,531	30,038	465

According to the available crop estimates, the production of food-grains in 1970-71 in the district amounted to 1.64 lakh tonnes which was 51 per cent higher than the production of 1.09 lakh tonnes in 1961-62. The production of cereals went up by 46.6 per cent over a period of eight years ending 1970-71. The output of pulses

registered an increase of 61.3 per cent during the same period. The production of sugarcane increased from 4.53 lakh tonnes in 1961-62 to 4.71 lakh tonnes by 1970-71 and the oil-seeds showed an increase of 45 per cent during the same period. These increased outputs were made possible by following proper preparatory tillage and use of (i) improved implements like mould-board ploughs, (ii) quality composts, (iii) improved and hybrid seeds, (iv) suitable seed-rates and proper spacings, (v) chemical fertilisers specially under irrigation, (vi) good crop rotations and (vii) plant protection measures for the control of pests and diseases.

General cultivation practices

The land is prepared by ploughing twice and harrowed twice or thrice during the months of April and May for all *kharif* crops except *kharif* jowar for which only one harrowing is done as the crop requires firm seed-bed for growth of plants. After sowing of the *kharif* crops one or two inter-cultivations and one or two hand-weedings are done according to the needs. For raising *rabi* crops one deep ploughing and two or three harrowings are done. In the lands where *rabi* jowar is grown, ploughing is done in alternate years and only two harrowings are done before sowing is done during the months of August and September. One or two inter-cultivations and two or three hand-weedings are done as per needs.

Manures

The manures that are in common use in the district are farm-yard manure, green manure, compost and fertilisers. The farm-yard manure available in the cattle sheds is conserved by using sectional filling methods or by the usual methods of dumping it in one place till it is carried for use. Compost is an important manure used for crops. About two lakh tonnes of rural compost was prepared in 1974-75. The five municipalities in the district are preparing urban compost. About 6,000 tonnes of this were prepared during 1974-75. Growing of green manure crops is an ancient practice in the district. Sannhemp and Diancha are the main annual green manure crops. Sesbania and glyricidia are grown on the borders of fields. Green manure crops were grown in about 7,000 hectares and about 1,50,000 seedlings and cuttings of green manure were distributed in 1974-75.

Distribution of fertilisers to the farmers was being done through permit system upto June 1974. Since then the supply is being made on the basis of identity-*cum*-input cards through the Community Development Blocks. The quantity of fertilisers distributed during 1972-73 was 1,300 tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers, 900 tonnes of phosphorus fertilisers and 368 tonnes of potash fertilisers. In 1973-74, the quantity supplied was 3,931 tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers, 281 tonnes of phosphatic fertilisers and 922 tonnes of potash fertilisers.

Implements

The most important old implement is the wooden plough which is still in use though several modern implements have been introduced. Harrows are commonly used. The improved implements in use are the mould-board ploughs drawn by two bullocks and four bullocks, land-levellers, bund-former, seed-*cum*-fertiliser drills, ridgers, (hand-operated and power-operated), dusters and sugarcane-crushers. Tractors are being supplied to the farmers on hire-purchase system by the Department of Agriculture, the Agro-Industries Corporation and commercial banks. In 1956-57, there were no tractors with the farmers in the district. In 1965-66, there were 21 tractors and in 1972 there were 51 including those owned by co-operative societies.

Seeds and seed farms

Improved varieties of seeds and hybrid seeds are being supplied to the farmers under a seed-multiplication and distribution scheme in order to step up production. The nucleus seeds are obtained from the Agricultural Research Stations at Raichur and Dhadesugur of Raichur district and the University of Agricultural Sciences. These nucleus seeds are sown in the two seed farms of the district and the foundation seeds obtained thereby are distributed to the registered seed growers. Then the seeds are distributed to the farmers. Due to failure of crops during 1972-73 and non-availability of seeds with farmers, seeds were distributed on loan basis by the Karnataka Seeds Marketing Co-operative Federation during the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons of 1973-74.

There are two seed farms in the district, one at Bhalki and the other at Hudgi of Humnabad taluk. The seed farm at Bhalki was established in 1958. The area of this farm is 7.59 hectares and there are wells for irrigation. The soil of the farm is medium black. The crops grown in this farm are *kharif* jowar, China moong, paddy, sugarcane, gram, wheat and *rabi* jowar. The seed farm at Hudgi was started in the year 1961. This farm, the area of which is 9.62 hectares, has medium black soil. The main crops grown are *kharif* jowar, China moong, groundnut and improved varieties of gram and wheat.

High-Yielding Varieties programme

Some high-yielding varieties were introduced in the district during 1966-67. The area covered under the programme in the year of introduction was 167.27 hectares. The important high-yielding varieties grown in the district are hybrid jowar CSH-1, hybrid bajra-HB-1, high-yielding variety paddy-Hansa and IR-20, hybrid maize-Deccan and Ganga, Russian, Australian and Bulgarian sunflower, Mexican wheat, UP-301, Sonalika, Kalyan Sona, Hira wheat varieties, CO-740 and IC-225 of sugarcane. Some more new varieties introduced recently are CSH-2 and CSH-5 of hybrid

jowar, HB-2 and HB-3 of hybrid bajra, IET-1991 of high-yielding variety of paddy, Moti of Mexican wheat, S-5 of tur, HY-45 of moong, Karegaon of blackgram and S-20 of tobacco. Hybrid jowar, sunflower, bajra, moong, blackgram and tobacco are grown under rainfed conditions. Mexican wheat, hybrid maize and sugarcane crops are grown under well irrigation. The areas covered under various high-yielding varieties during 1972-73 and 1973-74 were as follows :

(in hectares)

Year	Hy. jowar	Hy. maize	Hy. bajra	H.Y.V. paddy	Mexican wheat
1972-73	7,774.8	31.6	184.4	894.4	1,646.0
1973-74	6,958.0	295.0	277.0	1,329.0	6,678.0

The Seed Act of 1966 is in force in the district and it ensures supply of genuine and quality seeds to the farmers.

Field Demonstrations

The National Demonstration Scheme serves to carry the results of research to the cultivators. The demonstration helps to convince the farmers about increased production and profits from a unit area of land in a unit of time. During 1973-74, five national demonstration plots, one in each taluk of the district, were laid out. Multicrop demonstrations are arranged with a view to demonstrating how best the farmers can utilise the available land with available resources of labour input and capital for securing highest productivity and profits per acre per year. During 1973-74, five demonstration plots under rainfed conditions and six demonstrations on commercial crops were laid out in the district. During the same year, in order to popularise the high yielding varieties in the district, 136 demonstrations on hybrid jowar, hybrid bajra, hybrid maize, Mexican wheat and paddy were held.

Oil-Seed Development Scheme

A comprehensive scheme for development of oil-seeds was introduced in 1961 in the district with the objective of stepping up production of oil-seeds and to minimise the fluctuations in the production by adopting improved agronomic practices, use of improved seeds, demonstrations and competitions. Short duration variety of NPH-1 castor, drought-resistant variety of S-206 groundnut, soyabean having rich protein content and C. 68405 variety of sunflower were introduced in the district under the scheme. During 1973-74, 34,000 hectares were covered by the different oil-seeds and the production was 21,123 tonnes. There were half-acre demonstrations, 10 in *kharif*, five in *rabi* and 11 in summer.

Cotton Development Scheme

Cotton is one of the commercial crops of the district mainly grown in Aurad and Bhalki taluks. A cotton development scheme was introduced in the year 1963-64 by distributing about 77 kgs. of cotton seed and covering an area of 350 hectares. The Sea Island cotton and Hampi cotton did not fare well in the district, but G-22 came up well. In 1972-73, Hybrid-4 cotton variety was introduced in the district. This crop failed during that year due to famine conditions. The scheme is being continued in the district.

Sunflower Development Scheme

A Centrally sponsored scheme for the development of sunflower was introduced in 1972-73 with the object of increasing the production of vegetable oil. The variety introduced was the high-yielding Russian variety-E.C. 68415 which is a short-duration crop of 90 to 100 days suited to all the three seasons and best suited for the multiple cropping system. It contains about 40 per cent of oil. The cake is used as cattle feed. The area covered under this crop in 1974-75 was 1,400 hectares. Ten demonstrations, eight training programmes and seven field days were conducted in 1974-75. During the same year, Bulgaria and Australian sunflower seeds were also distributed free of cost to the farmers in order to popularise them.

Development of pulses

There are some State and Central schemes in operation in the district for the development of pulses. The crops covered are tur, bengalgram, *baisakhi* moong, blackgram, etc. Under a Centrally sponsored scheme for development of pulses, plant protection chemicals have been distributed at subsidised rates at 25 per cent of the cost of chemicals limited to Rs. 15 per hectare covering an area of 1,400 hectares, the total cost incurred being Rs. 21,000 in 1974-75. Under a State-sponsored scheme, 400 hectares were given assistance to the tune of Rs. 20,000. Eight demonstration blocks were organised in the district under the State scheme. Under the Centrally-sponsored scheme, ten demonstration blocks were undertaken for tur, 40 for bengalgram, 20 for greengram and 40 for blackgram in the district. About 900 hectares were covered under the Rhizobium culture seed treatment.

Sugarcane development

A sugarcane development scheme was taken up in the district in 1958 with the object of increasing the acre-yield through intensive cultivation and improved agricultural practices. The scheme envisages the establishment of a seed nursery, conducting of demonstrations, distribution of fertilisers and plant protection chemicals and conducting crop competitions.

Tobacco development

A scheme for the development of beedi tobacco was introduced during 1972-73. The quality of tobacco produced in this district is good. The agro-climatic conditions are found to be favourable during the growth period and at harvest time for this crop. It can be grown both under rainfed conditions and irrigation. Demonstration

plots are laid out, farmers are trained and field days conducted in respect of this crop also.

Emergency agricultural production programme

An Emergency Agricultural Production Programme was taken up in the district in 1972-73 during the scarcity period. About 35.70 quintals of hybrid jowar seeds for covering an area of 357 hectares, seeds of hybrid bajra of about 5.91 quintals for covering an area of 43 hectares and seeds of hybrid maize to the extent of about 28 quintals for sowing in an area of 162 hectares were supplied free of cost to cultivators. Special crop loans were given under the scheme for the *rabi* crop of 1972-73 through the Community Development Blocks at the rate of Rs. 60,000 per Block amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs. About 900 farmers were benefited by this. In addition, the Department of Agriculture had a target to cover an area of 1,300 hectares under hybrid jowar, 100 hectares under hybrid maize and 4,300 hectares under Mexican wheat. They could cover 562 hectares under hybrid jowar, 164 hectares under hybrid maize and 1,646 hectares under Mexican wheat. This scheme was not however continued in 1973-74 and 1974-75. However, it was resumed during later years.

Plant protection

Measures for plant protection are gaining popularity among the farmers, as they help to step up agricultural production. A plant protection scheme is being implemented in the district with the objects of giving technical advice, conduct large-scale plant protection campaigns and plant protection trials to find out the suitability of newly introduced pesticides and fungicides, imparting training to the farmers in the use of pesticides and fungicides and distributing plant protection equipments and chemicals at subsidised rates. The area covered under plant protection programmes carried out in the district during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 are detailed below.

Sl. No.	*Programme*	1973-74	1974-75
1	Seed treatment	20,100	19,975
2	Control of field rats	6,600	25,000
3	Control of soil and polyphagus pests	30,600	35,000
4	Intensive plant protection measures.	38,300	33,500
5	Weed control by chemicals	123	112

Rodent control

Under a rodent control scheme, an area of 120 hectares was treated with fumigation under a demonstration-cum-education programme by customs services unit in 1973-74. In 1974-75, 607 5

hectares were covered under a similar programme. In 1973-74, about 400 hand-operated and eight power-operated plant protection equipments were distributed at 25 per cent subsidised rates. E.O.B. ampules were distributed to the farmers free of cost to control stored grain pests at a cost of Rs. 9,970 each in 1973-74 and 1974-75. About ten weedicidal trails and one insecticidal and another fungicidal trial on hybrid jowar and one seed treatment trial with sulphur dust were carried out in the *kharif* season of 1974. About 50 tonnes of different dusts and wettable powder formulations and 4,500 litres of liquid formulations were sold at full cost and at 50 per cent and 25 per cent subsidised rates through the Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation and Marketing Federation, Bidar.

There was an unusually heavy menace of rodents in the district during 1974-75. The total area affected was 40,000 hectares and the menace started immediately after the sowing of the *kharif* crops. The crops affected were pulses, *kharif* jowar and cotton. This necessitated resowing in an area of 12,000 hectares. There was also damage to the standing crops of sugarcane. In the beginning, the rats were controlled by broadcasting fried rice mixed with endrin, parathion, malathian, etc. Later, rodenticides like zinc phosphide and aluminium phosphide were used as baits in an area of 17,500 hectares and about 275 kgs. of rodenticides were distributed at 50 per cent subsidised rates. They were also controlled by fumigation by custom services unit at a cost of Rs. 2,95,000 at the rate of Rs. 20 per acre, half of which was paid by the Government and the other half was treated as land revenue due by the farmers under the Agricultural Loans Act, 1973. The area, thus covered was 14,750 acres, out of which 10,000 acres were treated by fumigation under Pests and Diseases Act, 1968. To help control the menace of rats, both in houses and fields, rodenticides were distributed to the farmers at 50 per cent cost. About 275 kgs. of the chemicals were distributed.

A Soil-Testing Laboratory was started at Bhalki in 1974-75. It has an ambitious programme of testing the soils, conducting of soil-testing weeks, and A.B.C.D. trials, soil sampling, etc.

Research Station

A Minor Sugarcane Research Station was started at Bidar in the year 1953 in order (1) to find out suitable early high-yielding varieties of sugarcane and other crops like jowar, Mexican wheat, etc., (2) to evolve suitable requirements for sugarcane, etc., (3) to evolve suitable agronomic practices with regard to seed-rates and spacing for common crops of the area, (4) to supply improved varieties of seeds for cultivation along with the package of practices and (5) to impart training and to demonstrate improved methods of cultivation to the

progressive farmers of the tract. The area of the farm attached to the station is 12.67 hectares. The following various research works are undertaken on the farm: (1) varietal-*cum*-fertiliser trial on Mexican wheat and irrigated wheat, (2) response of I.C. 225 sugarcane to phosphorus and potash levels, (3) studies on moisture conservation in sugarcane on C.O. 740 variety of sugarcane, (4) comparison of different varieties of pulses and (5) varietal-*cum*-sowing date experiments on cotton. During the year 1973-74, the income of this farm by the sale of produce was Rs. 9,493 and the expenditure was Rs. 12,705.

Small Farmers Agency

A Small Farmers Development Agency was started at Bidar in 1970. Its main aims are (i) to identify small farmers and their problems, (ii) to work for betterment of their socio-economic conditions and (iii) to make potentially viable farmers as viable farmers. It has to identify also marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and their problems. It arranges for supply of necessary inputs, credit and marketing facilities in order to help the people of these categories. At first, a farmer who owns between 2½ acres and 5 acres of irrigated land or 2½ acres and 10 acres of dry land was termed a small farmer. But, later in 1974, the Central Government decided that a farmer holding between 1.25 and 2.5 acres of irrigated land or 2.5 and 5 acres of dry land is to be defined as a small farmer. It has been estimated that there are about 40,000 small farmers in the district. Upto the end of October 1974, 35,318 farmers were identified as small farmers (2,601 small farmers were later deleted due to death or sale of their holdings or their migration to some other districts), the remaining 32,717 small farmers, 25,278 farmers were members of the co-operatives at the time of their enumeration. The total number of small farmers registered is 5,926 in Aurad taluk, 6,739 in Basavakalyan taluk, 7,499 in Bhalki taluk, 6,893 in Bidar taluk and 5,660 in Hunmabad taluk. The Agency makes arrangements for providing short-term, medium-term and long-term loans to them through co-operative banks and commercial banks. The Agency assesses the needs of small farmers and makes a selective approach in respect of assigning the programmes under minor irrigation and animal husbandry. The underground water survey forms the basis for taking up minor irrigation programmes. About 250 open irrigation wells have been dug up. About 650 pumpsets have been distributed. Under the animal husbandry programme, schemes like poultry farming, supply of milch animals and sheep-rearing have been taken up. Inputs are supplied and help for adoption of improved agricultural practices is rendered all over the district. Crop loans to the tune of Rs. 28.08 lakhs benefiting nearly 8,500 small farmers were provided during 1971-72

and an area of 35,250 hectares was covered. Demonstration plots were also laid out on the fields of small farmers in an area of 1½ acres each under hybrid jowar, hybrid maize and Mexican wheat, with an outlay of Rs. 200 per plot. Implements were supplied to 380 small farmers at 25 per cent subsidy, Nearly 880 acres were brought under tractor ploughing for the benefit of 243 small farmers. Crop loans amounting to Rs. 2.23 lakhs were disbursed to 658 marginal farmers.

Agro-Industries Corporation

The Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., started the agricultural engineering section at Bidar in 1970. This section was formerly under the Agricultural Department. The Corporation has taken steps to arrange supply of inputs to farmers and custom service of tractors, boring and blasting machines. While, in 1970, it had in the district two blasting and boring machines, in 1972, it had seven blasting machines, two ordinary boring rigs and one high-power boring rig. During 1971-72, 581 wells were deepened and 47 bore wells were dug. It has also opened several Agro-Kendras to supply inputs to the farmers.

Marketing Federation

A branch of the Karnataka Seeds Marketing Co-operative Fedaration started functioning at Bidar in July 1973, with the objective of supplying scientifically processed and laboratory-tested pedigree seeds at reasonable rates to the farmers. There are about 55,000 nominal members of the Federation in the district. Each taluk headquarters has a selling point. In the *kharif* season of 1975, 850 quintals of hybrid jowar were sold at Rs. 765 per quintal whereas in the *rabi* season of 1975, 15 quintals of hybrid jowar at Rs. 665 per quintal, 100 quintals of Sonalika variety of wheat at Rs. 320 per quintal, 80 quintals of U.P. 301 variety of wheat at Rs. 295 per quintal and 25 quintals of Hira variety of wheat at Rs. 350 per quintal were sold to the farmers.

Crop competetions

Crop competitions are organised every year with a view to inducing a large number of cultivators to adopt improved package of practices in respect of sugarcane, wheat, hybrid jowar, grams and groundnut The competitions are held at the taluk-level and the district-level and prizes are awarded to those who achieve best results.

There is a Farmers' Forum in the district. It was revitalised during the year 1973-74. There is a branch of the Krishika Samaj at each of the five taluk headquarters and there are 42 Raita-Sabhas in the district. There were in 1973-74, in all 46 life members, 132 original members and 1,108 active members in the various branches in the district.

Improvement of land

A Land Improvement Board was constituted for the district in 1964. It has five official members with the Deputy Commissioner of the district as the president and two non-official members. Its objectives are: (i) preservation and improvement of soil, (ii) prevention of erosion of soil, (iii) conservation of water resources, (iv) introduction of dry farming methods, (v) improvement in the methods of cultivation, (vi) reclamation of waste, saline or water-logged land, (vii) prohibition or control of grazing or reservation of land for pasture, (viii) planting, maintenance and control of tree-growth by (a) regulation or prohibition of firing of vegetation, (b) cultivation of waste or fallow land, (c) eradication of *hariyali* or any other kind of weed vegetation which is likely to affect injuriously or interfere with cultivation, and (ix) such other matters not inconsistent with the object of the Karnataka Land Improvement Act, 1961, which may be prescribed.

The Land Improvement Scheme envisages to help farmers to conserve soil and soil moisture. The soil conservation (contour bunding) programme is confined to agricultural lands having shallow, medium and deep soils in the dry tracts where the rainfall is less than 30″. The Department of Agriculture in the district executes works according to sanctioned plans. The average cost incurred for executing the contour-bunding works per acre is worked out and the recoverable cost, after allowing prescribed subsidy, is being collected in 15 annual equal instalments from the farmers concerned. The area bunded and the amount spent thereon from 1965-66 to 1975-76 are given below:

Year		*Area bunded in hectares*	*Amount spent (in Rs.)*
1965–66		268	84,745
1966–67		837	1,56,250
1967–68		1,080	1,55,883
1968–69		2,163	3,11,058
1969–70		2,164	2,27,907
1970–71		2,872	3,06,676
1971–72		4,307	4,89,547
1972–73		16,026	29,28,014
1973–74		23,368	33,00,451
1974–75		103	1,24,422
1975–76		..	3,00,411
Total	..	53,278	83,85,454

Figures refer to incomplete works

The extent of area bunded and the amount spent under a Centrally sponsored scheme operated by the Nizam Sagar River

Valley Project during the years from 1972-73 to 1975-76 are shown hereunder :

Year	*Area bunded (in hectares)*	*Amount spent (in Rs)*
1972-73	1,965	3,90,500
1973-74	3,540	6,69,150
1974-75	22	1,63,332
1975-76	422	1,53,560
Total	5,949	13,76,542

HORTICULTURE

The Bidar district is well-suited for development of fruits and vegetables as it has suitable climate and soils. It has had large mango plantations since centuries. The work of the Department of Horticulture was started in this district in 1960-61. Multipurpose Horticulture Farms have been established at Bidar and at taluk headquarters with the main object of encouraging the farmers to adopt the improved practices and get more returns.

The department made an intensive survey of the district to assess the natural resources and to explore the possibilities of intensive and extensive cultivaiton of horticulture crops. The soils in most parts of Bidar, Humnabad and Basavakalyan taluks are red laterite in nature (clay to clay-loam in texture), poor in bases and water-holding capacity and well-drained. The water-table, being comparatively high, is suitable for the cultivation of grapes, mangoes, sapota, guava, lime, *mosambi*, coconut, etc., and vegetables like potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, brinjal, beans, etc. The medium black to deep black soils of Bhalki taluk and of parts of Aurad taluk are suitable for the cultivation of mango, custard apple, tamarind, banana, lime, *mosambi* and vegetables like chillies, cabbage, cauliflower, brinjal, tomato, leafy vegetables, etc. The extent of areas under different horticultural crops and their production as in 1972, were as follows :

Sl. No.	*Name of crop*	*Area (in hectares)*	*Production (in tonnes)*
1.	Mango	620	3,800
2.	Banana	175	10,300
3.	Guava	146	720
4.	Citrus varieties	84	1,664
5.	Vegetables	200	1,850

Among the vegetables, there is a local variety of brinjal which is known as " Bangara Badane (Baingan) ". The plant is a small bush of robust growth growing upto about 18 to 20 inches in height with five to six side branches. It is as a whole full of thorns including calyx. The flowers are purple and the fruit is moderately round to cylindrical and about two-and-a-half inches long and greenish purple in colour with six to eight longitudinal striations. The fruit is very hard and full of seeds and has a good storage capacity. The crop is cultivated throughout the year except during the months of October and November. The crop comes to bearing in about 90 days. It is susceptible to fruit borer and little leaf virus disease. **"Bangara Badane"**

There is another peculiar plant in this district, called *Chiranji* (*Buchnania latifolia, Roeb*) locally known as "Mole Kai" . It is a fairly big, perennial wild plant growing in the forests of Aurad. Bidar and Humnabad taluks. The plant belongs to the family of *Anacardiaceae*, mostly resembles cashew, almond and teak plants and lasts for many years. It puts forth flowers (racemose type of inflorescence) during the third week of December and bears fruit in bunches during January. Its fruit is circular and small in size as that of a pea. The fruits are green in colour in the beginning and when ripe turn purple. The kernel is sweet and can be eaten. The endocarp is hard and it gives sweet seeds when broken. The seeds are like red gram and are used in several sweet preparations. **Chiranji**

Mango is a major fruit crop grown as a plantation crop, in waste lands and on avenues. The varieties that are commonly grown are Alanpur-benishan, Ratnagiri-alfansa, Souranjahagir, etc., which are important varieties for the dessert purpose. Besides these, there are some juice varieties like *Cherukarasam* and *Peddarasam*. Grapes and citrus varieties are the other important fruit crops. The cultivation of grapes is fast extending after the introduction of a scheme for the cultivation of grapes under the Agricultural Refinance Corporation which extends loans for the purpose. The common varieties of grapes are Anab-E-Shahi and Thomson seedless (Bedana). Cashew, as a waste land crop has been introduced recently and it is faring well. With the help of lift irrigation, Banana (Basri), Chillies and onion are being grown extensively. In recent years, the cultivation of potato, ginger and turmeric is gaining importance in the district.

The Department of Horticulture has given due importance for the establishment of farms and nurseries which will serve as demonstration plots besides catering to the horticultural needs of the district by supplying varieties of fruit plants, vegetable seeds, seedlings and ornamental plants. It has laid out three farms and **Farms and nurseries**

four nurseries. A Multipurpose Horticultural Farm was established at Bidar in 1964 with an area of 15 hectares. The plants grown in this farm are *mosambi*, lime, sweet-lime, sapota, mango, guava, papaya and oranges. Vegetables are grown as an inter-crop. A Horticulture Farm was started at Halli in Basavakalyan taluk in the year 1967 with an area of about 32 hectares for growing vegetables and fruits. A cashew plantation farm is maintained since 1965 at Rekulgi in Bidar taluk in an area of 149 hectares.

A District Horticulture Nursery was formed at Bidar in 1960, with an area of about half-an-hectare, planted with fruit plants, vegetables and ornament plants for supplying seedlings and seeds to the needy local people. There is a nursery near the office of the District Horticultural Officer, Bidar, which has an area of about an hectare and is mainly ornamental. A rosary with about 80 varieties of roses is maintained here and varieties of *bougainvillaea* are propagated. In addition, fruits and vegetable seedlings are also raised. There is a Taluk Horticultural Nursery at Basavakalyan with an area of 0.41 hectares, which is mainly a propagation centre for vegetables and fruits. Nirna of Humnabad taluk has a Taluk Horticultural Nursery with an area of 0.8 hectares planted with fruit plants and vegetables. It is also a propagation centre for vegetables, fruits and ornamental plants.

Basava vana

The Basava *Vana* at Basavakalyan was established on the occasion of the celebration of the eighth centenary of Basaveshvara for growing ornamental and medicinal plants. The area of this *vana* is about two hectares and about 770 different varieties of medicinal plants are planted there. A nursery is also maintained in the *vana* for propagating vegetables and fruit seedlings. (*see* also Chapter XIX).

Development Schemes

The Department of Horticulture has introduced various schemes for developing horticulture in the district. A Fruit Development Scheme was introduced in the year 1969-70 for detailed surveying of areas suitable for fruit cultivation, for rendering technical guidance in laying out new orchards and for bringing more area under fruit cultivation. In 1972-73, this scheme had a target of 40.50 hectares of new cultivation, of 101.25 hectares (250 acres) for rejuvenation and of supplying 25,000 fruit plants. The achievement was new cultivation in 34 hectares, rejuvenation of 10 hectares and supply of 11,612 plants.

A Vegetable Development Scheme, introduced in the same year, (1972-73) has the objects of supplying vegetable seeds of all varieties suitable for the area, of rendering technical guidance on the modern techniques of commercial cultivation of vegetables and of bringing

larger areas under vegetables. During 1972-73, an extent of 101 hectares was covered under this scheme. A Coconut Development Scheme was taken up in 1969-70 with a view to inducing the cultivators of the district to take up coconut cultivation as the crop can be successfully grown in the tract. Till the end of 1972-73, coconuts were planted in an area of about 70 hectares. A Cashew Development Scheme was introduced in 1969-70. Under this scheme, cashew was planted in about 45 hectares upto 1972-73. In addition to the above schemes there are also other schemes like Plant Protection Scheme, Scheme for the Development of Subsidiary Crops, Scheme for Intensive Cultivation of Vegetables and Quick Growing Fruits in Big Towns and Scheme for Vegetable Cultivation in river beds, tank beds and paddy fields after paddy harvest.

Demonstration plots

Several demonstration plots have been laid out on cultivators' fields in respect of fruit and vegetable crops for demonstrating the effect of various plant protection chemicals and for stressing the need for plant protection. The crops covered are mango, sapota, guava, grapes and vegetables in an area of half an acre each. During 1971-72, there were four demonstration plots in Bidar taluk, one each in Bhalki and Basavakalyan taluks and three in Humnabad taluk. In 1972-73, there were three demonstration plots in Bidar taluk, five in Bhalki taluk, two in Basavakalyan taluk and one each in Humnabad and Aurad taluks.

Applied Nutrition Programme

The Applied Nutrition Programme was launched in the district during 1966-67 in Bidar, Santhpur, Humnabad and Basavakalyan Community Development Blocks. School and community gardens are laid out as a measure of horticultural education among the rural people and for raising kitchen gardens and for showing the nutritive value of horticultural crops. This receives Central and UNICEF financial assistance for purchase of vegetable seeds, tools and equipment for horticulture, poultry and fisheries. The taluk-wise number of villages which received aid from UNICEF were two villages for community gardens and six villages for school gardens in Bidar taluk, nine villages for school gardens in Basavakalyan taluk, two villages for community gardens and six villages for school gardens in Aurad taluk and two villages for community gardens and five villages for school gardens in Humnabad taluk. The UNICEF has supplied 50 sets of kitchen garden tools to each of the Blocks.

Agricultural Re-finance Corporation

A loan scheme was sanctioned by the Agricultural Re-finance Corporation in 1968-69 for the establishment of grape-vine yards at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per acre made available through Primary Land Development Banks. The amount has to be repaid in four instalments after the fifth year of starting the grape-vine yard. An

extent of about 59 hectares of grape-vine yard has been financed by the Corporation.

Peace Corps Volunteers

Four couples of the American Peace Corps were working in Humnabad, Hudgi, Chitaguppa and Nirna villages of the district in co-operation with the Horticulture Department. The women volunteers of the corps worked with village women in kitchen gardening and nutrition education. Some of them also imparted knowledge of nutrition in the local schools and worked in dispensaries or with midwives. Their other activities were teaching work in *Balawadies* and working with *Mahila Mandals*. The men volunteers worked with farmers in the production of fruits and vegetables. They were also assisting in expanding the activities of the Karnataka Horticultural Society.

Horticultural training

A horticultural training course was started in 1971-72 at the Multipurpose Horticultural Farm at Haladkeri of Bidar taluk with a view to imparting technical knowledge of theory and practice in horticulture. The age limit for admission to the course is from 18 to 25 years. The number of trainees trained was 25 in 1971-72, 18 in 1972-73, 25 in 1973-74 and eight in 1974-75. Each trainee receives a stipend of Rs. 50 per month. Under Half-a-Million Job Programme 56 candidates were given training for a period of six months. Each of them was paid a stipend of Rs. 100 per month.

Horticultural Society

The Horticultural Society at Bidar is a branch of the Karnataka Horticultural Society, Bangalore. This branch has 44 members. It is supplying fruit plants, vegetable seeds, implements, fertilizers, etc., every year to its members. A Grape Show was conducted in 1974. A branch of the society has been formed at Nirna in Humnabad taluk.

IRRIGATION

The district is in the medium-rainfall region, the average rainfall being 907.5 millimetres. There is much variability in rainfall. The actual area irrigated in the district in 1969-70 was only 3.5 per cent of the net area sown, while the proportion of the irrigated area in the State as a whole was 12 per cent of the cultivated area. The net area irrigated was 11,780 hectares of which the area irrigated by tanks was 986 hectares forming 8.4 per cent, the area irrigated by wells was 10,089 hectares forming 85.6 per cent and the area irrigated by other sources was 705 hectares, its percentage being 6.0. At present, canal irrigation is non-existent in the district. Within the district, there are variations in the percentages of irrigated area as between one taluk and another. The following table gives the taluk-wise position in regard to areas irrigated by different sources :

(*in hectares*)

Taluk	*Tanks*	*Wells*	*Other sources*	*Total*	*Net area sown*	*Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown*
Aurad	32	202	26	260	85,890	0.32
Basavakalyan	392	2,068	142	2,602	64,812	4.01
Bhalki	5	739	..	744	68,540	1.09
Bidar	489	3,409	537	4,436	80,280	5.52
Humnabad	68	3,670	..	3,738	35,183	10.60
Total	986	10,088	706	11,780	3,34,714	3.5

There is a great need and considerable scope for development of irrigation in this district. There are the following rivers and rivulets: the Manjra, the Karanja, the Madhura-*nala*, the Chulki-*nala*, the Manik Nagar-*nala*, the Mullamari, the Hallikhed-*nala* and the Hudgi-*nala*. It is proposed to utilise them for irrigation and the work in regard to some of them is in progress.

Karanja Project

The question of harnessing the waters of the Karanja river for irrigation purposes had been under consideration for a long time. The erstwhile Hyderabad Government had selected a site near Kamalpur village, about 24 kms. upstream of the present site near Byalhalli village of Bhalki taluk. After the re-organisation of the States, when Bidar district became a part of the new Mysore State, further investigations were continued and the present site near Byalhalli village of Bhalki taluk was selected on merits of having a shorter length of dam and sound foundation on massive trap stones in the river bed for spillway. The dam-site is 25 kms. from Bidar and 27 kms. from Humnabad.

The project envisages the construction of an earthen dam with a central cement concrete ogee spillway. The canals on the left and the right banks are proposed to irrigate about 38,030 hectares in Bhalki and Bidar taluks. The cost of the project was originally estimated at 9.90 crores of rupees. Subsequently, the original proposals were further re-examined and have been suitably modified with the dual object of increasing the scope and utilisation of the waters of the project and of minimising the costs. The total catchment area of the basin at the dam-site is 1925.38 sq. kms. out of which an area of 552.03 sq. kms. lies in Andhra Pradesh and the rest in Karnataka. The total yield from the catchment at the dam-site is estimated at 19,690 M.Cft. with 75 per cent dependability. After making suitable reservation in the yield for utilisation by Andhra Pradesh and for a minor irrigation project on the up stream of the

dam-site in this State, a safe dependable yield of 13,819 M. Cft. would be available at the dam-site for utilisation under this project in this State. The gross storage capacity of the reservoir would be 217.66 M. cum

Chulki-nala Project

The Chulki-*nala* stream is a tributary of the Karanja river. The catchment area of this stream at the place where the dam is proposed to be built is 243.46 sq. kms. The project envisages the construction of an earthen dam with a chute spillway on left flank across the Chulki-*nala* for irrigating an area of 4,050 hectares in Bhalki and Basavakalyan taluks of the district. The length of the left and the right bank canals would be 26.43 kms. and 25.22 kms, respectively. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 275.50 lakhs.

Upper Mullamari Project

A project is proposed to be constructed across the Mullamari stream in Basavakalyan taluk for irrigating about 3,280.5 hectares of land of which 567 hectares would be in Bidar district and 2,713.5 hectares in Gulbarga district. The catchment area is 207.20 sq. kms. The gross storage capacity would be 749.49 M. Cft. An earthen dam is proposed to be constructed with zonal section and about 834.08 metres in length, and the maximum height above the lowest bed-level would be 75.55 ft. The length of the right bank canal would be 42 kms. and of the left bank 34 kms. This project is estimated to cost about Rs. 170 lakhs.

Nagora Project

The Madhura-*nala* is a tributary of the Karanja river. A dam is proposed to be constructed across this nala to help the scarcity-affected areas of Bidar taluk. The catchment area of the proposed dam site is 60.52 sq. miles (156.75 Sq. Kms.). The dam would be of an earthen embankment 2,209 metres long with an ogee spillway on the right bank. The maximum height of the dam above the lowest bed-level would be 33.75 feet. The length of the left and the right bank canals will be 3.90 kms. and 20 kms. respectively. The extent of area of irrigation by this project will be about 1,215 hectares of land in Bidar taluk. The cost of the project would be about Rs. 120 lakhs.

Maniknagar Project

Manik Nagar-*nala* is a tributary of the Karanja river. The catchment area of this *nala* upto its confluence with the Hallikhed-*nala* is 282.31 Sq. kms. For harnessing the waters of this *nala*, a medium irrigation project is proposed to be constructed somewhere between Humnabad and Hudgi. The project envisages the construction of an earthen dam 904 metres long with flanked ogee spillway. The maximum height of the dam above the lowest river-bed level will be 11.745 metres. There will be two canals, one on the right bank about 19 kms. long and the other on the left bank about 11 kms. long. The area proposed to be irrigated by this

project is about 1,822.5 hectares and the approximate cost of the project would be about Rs. 100 lakhs.

Manjra Lift Irrigation Scheme

A high storage reservoir across the Manjra river has not been found feasible as it would involve submergence of land in Maharashtra State. Hence a lift irrigation scheme is proposed to be taken up for irrigating 44,550 hectares in Aurad taluk. This scheme is necessary as Nizam Sagar dam is getting silted. The proposed barrage is three kms. from Kushnoor village of Aurad taluk. The total estimated cost is about Rs. 32.60 crores.

Tanks

In 1975, the total number of tanks in the district was about 68. The number of tanks with an *atchkat* between 10 and 50 acres was 13, number of tanks with an *atchkat* between 50 and 100 acres was 11, number of tanks with an *atchkat* between 100 and 500 acres was 31 and there were 13 tanks with an *atchkat* of more than 500 acres. All these tanks are maintained by the Public Works Department. Only one tank with an *atchkat* of less than 10 acres was maintained by a Taluk Development Board. There were 33 other sources of irrigation like pick-ups, anicuts and feeder channels.

Well Irrigation

Wells form the major source of irrigation in the district and the irrigated area under wells account for about 85.6 per cent of the total irrigated area. Their taluk-wise figures in respect of the area irrigated under each well as in 1970 were as follows:

Sl. No.	Taluk	*No. of wells for which area is reported*	*No. of wells for which area is not reported*	*Total No. of wells*	*Area irrigated (in hectares)*	*Area irrigated per well (in hectares)*
1	Aurad	569	318	887	779	1.37
2	Basavakalyan	2,209	88	2,297	3,877	1.76
3	Bidar	2,250	14	2,264	3,943	1.75
4	Bhalki	1,004	2	1,006	1,759	1.75
5	Humnabad	2,328	469	2,797	4,288	1.84
	Total	8,360	891	9,251	14,646	1.75

The numbers of irrigation wells constructed according to sources of finance as recorded in 1968-69 were 6,831 by private sources, 845 by liberalised loan scheme, 703 by Land Development Banks, 279 by local development works and community development funds, 509 by *taccavi* loans, 12 by co-operative societies and 72 by other sources. The numbers of irrigation wells constructed in recent years were: 289 in 1960, 289 in 1961, 331 in 1962, 343 in 1963, 366 in 1964, 299 in 1965, 304 in 1966, 340 in 1967 and 289 in 1968.

The numbers of wells according to different water-lifting devices in 1969 were: manual labour 18, Kapile 3,750, Persian wheel 8,

2,528 oil-engine pumpsets and electric pumpsets 2,050. In recent years, the farmers are making use of the pumpsets run by electric power for irrigation purposes. In 1975, the taluk-wise numbers of electric pumpsets in use were: Aurad taluk 213, Basavakalyan taluk 1,825, Bhalki taluk 665, Bidar taluk 2,913 and Humnabad taluk 4,117. The State Development Bank issued loans for sinking wells in Bidar district to the tune of Rs. 6,54,050 in 1965-66, Rs. 7,92,435 in 1966-67, Rs. 22,29,040 in 1967-68 and Rs. 11,10,785 in 1968-69.

Famines and Floods

The "Durga Devi" famine is the earliest recorded one that devastated the whole of Deccan. It began in 1336 A.D. and lasted for about 12 years. Later in 1422 and 1423 A.D. there were hardly any rains and there was enormous suffering. The famine of 1876-78 did not much affect the Bidar District but the drought of 1899-1900 caused lot of hardships. The rainfall in 1899 was only 15 inches, even prior to that year also there had been scarcity conditions. Six relief works were organised, the highest daily attendance being 29,262. The total cost of relief measures incurred amounted to nearly Rs. 3 lakhs. The population at the Census of 1901 showed a decrease of 15 per cent which was largely due to famine, and the loss of cattle was estimated at more than one-half. The famine of 1921-22 was more severe than that of 1899-1900. In 1941, there was another visitation of famine in the Hyderabad State which caused suffering to people of the Bidar District also.

The recent famines of 1972-73 and 1973-74 owing to failure of rains affected the whole district very severely. Crops could not be grown in about 30 lakh hectares amounting to nearly 2/3 of the total cultivable area. The *kharif* jowar and groundnut were badly affected. The blackgram and moong crops were completely destroyed. The livestock population also suffered much. Several relief works were undertaken by the Government on a large scale in order to render succour to the people effectively. Some philanthropic institutions and individuals also extended help to the needy. Work was provided by taking up formation of roads, betterment of rural communications, metal-breaking, construction of minor-irrigation tanks and lift-irrigation schemes, repairs to old tanks, construction of *gokattas*, etc. The total employment generated was about 70 lakh man-days. The expenditure under roads during 1972-73 and 1973-74 was Rs. 1,81,33,385 employing about 90,44,221 workers, while under irrigation works the expenditure was about Rs. 30 lakhs providing employment for about 8,22,285 workers. Drinking water was brought and supplied at a cost of Rs. 5,82,745.

About 276 drinking water wells were dug and about 756 wells were deepened. About 369 irrigation wells were deepened at a cost

of Rs. 2,26,990. Forty-one gruel centres were run at an expenditure of Rs. 1,20,812 and a subsidy of Rs. 4,94,242 was given. About 2,054 lorry-loads of fodder were brought from different districts and were sold at the fodder depots opened for the purpose. Labour sheds numbering 262 were constructed at a cost of Rs. 28,875. About 3,396 weavers were given relief to the tune of Rs. 56,990. *Taccavi* loans to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs were distributed to 2,156 farmers. The Indian Red Cross Society supplied 322 bags of milk powder, 51 cartons of soap-powder, 16 tins of multipurpose food, 698 tins of biscuits and also some new cloths and used clothes. In addition to normal facilities, by a special arrangement, affected persons were given medical aid at an expenditure of about Rs. 2,51,163.

The seasonal floods in the rivers and streams of the district are not so severe to cause any havoc.

Animal Husbandry

The agricultural operations are depending, to a considerable extent, on animal energy. Bullocks still continue to be the main source of power for lifting water and for transportation of produce to the markets. The cattle population of the district constitutes more than 76 per cent of its total livestock population. The animal husbandry sector contributed nearly Rs. 130.24 lakhs or 9.04 per cent of the total income of the district in 1960-61. The livestock population of the district consists of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, horses and ponies, mules, donkeys and camels. In 1956, the livestock population in the district was 4,51,292, out of which the poultry accounted for 56,560. In 1961 and 1966, the corresponding figures were 5,82,472 and 84,667, 5,64,568 and 84,104. In 1972, the livestock population was 5,09,257 out of which the poultry numbered 1,00,707 (for details *see* General Appendices). This may be said to be a sizeable animal population.

It is possible to improve livestock productivity, both in quantity and quality, since cattle and other domesticated animals thrive well in the favourable climate of the district, if fodder and proper grazing facilities are made available. Of the total livestock population, sheep and goats formed nearly 21.5 per cent in 1972 as compared to 21.9 per cent in 1966. The total livestock population had decreased to the extent of 9.8 per cent by 1972 due to scarcity conditions and famine in the district. In 1966, the district had 104 animals per square km., 85 for every 100 persons and 148 for every 100 hectares of cultivated area, whereas in 1972, it had 93 animals per square km. and 62 for every 100 persons.

While in 1966, the district accounted for 2.7 per cent of the total livestock population of the State, the position in 1972 was that it had about 2.3 per cent of the State's livestock. The district is reputed for its champion dual purpose "Deoni" breed of cattle. A farm is being established in the district for development of the Deoni breed (*see* elsewhere in the Chapter). Other local breeds of cattle in the district are non-descript.

Veterinary Institutions

In 1961, there were, one veterinary hospital at Bidar, three veterinary dispensaries one each at Bhalki, Aurad and Humnabad, and six rural veterinary dispensaries, one each at Mannaekhalli, Chitaguppa, Nirna, Basavakalyan, Hulsoor and Nittur, and a key-village scheme main centre at Bidar with six key-village units. By 1966, there were three more rural veterinary dispensaries, one each at Dubulgundi, Bimalkheda and Kushnoor and a poultry extension centre at Bidar. In 1975, there was one veterinary hospital at Bidar, nine veterinary dispensaries at Aurad and Kushnoor of Aurad taluk, Basavakalyan and Hulsoor of Basavakalyan taluk, Bhalki and Nittur of Bhalki taluk and Humnabad, Dubulgundi and Mannaekhalli of Humnabad taluk, seventeen rural veterinary dispensaries at Kamalnagar, Jambgi and Kherda (B) of Aurad taluk, Matala, Kohinoor, Mirkhal and Rajeshwar of Basavakalyan taluk, Dhanura, Saigaon, Dongapur and Dawargaon of Bhalki taluk, Ashtoor and Manhalli of Bidar taluk and Chitaguppa, Nirna, Bimalkheda and Ghatboral of Humnabad taluk. In addition, there were two key-village scheme main centres at Bidar and Humnabad. The key-village scheme main centre at Bidar has six key-village units, one each at Janawada, Malegaon, Bakchawadi, Chitta, Kamthana and Chimkod of Bidar taluk, while the key-village scheme main centre at Humnabad has five key-village units, one each at Hallikhed (B), Hallikhed (K), Ranjolkheni, Madargaon and Talmadgi. The poultry extension centre at Bidar has been upgraded into a regional poultry farm. There is a Deoni cattle breeding centre at the Karanja project.

Deoni breed of cattle

The Deoni is a very prominent breed of cattle in Bidar district and parts of Gulbarga district of Karnataka State and Osmanabad district of Maharashtra State. About 60 per cent of this breed in Bidar district is found in Aurad and Bhalki taluks and the remaining 40 per cent in the taluks of Basavakalyan, Bidar and Humnabad. This breed is well-known not only as a draught animal but also for its high milk-yielding capacity. Further, its remarkable drought resisting quality is evidenced by its fight for survival during the recent famine. It is a valuable dual purpose breed of medium size, bullocks of which are good draught animals for heavy cultivation, and cows are good milk yielders producing on an average two to

three litres of milk per day. Outstanding cows have produced upto eight litres of milk per day.

The colour of the breed is mainly black and white in irregular patches and spots distributed all over the body. Red and white patches are also seen. The forehead is noticeably prominent and broad. Horns are strong and stout and take a characteristic outward and backward curve. It has a lean face and typical pendulous drooping ears which are moderately long and hang almost perpendicular, their inner surface being visible from the front. The other features are moderately developed with hump placed in front of withers, deep chest, well-arched ribs, straight back and powerful quarters, clean limbs and good feet. The long whip-like tail extends below the hock, reaching nearly to the ground with a black switch. The skin is fine, glossy and shining. It has a heavy dewlap, tough and pendulous sheath.

Key Village Scheme

A Key-Village Scheme is in operation in Bidar district since 1958 for upgrading the non-descript breeds of cattle in the district. Deoni bulls are used to upgrade such stock. In addition, Holstein, Friesian and Red Dane breeds of cattle and Murrah buffaloes are used for the purpose. Other activities of the scheme are to lay out fodder demonstration plots for propagation of improved varieties of grasses. Chaff-cutters are also popularised to avoid wastage of fodder and to use it economically. Silo pits are made popular for proper preservation of fodder. Castration of scrub bulls, giving veterinary aid and appraising of the farmers about cross-breeding, feeding, management, etc., are also attended to. Thus the Key-Village Scheme aims at an all-round development of cattle in the area of its operation. The main centre of this scheme is located at Bidar with six key-village units at Bakchawadi, Chimkod, Chitta, Janawada, Kamthana and Malegaon located in a radius of 20 kms. from Bidar.

At the main centre at Bidar, bulls of Deoni and Holstein, Friesian and Red Dane of cattle and Murrah buffalo breeds are maintained. Semens of these bulls are collected and sent to all the key-village units and veterinary institutions of the district for artificial insemination on every alternate day. Semens are also supplied to the veterinary dispensary at Chincholli, and the rural veterinary dispensary at Sulepet in Gulbarga district and to the key-village scheme main centre at Gulbarga from where it is further supplied to the key village scheme main centre at Aland in Gulbarga district. During 1972-73, 2,831 artificial inseminations were done. About 21,000 root-slips of fodder and 210 kgs. of hybrid maize seeds were supplied for the development of fodder. Tower silos were constructed for which subsidy was given. In 1975, another key village scheme main centre was started at Hudgi of Humnabad taluk with five

key village units at Hallikhed (B), Hallikhed (K), Madargaon and Talmadgi of Humnabad taluk and Ranjolkheni of Bidar taluk.

Bull Distribution Scheme

Breeding bulls are being distributed to the farmers on 50 per cent subsidy basis under a Bull Distribution Scheme. During the year 1972-73, five breeding bulls were distributed two for Aurad taluk and one each for Basavakalyan, Bhalki and Humnabad taluks as per the advice of the District Development Council.

Small Farmers Development Agency

The Small Farmers Development Agency, Bidar, is giving financial assistance to small farmers for establishing poultry units and for rearing sheep and milch animals. Under this scheme, 47 poultry units, 24 sheep units and 117 milch animals have been provided to small farmers. Under a poultry development programme, two units at Nowbad, four units at Zamistanpur of Bidar taluk, twelve units at Mannaekhalli, eight units at Boral and ten units at Mangalgi of Humnabad taluk and ten units at Khatak Chincholli and one at Dhanura of Bhalki were started. Under a Sheep Development Programme, sheep of Nellore, Deccani and Deccani-Marino cross breeds were distributed. Every selected sheep-breeder was given one unit each consisting of 18 ewes and two rams. Under this scheme, 24 units have been distributed—three units in Kamthana of Bidar taluk, six units each in Balur and Lakhangaon and three units each in Chalkapur, Mehkar and Saigaon of Bhalki taluk. Under a dairy development programme, 117 milch animals were distributed as follows :

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Taluk	No. of milch animals supplied
1	Balad (BZ)	Aurad	20
2	Balad (KH)	do	2
3	Kushnoor Thana	do	7
4	Basavakalyan	Basavakalyan	2
5	Bolura	do	7
6	Hulsoor	do	2
7	Kherda (B)	do	3
8	Matala	do	5
9	Bhangoor	Bidar	7
10	Markunda	do	8
11	Hudgi	Humnabad	32
12	Madargaon	do	22

Milk Co-operative Society

There are two milk producers co-operatives functioning in the district, one at Hudgi of Humnabad taluk and the other at Basavakalyan. The Karibasaveswara Milk Producers Co-operative Society Ltd., Hudgi was started in 1970. The objectives of this society are to improve milk production and to spread the awareness of the

benefit to the rural folk in the jurisdiction of the society, to improve the local cattle in order to get more milk, to advance loans to members for purchasing milch animals and to collect milk and sell it. The area of operation is about 48 kms. in the surrounding villages. The milk is collected from service co-operative societies at Madargaon, Ranjolkheni, Bhangoor and Rajgera. The daily collection of milk ranges from four to five thousand litres. The milk is tested after collection and chilled in the two chilling plants. The milk is supplied to the Government Dairy at Gulbarga and to Bangalore. The society has also a feed-mixing plant supplied by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services. The Department is also making available the technical know-how about feed-mix according to standards. Shri Basaweshwar Dairy Farm Co-operative Society Ltd., at Basavakalyan started functioning in 1971. The area of its operation is the taluk of Basavakalyan. Milk to the extent of about 2,000 to 3,000 litres is collected per day and supplied to the Government Dairy at Gulbarga. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services has supplied a chilling plant free of cost to this institution. The society borrowed and advanced Rs. 17,129 to 18 members who are small farmers to help them to purchase milch cattle (*see* also Chapter VI).

Cattle fairs

Cattle are bought and sold mainly at annual cattle fairs and weekly shandis. Two important cattle fairs are held in the district, one being the Amareshvar cattle fair in Aurad taluk and the other being the Mahadeva temple *Jatra* at Kushnoor of Aurad taluk. The Amareshvar cattle fair is held during Mahashivarathri (February—March) where about 3,000 herd of cattle are brought there mainly from the taluks of Aurad, Bhalki, Basavakalyan and Bidar. The Mahadeva temple *Jatra* is held during March-April where about 2,000 herd of cattle are brought chiefly from Aurad and Bhalki taluks. On the occasion of the Basava Jayanti festival, a cattle fair is also held at Basavakalyan. At the weekly shandis held at Bidar, Dubulgundi, Jumbgi (BZ) and Khanapur, the cattle are brought for sale from the round-about taluks. In 1975, the ruling price of a bull was about Rs. 3,000, that of a pair of bullocks was Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 and cows at Rs. 1,000 each.

Sheep development

The area of hillocks in Aurad and Humnabad taluks and the plateau of Bidar taluk are well-suited for sheep-rearing. The local breed of sheep is non-descript though there is a large population of about 57,242 sheep according to the Livestock Census of 1972. There was, however, a decline in the population of sheep by 1972 as against 58,538 in 1966 and 78,751 in 1961 owing to scarcity and famine conditions during some years. The taluk-wise sheep population in 1972 was 9,888 in Aurad, 12,476 in Basavakalyan, 9,539

in Bhalki, 10,866 in Bidar and 12,979 in Humnabad taluks. The local breed has black-coloured wool of coarse variety used for blanket-making. Good breeds of sheep are supplied in order to improve the local breed through the Small Farmers Development Agency, Bidar. The Nellore and Deccani breeds, stud rams of the Marino cross and the Deccani cross have been supplied on loan basis to some small farmers. During 1973-74, a Sheep Development Scheme was sanctioned to this district in order to assist weaker section of the population. Under this scheme, five ewes and one ram were supplied free of charge to each farmer. About 20 farmers were benefited by this scheme in Aurad taluk, at a total cost of Rs. 10,769. There is a Wool Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., at Bidar which was registered in 1955. The area of its operation is Bidar taluk The main object of this society is to help revitalise the wool industry and to provide sufficient work to wool-weavers and facilities and latest equipments to improve the quality of wool (*see* also Chapter VI).

Poultry development

The district has a considerable poultry population. The number was 1,00,707 in 1972, while it was 84,667 in 1961 and 84,104 in 1966. In 1972, Basavakalyan had the largest poultry population of 32,897 and the other taluks in descending order in this respect were Humnabad with 22,357, Bidar with 18,352, Aurad with 14,193 and Bhalki with 12,908. In order to develop poultry in the district, there is a Regional Poultry Farm at Bidar. It was started as a Poultry Extension Centre during 1961-62 with only 100 layers on free range system. The Centre was upgraded as the Regional Poultry Farm during the year 1971-72 for catering to the needs of the Applied Nutrition Programme which was introduced in all the blocks of the district. The objectives of the Farm are: (i) to rear chicks and supply them to the Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks and Small Farmers Development Agency, Bidar; (ii) to help the poultry farmers in the regular control of diseases, debeaking and culling of the poultry, (iii) to supply eggs to the consumers at reasonable rates by pooling the production centrally, (iv) to impart training to the farmers in construction of poultry sheds, poultry management and disease-control and other allied activities of the poultry industry, (v) to educate the farmers to establish poultry farms as a source of additional income to improve their economic condition, (vi) to educate the farmers and the public on the nutritive value of eggs, (vii) to educate the farmers and the public on the value of poultry manure.

In the early days of the Farm, white Leghorn breed was maintained for breeding purpose and hatching programme was also taken up. In recent years, birds of Mychix breed is maintained. This farm is getting a day-old chicks either from the Regional Poultry

Farm, Gulbarga or from the Central Poultry Farm, Bangalore, and the chicks are reared upto 10-12 weeks or above and supplied to the Applied Nutrition Programme poultry units, private poultry-breeders and Small Farmers Development Agency poultry units. It is also supplying poultry birds, pullets, cockerels and hatching eggs to the Applied Nutrition Programme poultry units, private poultry-breeders In addition, the farm has been extending other facilities like custom-hatching, technical guidance and training to the poultry farmers. The following statement gives the figures of production as also the income and expenditure of the farm from 1961-62 to 1973-74:

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	1965–66	1970–71	1972–73	1973–74
1	Average No. of ranges	101	48	144	251
2	Chicks reared	882	4,217	2,323	1,947
3	Birds sold for :				
	(*a*) Breeding	261	1,134	1,273	1,091
	(*b*) Table	358	2,070	590	392
4	Eggs produced	9,380	4,116	10,294	11,846
5	Eggs sold for :				
	(*a*) hatching	1,847	..	..	..
	(*b*) table	5,528	4,292	10,294	11,846
6	Income in Rs.	2,352	19,262	25,731	14,939

There are seven private poultry farms in Bidar town. Many small farmers in the district are keeping small numbers of birds as back-yard poultry. The excess eggs produced are exported to Hyderabad by wholesale merchants. Under a scheme for Assistance to Weaker Sections of the Community, in 1970-71, ten families were given assistance to establish ten poultry units. Out of this, five poultry units were set up at Bidar taluk and five in Aurad taluk. During 1971-72, ten more such units were started in Aurad taluk.

Piggery development

The local breed of pigs in the district is non-descript. With a view to improving them, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services distributed in 1971-72 ten exotic and improved boars and eight sows of Landrace breed to selected breeders of Janawada, Mannaekhalli, Nowbad and Chitta villages of the district, under a scheme for assistance to weaker sections of the community.

Applied Nutrition Programme

An Applied Nutrition Programme was started during 1967-68 in Bidar Community Development Block. During 1968-69, Basavakalyan, Humnabad and Santhpur (Aurad) Blocks were covered by this scheme and in 1971-72 the Bhalki Block was included. Under this programme, poultry units have been established under

State and Central assistance. Under the State assistance, seven poultry units were set up in Bidar Block, seven at Santhpur (Aurad), two at Basavakalyan and three at Humnabad. Under a special Central assistance, 18 poultry units were established in Bidar Block, 12 in Santhpur (Aurad), eight in Humnabad, four in Basavakalyan and one in Bhalki blocks. One-third of the total number of eggs produced in the poultry units under State assistance were supplied to the nursing mothers and school-going children twice a week under a feeding programme.

Animal diseases

Non-contagious diseases are not of serious nature and they are easily treated by the qualified personnel of the Department in the veterinary institutions. Among the contagious diseases which are of a serious nature and are difficult to control, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter and Entero toxaemia are sometimes prevalent in the district. During the year 1972-73, 1,39,145 prophylactic vaccinations were done against the Rinderpest disease. In the same year, 193 outbreaks of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia were reported, which were treated and 94,033 animals were protected. During the same year there were reports of 199 cases of Black Quarter which were also attended to and 56,377 animals were protected. Two outbreaks of Entero toxaemia of sheep occurred during that year and 1,867 sheep were inoculated. The numbers of animals treated, castrated, inoculated, etc., in the various veterinary institutions of the district during the year 1972-73 were as given below :—

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. benefited
1	Animals treated	80,652
2	Animals castrated	2,773
3	Animals inoculated	1,56,983
4	Villages visited	1,327
5	Artificial inseminations done	2,831
6	Outbreaks of contagious diseases attended.	314
7	Surgical operations done	432

FISHERIES

The district of Bidar being inland one, fishing is confined to the rivers, tanks and wells. The fishery industry has not made headway in this area. From the fishery point of view there are 48 major tanks with a water-spread of about 1,110 hectares, 10 minor tanks with a water-spread of about 74 hectares and two rivers with a water course of about 18.5 kms. each and 260 wells as in 1975. The

taluk-wise distribution of rivers, tanks and wells suitable for fishing are given below :—

(*Water-spread in kms.*)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Basavakalyan		Bhalki		Bidar		Aurad		Humnabad	
		No.	Water spread area	No.	Water spread area	No.	Water spread area	No.	Water spread area	No.	Water spread area
1	Major tanks	9	464.1	6	101.4	14	284.3	11	166.5	8	147.1
2	Minor tanks	..	..	..	..	8	62.6	2	12.1	..	..
3	Rivers	..	..	2	136	2	48kms	..	..	..	..
4	Wells	60	..	50	..	50	..	50	..	50	..

The Department of Fisheries took up fish-culturing in 1959 in selected sheets of water by stocking Gangetic carps (Catla, Rahu and Mrigal). The main activities of this department in the district are as follows: (1) Survey of inland water area, (2) stocking of the perennial water sheets with quick-growing varieties of fishes, (3) organising fishermen's co-operative societies and rendering assistance by way of fishery requisites, loans, managerial cost to societies, etc., (4) improving of marketing facilities, (5) fisheries extension work in community development blocks and (6) demonstration of exploitation of fisheries. The Department opened a separate office at Bidar in 1974 upto which time the district was under the jurisdiction of Gulbarga office.

Fish fauna

The fish fauna of the district are as follows :—

Local names	*Scientific names*
Chappali meenu (Chambari)	Notopterus notopterus
Tamra meenu	Osteobranna cotia
Bele meenu	Wallago attu
Magur meenu	Clarias batrachus
Phool murrel	Ophiocephalus marulius
Murrel	Ophiocephalus striatus
Murrel	Ophiocephalus punctatus
Shengal	Mustus seenghala
Hao meenu	Mastocembelus armatus
Bomba meenu (Malage meenu)	Anguilla bengalensis
Gogali Meenu	Ompak bimaculatus
Kattarna meenu	Puntius curmuka
Rahu meenu	Labeo rohita
Catla meenu	Catla catla
Mirgal meenu	Cirrhinus mrigala

The fishing community in the district consists of Bhai and Koli who belong to the fisherman community by birth. Some of the Kshatriyas, Muslims and others also do fishing. The number of persons partly depending upon fishing is estimated to be about 500. The methods of fishing are cast net, gill net, *pandya* and hand hooks. Gill net and hand hooks are operated throughout the year and the cast net and *pandya* are used only in summer. The Fisheries Department auctions tanks and channels for fishing. The following table shows the revenue realised by the Department during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 :

Sl.No.	*Particulars*	1973–74	1974–75
1	(a) Quantity of fish caught by Fisheries Departmnt.	62 kg.	123 kg.
	(b) Amount realised (Rs.)	156	276
2	(a) No. of tanks auctioned	3	3
	(b) Amount realised (Rs.)	250	430
3	(a) Mileage of channels auctioned	96 kms.	96 kms.
	(b) Amount realised (Rs.)	773	1,390
4	Other sources of revenue		
	(a) Sale of fish seed (Nos)	1,500	nil
	(b) Amount realised (Rs.)	150	..
5	Total revenue (Rs.)	1,329	2,025

There is one Fisherman's Co-operative Society known as Machendarkhar Fishermen's Co-operative Society at Janawada with only 12 members having a share capital of Rs. 1,200, and a loan of Rs. 9,000 was sanctioned by the Department during 1970-71 and the Manjra river has been leased out to the society for fishing. The Society is run on no-profit and no-loss basis.

Applied Nutrition Programme

An Applied Nutrition Programme is in operation in the district in all the Community Development Blocks. It was taken up in 1967-68 and all the Blocks were covered by 1970-71. In each of the Blocks, 60 villagers were trained in fish culture and an extent of 60.75 hectares of water-spread area has been brought under fish culture by stocking fish seeds.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Early period

THE Bidar district has been declared as an industrially backward area. Until recently, there were no large-scale or medium-scale industries in this district. The traditional cottage industries such as carpentry, blacksmithy, cotton-weaving, wool-weaving, oil-*ghanis*, pottery, shoe-making, etc., have been mostly individual units which have been carrying on their trade on their own, for ages. A remarkable handicraft called the Bidari-ware was developed here in the past few centuries and it became a speciality of this district. In recent years, a few co-operative societies have been organised in respect of these different crafts and the like. The Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Commission are assisting them in order to improve their condition.

It was recorded that in 1931-36, there were ten " large industrial establishments " having 1,011 employees in the undivided bigger district of Bidar comprising nine taluks. In 1938 A.D., there were, in the former larger district, three ginning mills, one pressing mill, two oil mills, three decorticating mills and four miscellaneous industrial units. Four of them, having 193 workers, were subjected to the Hyderabad Factories Act. There were 162 employees and trainees in an Industrial School at Bidar. In 1941, there were three ginning mills, two pressing mills, four oil mills and four decorticating mills having in all 729 workers. It was also recorded in 1941, that there were 2,502 cotton handlooms, 13 silk handlooms, 1,289 wool handlooms, 752 oil *ghanis*, 1,165 sugarcane pressing mills, three printing presses, 413 smithy workshops, 175 metal workshops, 982 carpentry units, six painting units, 544 pottery units, 23 dairy establishments, 502 cane and bamboo workshops, 60 soap making units and 697 tailoring establishments. In 1945, totally five factories were brought under the provisions of the Hyderabad Factories Act and they had in all 374 workers.

New Industries

In 1959, *i.e.*, about three years after the present smaller size of the district came into existence, there were five registered factories in the district, and they were all edible oil units, with 119 employees. At the end of the year 1975, there was one large industrial unit (a sugar factory) and 245 small-scale industrial units, providing employment to 3,017 persons. There are now (1976) two large units, a sugar factory and a brewery and distillery unit, while the former is run on co-operative lines, the latter is of the private sector. There are eight *Khandasari* sugar mills in the district which come under the category of small-scale industries. The small-scale industrial units in the district comprise engineering works, food products, servicing units, Bidari-ware, handlooms, cotton-ginning, leather craft, carpentry, chemicals, etc. Several of these are concentrated in Bidar and Humnabad towns. The village and cottage industries are found throughout the district.

There has been dearth of capital and local enterprise. Skilled technicians also have not been available in adequate number. Conditions in respect of these aspects are now improving. The power supply is also increasing. The agricultural sector is now in a better position to provide several basic raw materials. There is an increasing awareness of the need for enterprising spirit and industrial development. The Government are encouraging co-operative and private ventures in various ways. As a result, several new industries have come up and some languishing crafts have been rejuvenated. A handicraft complex is coming up at Mailara village in Bidar taluk, which is to benefit 125 skilled workers. A new programme of package of incentives and concessions for encouraging establishment of new industries in the district is also being implemented. A scheme has been taken up for providing job opportunities to the educated youths. Mineral and forest resources are scanty in this district and cannot be exploited for industrial purposes. But there is found to be plentiful underground water resources, the exploitation of which can aid development of agriculture and thereby also agro-based industries.

Power supply

It is well-known that supply of electric power makes significant contribution to the development of industries and agriculture. Till the year 1964, Bidar district was dependent solely on three diesel power-generating stations which were at Bhalki, Bidar and Humnabad. The generating capacity of these stations being limited, power could not be put to commercial use. Diesel power was being supplied to Aurad, Bhalki, Bidar, Humnabad, Kamalnagar and Santhpur. Hydro-electric power was introduced in the district during the year 1964. A separate Electrical Division for Bidar district was formed in 1966. The district receives hydro-electricity

supply through the 110 KV. Gulbarga-Humnabad transmission line. As in 1975, the Humnabad sub-station was having two numbers of 10 MVA 110/11 KV transformers, and two numbers of 10 MVA 110/33 KV transformers. One more 10 MVA/33 KV transformer is being added to meet the growing demand for irrigation pumpsets in the district.

Humnabad has the main sub-station from where five numbers of 33 KV transmission lines run to different taluks. Power supply to Bidar taluk also is mainly through 33 KV double circuit line from the Humnabad main sub-station. The capacity of the Bidar sub-station is 2 of 5 MVA 33/11 KV O.L.T.C. transformers. Likewise, there are 33 KV sub-stations in Bhalki (IX 5 MVA 33/11 KV O.L.T.C.), Basavakalyan (IX 5 MVA 33/11 KV O.L.T.C.) and Mannackhalli (IX 5 MVA 33/11 KV of load tap changer). One more 5 MVA transformer is to be serviced in Mannackhalli sub-station. The work of establishing another sub-station of a capacity of IX 5 MVA at Santhpur in Aurad taluk is being completed. An additional 33 KV sub-station is proposed to be set up at Nittur (KH) village of Aurad taluk. The total requirement of power needed to meet the present demands in the district is estimated to be 40 MVA.

Rural Electrification

More and more villages are being electrified after the introduction of electric power in the district. Energisation of pumpsets has made much head-way and this has helped intensification of agricultural production. The farmers have realised the benefits of electricity and are approaching the Karnataka Electricity Board for extensions of the distribution-lines in the rural areas. With a view to accelerating the pace of the Rural Electrification Schemes, financial assistance from the Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi, is also being availed of. In the district, there are in all 591 inhabited villages (as per 1971 census) out of which 433 have been electrified and 9,733 I.P. sets were serviced as on 31st March 1975 (*see* also table 1 at the end of the Chapter).

Rural Electrification Corporation

The Rural Electrification Corporation, a Government of India undertaking, extends financial assistance in a phased manner to the State Electricity Board for extending power supply to villages and energisation of pumpsets. In Aurad, Basavakalyan, Bhalki and Bidar taluks, a scheme assisted by this Corporation is in operation. Under this scheme, 80 villages were electrified and 117 I.P. sets were energised as on 31st March 1975, as against a target of 215 villages and 1,413 irrigation pumpsets respectively. A loan assistance of Rs. 188.406 lakhs has been provided for under this scheme for this district. The numbers of different types of

electrical installations in Bidar district as on 31st March 1975 were as given below :

1	Domestic Lighting	13,308
2	All Electric Homes	266
3	Commercial Lighting	4,675
4	Commercial Power	157
5	Industrial Power	808
6	High-Tension	13
7	Water Supply	66
8	Street Lights	15,717

The hydro-electric power is providing a sound base for industrial expansion and development in the district. An extent of 9,563 kilowatts of power was supplied to industries during the year 1974-75. The magic of electric power has now attracted the attention of the house-wives too. It is gradually making its way into kitchens as well. The demand for "All-Electric Homes" is on the increase.

Mining

The chief minerals found in the district are bauxite, red-ochre and kaolin. China clay occurs near Kamthana village, in Bidar taluk, below a laterite cap of ten metres in thickness. The deposit is about one metre in thickness and is variegated. The excavation is done by resorting to underground mining. The lease for extraction has been given to an entrepreneur for twenty years in 1971 and he is producing 400 to 500 tonnes of clay from the block every year. The clay mined at present is generally consumed at Hyderabad for whitewashing and other domestic purposes, and is not industrially utilised.

Categories of Industries

All industrial undertakings with a capital investment of over Rs. 10 lakhs and upto Rs. 5 crores, under certain conditions, come under medium and large-scale industries. There is no official demarcation of investment limits in respect of them. An industry with a capital exceeding Rs. five crores is treated as a heavy industry. Now (1977) those industrial units, which have an investment not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in fixed assets in plant and machinery, are termed as small-scale industries (the figure was Rs. 7.5 lakhs before 1st May 1975). Ancillary units are those undertakings which have an investment of not exceeding Rs. 15 lakhs in fixed assets in plant and machinery and are engaged in the manufacture of parts, components, sub-assemblies, tools or intermediates or in rendering services and supplying or rendering or proposing to supply or supply 50 per cent of their production or the total services, as the case may be, to other units for production of other articles. This is subject to the condition that no such undertaking shall be a subsidiary of or owned or controlled by any

other undertaking (the amount of investment limit for this category was Rs. 10 lakhs before 1st May 1975). All such units are eligible to get financial assistance on the same conditions as the small-scale industries.

LARGE INDUSTRIAL UNITS

Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane

The Bidar Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Limited, run in the co-operative sector, is located near Hallikhed (B), a village in Humnabad taluk. Sugarcane is grown in considerable quantities in the area. Keeping this in view, efforts were made by the people and the Government to establish modern sugar factories in the district. As a result, the Bidar Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd., a sugar factory, was registered under the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act of 1959 on 21st March 1961. The authorised share capital of this factory is Rs. 2 crores and the paid-up share capital as on 30th June 1975 was Rs. 114.61 lakhs contributed as follows :

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*No. of members*	*No. of shares allotted*	*Capital contributed (Rs.)*
1	Producer members	6,296	24,327	59,51,021
2	Non-producer members	136	461	88,705
3	Co-operative institutions	107	1,829	4,21,274
4	Government of Karnataka	1	20,000	50,00,000
	Total	6,540	46,617	1,14,61,000

An officer deputed by the State Government is the Managing Director of this co-operative concern. The factory purchased machinery from Pimpri and erected it on a site of four hectares. The sugarcane growing area allotted to this factory as at present extends to a radius of 40.2 kilometres and covers 304 villages of Humnabad, Bhalki, Aurad, Bidar and Basavakalyan taluks. The sugarcane varieties grown in this area are Co. 419, Co. 740, Co. 658, and Co. 62, which are of long, medium and short duration. The crushing capacity of the plant at present is 1,250 tonnes per day and efforts are being made to enhance it to 1,700 tonnes per day. The factory has 400 KVA high tension power supply from the Karnataka Electicity Board and it is being utilised in the off-season, for the overhauling of the machineries of the factory. During the season, the factory generates its own power by the turbo-set of the capacity of 1,875 KVA. Apart from this, the factory has two diesel generator sets of 150 KVA each, to meet the demand in case of any emergency.

Production of sugar

The factory, fulfilling a long-felt aspiration of the people of Bidar district, started its regular production on 26th November 1969, after a trial crushing for 43 days during 1968-69. The work of the factory is seasonal and in 1974-75, there were 213 permanent and 354 seasonal employees. It produces white sugar of C, D and E varieties. The factory worked for 43 days during trial-crushing season in 1968-69, crushed 17,579.345 tonnes of sugarcane and produced 7,822 quintals of white sugar and 1,203 quintals brown sugar. It was stated to have sustained a loss of Rs. 21.07 lakhs during that year. In 1969-70, the factory had an agreement with owners of 2,590 hectares of land, for supply of sugarcane, worked for 131 days, crushed 1,30,263.177 tonnes of sugarcane and produced 1,32,187 quintals of white sugar and 738 quintals of brown sugar.

After setting apart Rs. 23.51 lakhs as Development Rebates Reserve, it was found that there was a loss of Rs. 24.94 lakhs in 1969-70. During 1970-71, there was an agreement with owners of 3,260 hectares who grew sugarcane. The factory worked for 96 days, crushed 96,874.355 tonnes of sugarcane and produced 1,05,143 quintals of white sugar and 621 quintals of brown sugar in that year when there was a loss of Rs. 46,000. In 1971-72, the factory had an agreement with sugarcane-growers of 3,076 hectares, worked for 97 days, crushed 1,24,836.240 tonnes of sugarcane, produced 1,25,617.26 quintals of white sugar and 556.63 quintals of brown sugar and earned a profit of Rs. 1.05 lakhs.

Results of droughts

During the next year, *i.e.*, 1972-73, owing to enormous drought conditions, a large extent of sugarcane area dried up and the entire *khanif* crops were destroyed. Further, whatever sugarcane crop was standing was stunted in growth and the average yield of cane was 12.04 tonnes per acre and the percentage of sugar recovery was only 7.07 per cent. In this year, the factory had entered into an agreement with sugarcane-cultivators of 2 610 hectares. The management thought it proper to take up the work of crushing in the interest of the cultivators. though a heavy loss was anticipated. The season was started on 12th November 1972 and concluded on 13th January 1973, the number of working days being 63 when 72,615.820 tonnes of sugarcane were crushed, 51,897 quintals of white sugar and 63.34 quintals of brown sugar were produced. There was a loss of Rs. 30.53 lakhs during that year. The drought conditions continued during 1973-74 also. The agriculturists used a major part of their cane for seed purposes. Hence, the availability of sugarcane was reduced from 55,000 tonnes to 35,000 tonnes. Moreover, the sugarcane which was available was stunted in growth and there was expectation of only less recovery of sugar. Added to it, the *Karkhane* had to pay the cane price on par with the

fixed minimum price of Rs. 80 per tonne. Since the *Khandasari* units working in the district were offering Rs. 150 and more per tonne, the hopes of availability of cane to the factory were further reduced to a considerable extent. Under these circumstances, it was thought not economical to undertake crushing for the year 1973-74. The loss during this year was put at Rs. 31.45 lakhs.

The financial position of the *Karkhane* was very slender during 1974-75, due to poor working season in 1972-73 and non-working season in 1973-74. It had to raise funds to take up the preparatory arrangements for starting ensuing crushing season. But, since the availability of sugarcane appeared to be promising, the factory requested the State Government to come to its rescue. The State Government advanced a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, repayable in three annual instalments and the Deputy Commissioner of the Bidar district was nominated as the Chairman of the new management. The factory started its season on 1st December 1974 and worked upto 8th April 1975 successfully. For this season, the factory had entered into an agreement with sugarcane cultivators of 2,444 hectares, worked for 128 days, crushed 1,62,758.490 tonnes of sugarcane and produced 1,72,235 quintals of white sugar and 314.05 quintals of brown sugar. The sale-proceeds as on 30th June 1975 stood at Rs. 1,83,65,908.95 and the factory gained a profit of Rs. 19.06 lakhs.

Sugarcane price

The factory paid the price of sugarcane at the rate of Rs. 125 per tonne (ex-field) during 1974-75. For the year 1975-76, it was decided to pay Rs. 115 per tonne as an interim cane price. Further, the additional or final price is to be paid on the basis of sharing the profits, if any, on 50:50 basis. The cane value has been arranged to be paid through the Factory Site Branch of the D.C.C. Bank Ltd. The factory is facing keen competition from eight *Khandasari* units of the district for the purchase of sugarcane. In 1974-75, in order to have an assured supply of sugarcane for this factory, 140 villages were declared as a reserved area, the cane-growers of which were bound to supply 95 per cent of the sugarcane grown in their fields to this factory. The *Karkhane* requested the Government to continue to reserve an area for the purpose. During 1975-76, the target of the factory was to crush more than two lakh tonnes of sugarcane.

As required by the Central Government, the factory has to surrender 70 per cent of its sugar production towards levy sugar including export quota, whereas 30 per cent is allowed to be released by way of free sale. The disposal of molasses produced by the vacuum pan sugar factories is regulated under the Molasses Control Order and this product is to be issued in favour of the nominees

of the Excise Commissioner and Molasses Controller of the State Government. During 1974-75, it could dispose of about 6,000 tonnes of molasses.

India Brewery and Distillery

There is a brewery and distillery factory by the side of the Bidar Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Limited, in Hallikhed (B) village in Humnabad taluk. It is established by Messrs. India Brewery and Distillery (Private) Ltd. The company was incorporated on 19th February 1969. The factory at Hallikhed (B) was registered on January 27, 1976 by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers. The total capital investment of the factory is about Rs. 50 lakhs out of which, it is stated, a sum of Rs. 70,000 has been invested on land, Rs. 17,50,000 on building, Rs. 18,60,000 on plant and machinery and Rs. 65,000 on vehicles, furniture, etc. The factory has secured a loan of Rs. 20,60,000 from the Karnataka State Finance Corporation, Rs. 4,00,000 from the Corporation Bank Ltd., and Rs. 2,39,250 from other sources. The factory started its trial season of production on 16th December 1975 and the actual production was commenced in the month of January 1976.

This factory is manufacturing alcoholic liquors, rectified spirit, arrack, etc., with the help of the bye-product (molasses) made available by the Bidar Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd. The production capacity of the plant is 6,819 to 8,183 litres per day. It is getting molasses from the sugar factory. At present (1976), the factory has five members of administrative staff, 15 supervisory and maintenance staff and ten helpers. The products of this factory are supplied through Government allotment to alcohol and pharmaceutical industries.

Small-scale Industries

As on 31st January 1976, the district had about 245 registered small-scale industrial units with 2,450 employees excluding the Khadi and Village Industries. Many of them came up after the year 1964, when the District Office of the Department of Industries and Commerce was opened. Prior to 1964, there were only two registered small-scale industrial units in the district. A small-scale industrial unit registered with the Department of Industries and Commerce gets several facilities. It is helped in obtaining scarce raw materials and financial assistance and is provided with identification for its products for the purpose of sales. Scarce and imported raw materials needed are allotted to these units. The machineries required are being supplied under a hire-purchase scheme of the National Small-Scale Industries Corporation and the Karnataka State Industrial Corporation, which pay 80 per cent of the cost which has to be repaid by the entrepreneurs by instalments in eight years.

" New Unit Certificates " are issued for availing the incentives offered by the State Government such as exemption of octroi, sales-tax, electricity charges, etc. Loans are also sanctioned by the Department of Industries and Commerce for these units. The important small-scale industrial units existing in this district are *Khandasari* sugar mills, Bidari-ware, bakery products, saw mills, dhal and oil mills, engineering works, cotton-ginning mills, chemicals, units manufacturing leather products, etc.

The number of small-scale industrial establishments existing in Bidar district, except Khadi and Village Industries and the number employed in each unit as on 31st January 1976 are shown below :

Sl. No.	*Category*	*Number of units*	*Persons employed*
1	Food, Beverages and Tobacco :		
	(i) Bakery	37	205
	(ii) Dhal mills	8	94
	(iii) Oil mills	11	75
	(iv) Khandasari sugar	8	1,136
	(v) Tobacco	1	7
	(vi) Ice-cream and soda	11	43
2	Ferrous and non-ferrous :		
	(i) Bidari-ware	25	110
	(ii) Vessels, trunks, etc.	6	26
	(iii) Iron products	14	60
3	General Engineering	33	140
4	Wood and wood products :		
	(i) Saw mills	14	63
	(ii) Other wood products	12	49
5	Textiles :		
	(i) Cotton-ginning	3	70
	(ii) Ready-made garments, etc.	19	100
6	Chemicals :		
	(i) Soap factories	5	30
	(ii) Plastic articles	3	27
	(iii) Match works	2	54
	(iv) Candle works	2	7
	(v) Crackers, fire works, etc.	2	9
	(vi) Chemicals, etc.	2	17
7	Printing	6	30
8	Leather products	9	44
9	Electrical appliances	3	7
10	Miscellaneous industries	9	47
	Total	245	2,450

Source : Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Bidar.

Khandasari Sugar Mills

There are eight *Khandasari* sugar mills (1976) in the district, producing *Khandasari* sugar. Four are located in the rural areas and the rest in rural-*cum*-urban areas. They are established in the private sector on partnership-basis. All the mills are seasonal and sugarcane is supplied to them by cane-growers of the surrounding areas. One of the mills has its own farm of 41 hectares for growing sugarcane. The total capital invested in these mills is stated to be about Rs. 36,72,500. The total number of workers employed by them during the season is about 1,136. The total gross annual value of production of these mills is put at Rs. 3,24,00,000. The total production capacity of these mills at present is 13,500 tonnes per annum. They produce *Khandasari* sugar and molasses which are exported mainly to the neighbouring States. The particulars of the *Khandasari* sugar units existing in Bidar district at the end of the year 1975 were as follows:

Sl. No.	*Name of the unit*	*Year of starting*	*Total investment (Rs.)*	*Total No. of workers*	*Gross value of production (Rs.)*
1	Vishnu Khandasari Sugar Factory, Bidar	1965	3,82,500	90	36,00,000
2	Karnataka Khandasari Sugar Factory, Chidri,	1966	4,85,000	170	36,00,000
3	New Karnataka Khandasari Sugar Factory, Bidar	1966	6,75,000	95	36,00,000
4	Jai Bharat Khandasari Sugar Mill, Rajeshwar	1966	3,73,000	260	54,00,000
5	Mysore Khandasari Sugar Mill, Mailur,	1966	2,97,000	75	36,00,000
6	Venkateshwar Khandasari Sugar Mill Magdal	1966	6,85,000	279	54,00,000
7	Kanayya Khandasari Sugar Mill, Chitaguppa	1967	3,25,000	102	36,00,000
8	Tandure Khandasari Sugar Factory, Shahpur	1970	4,50,000	65	36,00,000
	Total		36,72,500	1,136	3,24,00,000

(*Source*: The Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Bidar.)

Bidari-ware Industry

This district is the home of the Bidari-ware industry which is a famous handicraft. The very name Bidari is derived from Bidar. The Bidari articles are well-known for their artistic elegance and beauty in India and abroad. This handicraft was introduced in Bidar some centuries ago during the rule of the Bahamanis. It is

stated that king Ahmad Shah Wali Bahamani brought some skilled workers from Iran for the construction of "Rangin Mahal", and other *mahals* artistically. Among those artisans, there were some craftsmen who used to do artistic work with silver and gold also. Abdulla-bin-Kaiser was proficient in inlaying silver and gold on zinc alloy and in making fine articles of artistic work. The Sultan was much pleased with such articles and took a keen interest in this handicraft. He started a training centre in the Mahmud Gawan *Madrasa* (College) located in Bidar town and arranged for training of novices in this craft. Most of the craftsmen trained in this school took to this industry. Thus this craft, which flourished under the royal patronage of the Bahamani monarchs, the nobility and other rich families, reached a high degree of excellence. In the course of the centuries, it was further developed in Bidar which became its most reputed centre. In recent years, some Bidari craftsmen of Bidar migrated to Hyderabad and Aurangabad after the reorganisation of the States.

There are 25 Bidari-ware manufacturing units in Bidar town and the nearby Chidri village. Out of these, two are run on co-operative basis and the rest are private concerns. Prior to 1950, all the craftsmen used to manufacture the Bidari articles in their own houses only and from that year onwards, some separate industrial units for manufacturing these articles were started. Their trade is not well organised. The units are independent of one another and many of them continue to be of a household type where the head of the family secures his supplies of raw materials from the local dealers on credit basis and pays the money after the sale of his wares. He is compelled to sell his wares to the same trader or to some other middle men, if he is not in a position to undertake the marketing of his products on his own. Some establishments are owned by partners in which cases most of the workers in them are employees. The erstwhile Hyderabad Government had provided some facilities to the Bidari craftsmen. Only two of the units are using motive power at present.

Processes of production of Bidari-ware

The main basic raw materials required in this industry are zinc, copper, silver, and a particular type of earth. The other subsidiary raw materials needed are lead, tin, copper sulphate, ammonium chloride, wax, groundnut oil, castor oil, resin, etc. The process of production may be broadly divided into three parts, *viz.*, casting, engraving and inlaying. Firstly, copper and zinc are melted in the proportion of 1 to 16 in a crucible and the alloy is prepared. This alloy is casted with the help of moulding boxes to the required pattern of article to be produced. After casting, the surface of the articles is made smooth with the help of files or with a buffing

machine. The smooth surface is made black temporarily by applying copper sulphate. On the black-colour surface, the design is engraved with a grooving chisel. A pure silver wire is inlayed in the grooved portion *i.e.*, damascening in silver and the whole surface is again rubbed with a sand paper or buffing machine. Thereafter the temporary black colour vanishes and the surface becomes smooth and zinc-white. The polished article is then dipped in a boiled solution of ammonium chloride and earth collected from the fort area, in the proportion of 1 to 6. This type of earth needed, which is available in the Bidar fort area, has a fine effect on zinc alloy. By this process, the zinc portion of the articles becomes black and the silver portion retains its own colour. The article is taken out from the solution and dried for five to ten minutes. Later, the whole surface is rubbed with groundnut oil, so as to give the article a shining. On the engraved design, the shining is enhanced with a groving chisel. Then the aritcles are ready for sale. Such ready goods are generally of two kinds, namely, 'Teh-nishan' in which design is deeply cut and the 'Zar-nishan' or 'Zar-buland' which resembles encrusted ware of Tanjavur. The work is carried out with simple carpentry tools, *viz.*, groving chisel, sharpening stones, cutting scissors, cutting pliers, scrappers, moulding boxes, blower, crucible, hand-drilling machine, etc. Some units are using buffing machines.

Bidari-ware designs

The Bidari articles traditionally used by the nobility in the former Hyderabad State were water jugs, wash basins, flagons, *hukkas* (hookahs), candle sticks, spice and cosmetic boxes, dishes and flower vases. Now-a-days, as many as 175 types of articles are being manufactured in these units such as goblets, flower-vases, ash-trays, statues, boxes, cuff-links, ear-rings, necklaces, caskets, table lamps, cigarette cases, wall and table decorative figure plates, pin trays, crucifixes, fruit-bowls, etc. Among the traditional designs traced on the Bidari articles, the 'poppy flower', the " Persian rose " and the " phool jari " are the most popular. Other types of specified articles are also produced, provided the designs and drawings are supplied to the workers. In order to suit the modern tastes, to promote the sale of articles, new designs are being introduced. The Bidari articles are marketed locally and also sent to big cities like Bangalore, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad through the Karnataka Handicrafts Development Corporation and also through wholesale dealers. They are also exported to foreign countries.

Training and other facilities

Normally, the children of the craftsmen are trained by the craftsmen themselves. In the past, the Government provided training facilities by appointing experienced craftsmen as teachers attached to the local fund school at Bidar. Now, there is a Government

Artisan Training Institute which provides two years' training in this craft to hereditary Bidari workers, in the age-group of 16 to 30 years. A stipend of Rs. 40 per month is given to each trainee by the Government in order to encourage the learning of this craft. The Department of Industries and Commerce has opened a Common Facility Centre for Bidari-ware craft at Bidar to cater to the needs of the craftsmen. It provides servicing facilities like shaping, buffing, moulding and lathe work at nominal rates fixed by Government. The Industrial Co-operative Bank, Bidar, is the main source of credit to these Bidari units. It advances short and medium-term loans, after obtaining security. The Industries and Commerce Department is also advancing long-term loans repayable in ten years, under the State Aid to Industries Act.

Production

The value of Bidari articles produced has shown an increasing trend over the years. It was estimated that in 1967-68, while the cost of total consumption of raw materials amounted to Rs. 40,740, the value of articles produced amounted to Rs. 76,000. In 1971-72, whereas the total price of raw materials was Rs. 92,372, the value of articles produced amounted to Rs. 1,55,660. It was reported that the total amount invested in this craft in 1974-75 was Rs. 2,83,269 and the gross value of production was about Rs. 3,36,760. About 110 craftsmen are engaged in this craft. The following have received State awards for their special skill in this handicraft: (1) Shri Gulam Sattar, (2) Shri Gulam Qudus, (3) Shri Basappa and (4) Shri Manikappa.

Particulars of Bidari Works existing in Bidar District as at the end of the year 1975 are presented below:

Sl. No.	*Name of the unit*	*Year of starting*	*Investment in (Rupees)*	*No of workers*	*Gross value of production (Rupees)*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Shivaji Bidri Works, Bidar	1950	22,500	6	20,000
2	Anmol Bidri Works, Bidar	1952	6,500	5	12,000
3	Ahmed Bidri Works Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., Bidar	1960	6,400	4	16,000
4	Central Bidri Works, Bidar	1966	16,000	4	16,000
5	Gulshan Bidri Works Bidar	1968	15,000	5	20,000
6	Janatha Bidri Works, Bidar	1968	10,000	4	14,000
7	Excel Bidriware Handicraft Industry, Bidar	1968	11,719	6	3,760
8	Shaik Ahmed Bidri Works, Bidar	1969	10,500	5	24,000
9	Novelty Bidri Works, Bidar	1969	8,500	5	12,000
10	Hasnuddin Bidri Works, Bidar	1969	9,300	4	13,000
11	South India Bidri Works, Bidar	1969	9,200	5	15,000
12	Triveni Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	5,000	3	11,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Azizia Bidri Works Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., Bidar	1970	4,750	4	17,000
14	Bharath Bidri Work , Bider	1970	22,200	6	16,000
15	Tawakal Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	5,200	4	14,000
16	Kareem Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	10,500	3	13,000
17	Jawahar Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	10,500	4	8,000
18	Gulam Sattar Master Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	21,000	5	16,000
19	Favaz Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	12,500	4	12,000
20	Diamond Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	10,000	5	13,000
21	National Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	16,000	5	16,000
22	Fair Bidri Works, Bidar	1970	13,000	4	12,000
23	New India Bidri Works, Bidar	1971	11,500	3	12,000
24	Gulam Qudus Bidri Works, Bidar	1973	9,000	5	10,500
25	Karnataka Bidri Works, Bidar	1973	500	2	N.A.
	Total		2,83,269	110	3,36,760

Source : Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Bidar.

Oil mills

The edible oilseeds such as groundnut, sesamum, etc., are grown in abundance in this district and there is good prospect for this industry. In 1975, there were eleven oil mills in the district having 75 workers and they extracted oil from groundnut, safflower and linseed. All of them are private concerns. A new oil mill is being set up at Kamalnagar by some entrepreneurs on a partnership basis. The total investment in this industry is estimated to be about Rs. 10,21, 450 and gross annual production is put at Rs. 55,71,950. Efforts are being made for reviving an oil mill of Taluk Agriculture Produce Marketing Society, Bhalki. There are six *Teli* (*i.e.*, oilmens') co-operative societies, out of which five are defunct and one is newly registered.

General engineering

There were 33 engineering workshops in the district, having 140 employees, in 1975. Most of them are in Bidar town. They are engaged in general jobbing works, such as repairs of pumpsets, oil engines, flour mills, agricultural implements, servicing of automobiles, rewinding, etc. There are also 14 iron and steel works having 60 employees They are engaged in the production of iron buckets, utensils, steel furniture, grills and iron gates, sheet metal articles, etc.

Dhal mills

There were eight *dhal* mills in the district in 1975, producing *dhals* of various kinds. They are established in the private sector, under sole proprietorship or partnership and have 94 workers. The total investment of all these mills is estimated to be Rs. 5,38,700

and the annual gross value of production is put at about Rs. 19,50,000. All these mills use electricity. One mill is partly financed by a bank and the others have their own funds.

Cotton-ginning

The soils of Aurad, Bhalki and a part of Basavakalyan taluks are well suited for growing cotton. There are three cotton-ginning units in the district (as in 1975), one each at Aurad, Ekamba (a village in Aurad taluk), and at Bhalki. The two units at Aurad and Bhalki are in the private sector, while the unit at Ekamba is in the co-operative sector. The unit at Aurad was started in 1972 and the other two units commenced working in 1974. The total investment in these mills is reported to be Rs. 3,95,000. The working of the mills is seasonal and they provide employment to about 70 persons during the season. The ginning capacity of these mills in a shift of eight hours ranges from 21 to 30 quintals.

Bakery and sweetmeat-making

There were 37 units engaged in the preparation of bakery products, in 1975. The Bidar taluk alone has 25 units, six in Humnabad taluk, one in Aurad taluk and two in Basavakalyan taluk. They have in all 205 workers. The main products of these units are bread, biscuits and confectioneries. Two of the units are also engaged in the preparation of peppermints (*see* also Chapter VIII).

Plastic Industry

The Bidar town has three units (as in 1976) manufacturing plastic articles. One of them is located in the Bidar Industrial Estate and it is the biggest of the three. It was started in 1973 and produces P.V.C. rigid pipes. Its investment is Rs. 3,45,000 and it has provided employment to 17 workers. The gross value of its production per annum is stated to be Rs. 6 lakhs. The two other units are engaged in the production of dolls, toys, hand-grips, etc. They have ten workers. Their total investment is stated to be Rs. 33,228 and the gross annual production about Rs. 54,300.

Textiles

Ready-made garments are becoming increasingly popular, because they are sometimes cheaper and can be had immediately. There are 16 ready-made garment making units in the district (as in 1976), out of which six are at Bidar, ,four at Basavakalyan, one at Aurad, one at Bhalki and four at Humnabad. They have in all 100 employees. The unit, which is in the Industrial Estate at Bidar, is one of the bigger ones, having 18 workers. It is financially assisted by the Government and banks. The total investment in these establishments is reported to be Rs. 3,02,610 and the gross value of production per annum about Rs. 2,34,320. Apart from these establishments, there is one unit at Bidar engaged in the production of button-holes and another unit is also partly engaged in this production. There is also another unit at Humnabad doing

embroidery work. There is one workshop at Basavakalyan engaged in dyeing of hand-woven clothes. There are about 1,225 persons engaged in tailoring in the district. For many of them, it is a hereditary craft.

Saw mills

There are 14 saw mills (as in 1976) having 63 workers in the district. Of them, one unit is in Aurad, five in Basavakalyan, three in Bhalki, three in Bidar and two in Humnabad taluks. All of them are in the private sector. Their total investment is stated to be Rs. 2,80,773 and the gross value of production per annum to be about Rs. 2,20,100. Since timber is not available in the forests of Bidar district, it has to be brought from outside and is purchased from wholesale merchants of Gulbarga or Hyderabad. The main items of work done by them are timber sawing, making of planks, etc All these mills are using electric power.

Making of ice-cream

There are eleven units (as in 1976) engaged in preparing juices, aerated water, ice-cream, etc. Out of them, six are at Bidar, two each at Basavakalyan and Humnabad and one at Bhalki. They are all privately owned and provide employment to 43 persons. The total investment made in this field is put at Rs. 2,27,650 and the gross value of annual production at Rs. 1,72,060.

Washing-soap

There are five units (as in 1976) in the district, producing washing soaps, out of which four are at Bidar and one at Humnabad. They manufacture washing soaps in bars as well as in cakes of various sizes. They are owned and financed by private persons, except one which has borrowed Rs. 10,000 from a bank. The total investment in this sphere is reported to be Rs. 1,30,500 and gross annual production to be about Rs. 71,300. They have provided employment for 30 persons. The products are sold within the district and some nearby places outside the district.

Printing presses

There are six printing presses (as in 1976), out of which four are at Bidar and one each at Bhalki and Aurad. They are all privately owned. One unit has obtained a loan from the Government and another from a bank. All the presses use electric power. One unit, which is at Bidar, does litho-printing and another is engaged in sign-printing and spray work. There are in all 30 workers in these establishments. The total investment made on the six presses is stated to be Rs. 1,10,000.

Metal containers

There were six units in the district, having 26 workers,in 1976, engaged in the manufacture of metal containers and steel trunks. They manufacture brass and copper utensils, buckets, tin cases, drums, tin boxes and such other articles. They do not use electric

power for their manufacturing purposes. The process of manufacturing is done by hand, with the help of simple tools and hand-operated small machines.

Match works

The Bidar town has two units (as in 1976) engaged in the production of safety matches, which employ 54 workers. They were started in 1975, with a total investment of about Rs. 70,000. The annual gross production is stated to be Rs. 1,53,800. (*see* elsewhere in the Chapter).

Fire works

The district has two small cracker-manufacturing units (as in 1976), one at Bidar and the other at Basavakalyan, which have provided employment in all to nine persons. Their total investment is said to be Rs. 14,500 and annual production to be of about Rs. 23,000.

Candle works

Wax candles are manufactured by two units in Bidar town. One of them was started in 1974 and the other in 1975. They have engaged seven employees. The total investment is stated to be Rs. 13,150 and the annual gross production about Rs. 35,120.

Khadi and Village Industries

There is a Khadi Gramodyog Sangh at Bidar with jurisdiction over the whole district and having its branches at Basavakalyan, Chitaguppa, Dubulgundi and Hallikhed (B). It has yarn and *khadi* production centres at Basavakalyan, Bidar, Chitaguppa, Dubulgundi and Hallikhed (B). There is a Khadi *Bhandar* at Bidar only and its sales amounted to about Rs. 60,000 during 1974-75. The Sangh produced yarn worth Rs. 2,32,195 and cloth worth *Charkhas*. It is financed by the Khadi and Village Industries Board of the State and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission of the Centre. They extended loans of Rs. 3,45,118 and grants of Rs. 12,877 for the period from 1960-61 to 1974-75. The Sangh produced yarn worth Rs. 2,32,195 and cloth worth Rs. 4,85,773 and sold articles worth Rs. 1,01,694 during the year 1974-75. There are 37 co-operative societies engaged in Khadi and Village Industries in the district.

Cotton handloom

There are about 3,000 handlooms in the district, which are mainly concentrated in six places, namely, Basavakalyan, Chitaguppa, Dubulgundi, Hallikhed (B), Hulsoor and Rajeshwar. Approximately, 12,000 people are depending upon this industry. The items produced generally are sarees, *lungis* and *dhotis*. The weavers use yarn of only 40 counts and below. The looms are all pitlooms and they do not have improved frame looms.

Wool-weaving

Kambli-weaving is a subsidiary occupation for about 100 persons in Bhalki taluk. Agriculture and sheep-rearing are their two other vocations. There are two wool co-operative societies in

this district, out of which one is working and another is defunct. The society, which is functioning, produced goods worth Rs. 16,928 during 1974-75 and its sales stood at Rs. 16,424.

Carpentry and black-smithy

Besides agricultural implements and carts, doors, window-frames and several other articles are also made by the carpenters in the rural areas. In the urban areas, in addition to wooden articles needed in construction of buildings, ordinary items of furniture of domestic use like tables, chairs and benches are also made by the carpenters. They work in groups or individually as per the needs of the work. Now, there is a rising demand for furniture and building activities are on the increase in recent years. As a result, there is great demand for skilled carpenters. There are six carpentry workshops (as in 1976) in the district, out of which five are in Bidar taluk and one in Bhalki taluk. There are three carpenters' co-operative societies, out of which one is working and the other two are defunct at present (1976). Blacksmiths also play an important role in the rural economy of the district. Every town or big village has at least one or two or more families engaged in this industry. They make various agricultural implements and sometimes grills and the like required in the construction of buildings (*see* also Chapter VIII).

Pottery

Pottery has been a very ancient industry. Although the use of cheap metallic vessels have been greatly increasing, there is still some demand for earthenwares. The potters in this district have continued to make unglazed cooking pots, and among other articles produced, mention may be made of earthen pitchers, water jars, dish-plates, garden pots, tiles and other vessels The clay which is generally used is a greyish loam. The equipment of the potter consists of the traditional wheel, frames and buckets. Making of earthen product depends more on the skill of hands than on equipment. The producers sell their products in the local *shandis* and markets of the towns. There are three potters' industrial co-operative societies (as in 1976) in the district, out of which two are working and one is defunct. The societies which are functioning produced articles worth Rs. 64,893 during 1974-75. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has introduced a "Shaila-Wheel", a potters' improved wheel operated on electricity. A potter can increase his production by using this wheel and improve his earnings.

Leather Industry

There are about 2,000 artisans engaged in the leather craft in the district. Five places namely, Aurad, Basavakalyan, Bidar, Konmelkunda and Kotgiyal have relatively larger number of them. They prepare and repair footwear, drums, etc. Tanning is also

carried on at Lalwadi and Kotgyal of Bidar and Aurad taluks respectively in the traditional way. There is a proposal for establishing a Leather Common Facility Centre in the district. Skins and hides are available in plenty in this district. There are eight co-operative societies engaged in this industry, out of which two are working and six are defunct. The Khadi and Village Industries Board sanctioned loans of Rs. 85,417 and grants of Rs. 36,450 to these co-operative institutions for the period from 1960-61 to 1974-75. The societies functioning produced articles worth Rs. 67,502 during 1974-75.

Basket and mat-making

Basket and mat-making from bamboo and other plants provide full-time as well as part-time employment to about 400 persons in the rural areas. Baskets of different sizes and shapes, mats and other elegant articles of household use such as partitioning screens, other screens, cots, chairs, tables, trays, etc., are also made from bamboo.

Fibre Industry

There are four co-operative societies engaged in fibre industry, out of which two are working and the other two are defunct. Ropes, strings, carpets, *bhatars*, etc., are manufactured out of *pundi* fibre. These societies were financially assisted by the Khadi and Village Industries Board to an extent of Rs. 2,17,300 as loan and Rs. 21,974 as grant from 1960-61 to 1974-75. The value of production amounted to Rs. 53,722 during 1974-75. Largely, the Lambanis are engaged in this industry.

Match Industry

There is one co-operative society in the district, engaged in cottage match industry. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has extended financial assistance to a tune of Rs. 23,750 as loan and Rs. 7,650 as grants to this institution from 1960-61 to 1974-75. During 1974-75, matches worth Rs. 24,510 were manufactured. (*see* elsewhere in the Chapter).

Lime-stone Industry

Lime-stone deposits are available in plenty in Basavakalyan, Bidar and Humnabad taluks. It is generally seen that persons or co-operative institutions engaged in this industry are self-supported and are producing lime by traditional methods. There are three co-operative societies in this field and they have been financed to a tune of Rs. 7,500 as loan and Rs. 1,500 as grants by the Khadi and Village Industries Board for the period from 1960-61 to 1974-75.

Gur-Khandasari

The manufacture of *Gur-Khandasari* from the juice of sugarcane is an old industry of this district. It is a seasonal one and provides employment during certain months. Four co-operative societies were organised for the manufacture of *Gur-Khandasari*, but all of them are at present (1976) defunct.

However, efforts are being made to revive one of them at Nirna. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has extended financial assistance to this industry amounting to Rs. 60,811 as loan and Rs. 7,180 as grants from 1960-61 to 1974-75. It has also supplied bullock-driven crushers to a few village *panchayats*. A table showing particulars of industries in Bidar district helped by the Khadi and Village Industries Board as on 31st March 1975 is appended at the end of the Chapter.

Industrial co-operatives

There were in 1973-74, 36 industrial co-operatives excluding four cotton and four woollen handloom co-operative societies. Out of 36 industrial co-operatives, 13 were functioning and the rest were reported to be defunct. (*see* also Chapter VI).

INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Industrial estates

An industrial estate has been defined as "a tract of land which is sub-divided and developed according to a comprehensive plan for the use of a community of industrial enterprises". It seeks to provide also, on a rental basis, other basic common facilities such as technical workshop, repair and other service shops to groups of small entrepreneurs who would otherwise find it difficult to secure these facilities individually.

The Government of Karnataka launched the programme of industrial estates towards the end of the First Five-Year Plan. An industrial estate was set up at Bidar during the Third Five-Year Plan. Six sheds (two of 'C' type sheds and four of 'D' type sheds) have been completed and allotted to small-scale industrial units. The Estate covers an area of 445 hectares. The work of ten more sheds is being completed. The sheds are provided with facilities such as water supply, sanitary fittings and electricity. A garment manufacturing unit, an oil mill, an engineering works, an automobile servicing unit, a unit manufacturing plastic articles and a printing press are at present (1975) located in the Estate. It is also proposed to set up industrial estates at taluk headquarters in the district.

Training facilities

A Polytechnic which has also an Industrial Training Institute at Bidar, an Artisan Training Institute at Bidar, which has also a branch at Basavakalyan, an advanced training course attached to the Bidari-ware Common Facility Centre at Bidar and a Training-*cum*-Servicing Centre at Humnabad are the industrial training facilities available in the district. While the Polytechnic is maintained by the Directorate of Technical Education, the rest of the training institutions belong to the Department of Industries and Commerce.

The Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce is the immediate supervising officer for the latter institutions.

Polytechnic, Bidar

The Polytechnic, Bidar, was established in 1960, with a provision of three diploma courses with a total intake of 120 students. Short-term courses of one year's duration in wiremanship, motor-winding works and pump mechanism are also provided in this institution. In 1974-75, an Industrial Training Centre, with an intake of 50 candidates, was started in the Polytechnic for imparting training in trades such as fitter, welder and electrician. Most of the successful candidates of this institution are employed in different fields such as industries, the Public Works Department, the Electricity Board, etc. (*see* also Chapter XV).

Artisan Training Institute

The Artisan Training Institute, Bidar, and its branch at Basavakalyan were started on 1st October 1959, with the object of giving training in Bidari-ware, wool-weaving, blacksmithy, sheet-metal work and leather-stitching at Bidar and carpentry, leather-stitching and hand-printing at Basavakalyan. The courses in carpentry, blacksmithy and Bidari-ware are of two years' duration, while leather-stitching and sheet-metal work are of one-and-a-half years' duration and wool-weaving and hand-printing are of one year's duration. The trainees are all boys. They are paid a stipend of Rs. 40 per month for a period of 1½ years and Rs. 50 per month for six months in-service training. Since inception, 1,137 artisans were trained till June 1975. Most of the trainees have been supplied with tool-kits on 50 per cent subsidy basis. Efforts are also being made by the Department of Industries and Commerce to see that all the trained artisans stick to their crafts. The banks are also providing financial assistance to the trained artisans. There is a Superintendent, an Accountant, two Store-keepers, seven Instructors, seven Assistant Instructors and four Attenders in this institution. The strength of trainees at Bidar and Basavakalyan, for the last five years, was as follows :

Sl.No.	*Craft*	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76
1	Carpentry	12	9	12	20	16
2	Leather work	8	22	25	13	30
3	Hand-printing	10	10	19	11	7
4	Blacksmithy	15	11	13	20	24
5	Sheet-Metal work	11	11	15	13	21
6	Wool-weaving	18	10	16	11	14
7	Bidari-ware	12	11	13	28	28
	Total	86	84	113	116	140

The following table shows some other particulars of the Institute (including its branch):

(*in rupees*)

Year	*Value of production*	*Cost of raw materials consumed*	*Sale proceeds of finished goods*	*Expenditure on staff, stipends, etc.*
1970-71	9,043	7,164	8,3?4	1,00,175
1971-72	10,439	9,927	6,655	1,04,301
1972-73	14,111	13,810	9,429	1,78,?06
1973-74	15,695	14,128	13,933	1,77,691
1974-75	14,032	14,378	9,248	1,?3,157

Training-cum-servicing Centre

The Training-*cum*-Servicing Centre at Humnabad was established on 9th March 1964, with the object of providing training to candidates in repairing of agricultural pumpsets and oil engines, turning, welding and blacksmithy-*cum*-fitting. The training is of one year's duration and each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 40 per month. Since its inception, more than 100 boys have been trained. In this centre, there are a foreman, four mechanics, one clerk, one peon and another unskilled worker. Salient figures pertaining to this institution are shown below:

(*in rupees*)

Year	*No. of candidates trained*	*Value of production*	*Cost of raw materials consumed*	*Sale proceeds of finished goods*	*Other incomes*	*Expenditure*
1970-71	9	2,415	1,444	511	1,297	33,352
1971-72	10	2,840	2,085	1,200	1,215	33,?61
1972-73	8	2,932	3,282	2,309	622	35,??0
1973-74	10	3,332	4,067	2,0?2	1,239	37,613
1974-75	10	4,235	4,776	3,634	5,543	41,586

Assistance to Industries

The State Department of Industries and Commerce, Karnataka State Financial Corporation Ltd., Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd., and Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd., are assisting various industries in the district. The Department provides loans to existing small-scale industrial units for expansion programmes and also for establishment of new units for the purpose of purchasing plant and machinery, construction of work-sheds, etc. The categories of industries which have availed of such assistance are: (1) engineering works, (2) leather works, (3) bidari-ware, (4) cold-storage plant, (5) wooden furniture works, (6) handloom industry, (7) bakeries, (8) sheet-metal works and

(9) garment-making industry. The amounts of assistance given were as follows :

Year	*No. of cases*	*Amount sanctioned (in rupees)*
1970-71	4	31,000
1971-72	14	69,000
1972-73	72	80,800
1973-74	70	30,700

The Karnataka State Financial Corporation has extended financial assistance to industries to a tune of Rs. 46.71 lakhs from 1963-64 to 1974-75.

The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd., has also extended financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 2.5 lakhs to the India Brewery and Distillery (Private) Ltd., which is located at Hallikhed (B) village of Humnabad taluk. The Corporation also assists the entrepreneurs desirous of setting up specialised industries in getting project reports or feasibility reports prepared.

TABLE 1

Table showing taluk-wise development of electrification and energisation of irrigation pumpsets in Bidar district from 1971-72 to 1974-75.

Name of taluk	No. of places as in 1971	No. of places electrified: as on 31st March 1972	Additions during 1972-73	Additions during 1973-74	Additions during 1974-75	Total	Number of I. P. sets energised: As on 31st March 1972	Additions during 1972-73	Additions during 1973-74	Additions during 1974-75	Total
Aurad	147	63	24	8	6	101	75	38	66	34	213
Basavakalyan	111	53	15	2	1	71	1,038	328	286	173	1,825
Bhalki	121	47	6	10	2	65	376	177	62	50	665
Bidar	131	77	2	34	2	115	2,006	435	297	175	2,913
Humnabad	81	70	8	3	—	81	2,821	602	471	223	4,117
Total	591	310	55	57	11	433	6,316	1,580	1,182	655	9,733

Source: Executive Engineer, Karnataka Electricity Board, Bidar.

TABLE II

Particulars of industries helped by the Khadi and Village Industries Board in Bidar District as on 31st March 1975

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Co-op. socie-ties	Regd. insti-tution	Total	Working	Defunct	Liqui-dated	No. of members: Artisans	No. of members: Non-Artisans	Paid-up share capital Rs	Loans* Rs.	Loans returned (upto 1974—75) Rs.	Grants* Rs.
1	Khadi Industry	1	1	2	1	1	..	440	25	..	3,32,656	..	4,515
2	Wool Industry	2	..	2	1	1	..	227	4	13,071	97,800	68,360	10,000
3	Processing of cereals and pulses	2	..	2	..	2	..	70	2	2,070	13,000	10,000	..
4	Village Oil Industry	6	..	6	1	2	3	109	49	13,422	3,06,600	2,53,731	5,200
5	Fibro Industry	4	..	4	2	2	..	220	22	8,498	2,17,300	1,44,818	21,974
6	Gur—Khandasari Industry	4	..	4	..	3	1	92	19	10,770	60,811	23,119	7,180
7	Lime Industry	3	..	3	..	1	2	37	..	1,550	7,500	..	1,500
8	Carpentry and Black-smithy	4	..	4	..	3	1	92	19	10,770	21,425	1,520	9,250
9	Cottage Match Industry	1	..	1	1	..	..	9	3	2,000	23,750	6,155	7,650
10	Village Leather Industry	8	..	8	2	4	2	212	24	45,199	85,417	36,869	36,450
11	Village Pottery Industry	3	..	3	2	..	1	71	2	3,000	22,640	5,812	9,072
	Total	38	1	39	10	19	10	1,579	169	1,10,350	11,88,899	5,50,384	1,12,791

Source; District Officer, Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bidar.

* The figures relate to the years 1960–61 to 1974–75.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

A—Banking and Finance

SINCE industrially the district is very backward and in the field of agriculture and horticulture also, it is yet to make headway; it may be said that relatively there is not still much development in the spheres of banking and finance, trade and commerce. There is some improvement in the infrastructure of the district in recent years. But there is need to develop it further massively.

Because of long neglected state of agriculture, uneconomic holdings and impoverished condition of the generality of farmers, circumstances have been forcing them to borrow money from money-lenders for pursuing not only their agricultural operations, but also to fulfil domestic and social commitments. These repeated necessities experienced by a large section of the people gave rise to the age-old practice of money-lending by some affluent traders and others. Sometimes mutual trust and confidence served as security for the purpose of borrowing. But very often, cultivated fields, ornaments and dwelling houses and sometimes grains, house-hold articles, etc., were mortgaged or pledged as security. In recent times, this business attracted many *marwadis* who settled in the district for this and other purposes of trade.

Money-lending

Some decades back there were no organised institutional credit agencies and as a result, the needy had but to approach the private money-lenders. Later, though some co-operative institutions were brought into being, because of their inadequacies, lack of proper management, cumbersome procedures, and delays and securities demanded, the money-lenders continued to flourish though dreaded. Taking undue advantage of the helplessness and ignorance of the needy people, many of the money-lenders adopted dubious ways and took to usurious practices. They took over both moveable and

immoveable properties of the debtors and amassed wealth. Numerous families, on the other hand, were groaning under heavy debts from generation to generation. The Government of the erstwhile Nizam's State advanced some small sums of *taccavi* and other loans for agricultural operations at lower rates of interest. Agricultural loans to the extent of Rs. 27,690, Rs. 3,325 and Rs. 14,000 were given to the cultivators of the then larger district in the years 1934, 1935 and 1936 respectively, while in 1939, 1940 and 1941, the loans extended were of Rs. 22,522, Rs. 18,394 and Rs. 10,042 respectively.

Debt conciliation Act

When the Government realised that the lands of the agriculturists were passing into the hands of money-lenders reducing the debtors to the position of landless labourers, it adopted a Land Alienation Regulation in 1936. After a lapse of two years, in 1938, a Debt Conciliation Act was passed with a view to relieving the cultivators of the burden of old debts. This helped some of the debtors in getting a reduction in their old debts, a large part of which generally consisted of accumulated interests. In the same year (1938), the Government promulgated a Money-Lenders Act which aimed at checking various malpractices of the money-lenders. It fixed the rate of interest and enforced compulsory registration and licensing of money-lenders. The maximum permissible rate of interest fixed by the Act was 9 per cent on secured loans and 12 per cent on unsecured ones. The Act made a provision for submission of accounts of money-lenders and issue of receipts for amounts paid by the loanees. But a study of working of these measures, however, showed that they met with little success in dealing with agricultural indebtedness.

New Acts

After the States' reorganisation in 1956, more comprehensive measures applicable to the entire State called the Karnataka Money-Lenders Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 12 of 1962) and Karnataka Pawn-Brokers Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 13 of 1962) were passed. Under the provisions of these Acts, money-lenders and pawn-brokers are required to obtain licences and to submit periodical returns to the Government. The maximum rate of interest allowed is 15 per cent on secured loans and 18 per cent on unsecured ones, while the pawn-brokers are permitted to charge 18 per cent simple interest on loans not exceeding Rs. 25 and 15 per cent simple interest in other cases. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies at the State level and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies at the district-level function as Registrar-General and Registrar of Money-lenders respectively.

In 1976, there were 13 registered money-lenders in the district. Seven of them were doing their business in Bidar taluk, of whom

six were functioning in Bidar town. In Humnabad taluk, there were three money-lenders, two of whom resided in Humnabad town, while the other taluks have one each. According to the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bidar, the total advances made by the money-lenders was Rs. 17,720 in 1971; it was Rs. 23,363 in 1972 and Rs. 57, 613 in 1975. In addition to these money-lenders, there are four "Finance Corporations" in the district (*see* elsewhere in the Chapter).

Indebtedness

Rural indebtedness is a problem faced in this district as in various other parts. A Village Survey Monograph pertaining to 1961 on Kamalnagar of Aurad taluk of the district prepared by the census authorities reveals the following details about the indebtedness of that place. In all, 208 households or 35.2 per cent of the total number of (619) households were indebted and the total amount of debt was of Rs. 1,71,660. There were no indebted households in the lowest income-group of Rs. 25 and below per month, as they could not obtain loans from individuals or institutions, though they needed loans. About 20 per cent of the households (18 out of 95 households) in the income-group of Rs. 26 to 50 had a total amount of debt of Rs. 3,705, which worked out to an average of Rs. 205 per indebted household.

In the next income group of Rs. 51 to 75, 30 households out of 151 or 20 per cent of the households were in debt and their average debt worked out to Rs. 701, the total debt of this group being of Rs. 21,305. In the next higher income-group of Rs. 76 to 100, 18 households out of 108 or about 16 per cent of the total number of households were in debt with an average debt of Rs. 341 per household and the total debt of the group was of Rs. 6,120. In the last income-group, i.e., Rs. 100 and above, about 55 per cent of the households, i.e., 142 out of 252 of the group were in debt and total debt of this group amounted to Rs. 1,40,530 which worked out to nearly 81 per cent of the total debt of the village. This clearly indicated that in providing credit facilities, generally households with higher income-groups were favoured and under such favourable conditions, the tendency to obtain loans was also more.

Utilisation of loans

The study revealed the purpose-wise utilisation of loans as follows: Out of Rs. 1,71,660 held in debt, as much as Rs. 1,15,455 (66.6 per cent) of the total debt was obtained for productive purposes and the rest (33.4 per cent) for non-productive purposes. The non-productive loans were mainly meant for domestic needs and marriage expenses. Regarding debt by source and occupation groups, the report indicated that out of Rs. 1,71,660 held in debt, a sum of Rs. 1,45,025 or about 84.4 per cent of the total outstanding

debt was due from cultivators, and the balance 15.6 per cent was due from non-cultivators. Even among the cultivators, 73 per cent of the outstanding debt was due from persons cultivating more than 10 acres of land. The bigger cultivators and people in higher income-groups, who sought loans, obtained them easily. The most important source of credit in the village had continued to be private agencies like money-lenders, traders, etc. Of the total amount of Rs. 1,94,760 obtained by way of loans, as much as Rs. 1,13,020 was from sources other than the co-operatives or Governmental agencies. Loans were also advanced in kinds in addition to cash; if a quantity of jowar was given as a loan during the lean period, the borrower had to return 75 per cent more besides the quantity of jowar loaned. The loans in kind generally bore a very high rate of interest.

Credit requirements

In 1971, an attempt was made by the State Bank of Hyderabad under a Lead Bank Scheme to estimate the potential credit needs of the important sectors of the economy of the district. Its enquiry disclosed that the short-term credit requirements for the district were Rs. 4 crores. As against this, in 1968-69, the primary agricultural credit co-operative societies had disbursed Rs. 142 lakhs which worked out to 7.5 per cent of the total credit requirements. The small Farmers Development Agency had placed the medium and long-term credit requirements of the small farmers at Rs. 61.76 lakhs for the year 1970-71 and that of other farmers at round about Rs. 38 lakhs, thus estimating their total loan requirements at about Rs. 1 crore. The survey team had estimated in 1971 that the total credit requirements of the district for various sectors of economy amounted to Rs. 556.88 lakhs and that roughly 75 per cent of these requirements were met by the existing financial institutions in the district.

Release of bonded labour

In order to provide material relief to the bonded labourers who had been suffering grave hardships, the Bonded Labour system (Abolition) Act, 1976, was passed by the Parliament which received the assent of the President of India on 9th February 1976 which extends to the whole of India. Accordingly, the bonded labour system has been abolished in the State. All obligations of such debtors (bonded labourers) to perform labour either by himself or through the members of his family are deemed to have been extinguished and the debts payable to the creditors together with interest are deemed to have been discharged. Every offence, which contravenes the provisions of the Ordinance has been made cognisable. The bonded labour system has not been found to be much in vogue in the Bidar district. About nine stray cases were noticed upto the end of May 1976 and action was taken as per

the rule. Such labourers are being rehabilitated by providing employment opportunities in their respective villages and also by extending bank loans under the differential interest rates scheme.

After the commencement of the plan period, the financial assistance being extended to the cultivators has been increased to a considerable extent. Special loans are being granted under various schemes for the development of agriculture and horticulture. During the year 1969-70, 527 farmers were given *taccavi* loans to the extent of Rs. 9.22 lakhs, and a sum of Rs. 10.64 lakhs of previous loans was recovered. In addition, other agencees like co-operative credit societies, commercial banks are extending credit facilities to the agriculturists. After the nationalisation of some of the major commercial banks, credit facilities have been liberalised.

Karnataka Debt Relief Act, 1976

The Karnataka Debt Relief Ordinance was issued in October 1975 to provide relief to the small farmers, landless agricultural labourers and other weaker sections of the society. This Ordinance received the assent of the President of India on 12th March 1976, and became an Act, with retrospective effect. The main objective of this Act is to give relief to small agriculturists having less than two hectares of unirrigated lands, all agricultural labourers and other weaker sections of the community having an annual income upto Rs. 2,400. Under the provisions of this Act, debts including interest are not recoverable from any moveable or immoveable properties belonging to persons of those categories. No civil court can entertain any suit or proceedings against such debtors. All civil suits pending before the courts and decrees obtained by the creditors for the recovery of loans stood annulled.

An important provision of this Act is about the return of pledged articles; the articles pledged by the debtors should be returned to them immediately by the creditors. If a creditor fails to do so, the debtor has the right to move the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the respective jurisdiction, who will arrange for the return of the pledged articles. Further, every mortgage executed by the debtor in favour of the creditor stands redeemed, and mortgaged properties have to be released in favour of the debtor. Loans obtained from Central and State Governments, co-operative societies, etc., are not affected. A creditor who fails to furnish statements or to comply with orders under section 5 of the Act is liable to be punished with imprisonment ranging from three months to one year and fine ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000. Three earlier ordinances issued in this connection with a view to extend relief to the debtors are hereby repealed.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

The modern commercial banking activities began in the district in the latter part of the fifth decade of the present century, when the State Bank of Hyderabad opened its first branch in the district at Bidar in March 1946. Till the reorganisation of the States and even after some years, there was no other branch of a commercial bank in the district. Fifteen years later, the same bank (State Bank of Hyderabad) extended its banking facility by opening its second branch at Bhalki in 1961. After a gap of two years, Humnabad, another taluk headquarters town, was provided with a branch by that bank. The Syndicate Bank entered the district in 1964 by opening its first branch at Basavakalyan. This was followed by another branch of the State Bank of Hyderabad at Aurad in 1966. In the next year, the Syndicate Bank opened its second branch at Bidar in 1967. Till then (*i.e.*, from 1946 to 1967), the Bidar town was served by a single branch. The increasing banking consciousness among the people, the liberal policy adopted by the Reserve Bank of India in respect of expansion of banking facilities in the rural areas and the nationalisation of some of the major commercial banks in July 1969 have helped the growth of banking business and of the number of branches in the district.

Growth of branches

Before the nationalisation of banks, the district had only seven branches, of which five were of the State Bank of Hyderabad and two of the Syndicate Bank. The Canara Bank, one of the nationalised banks, came to this district in 1970 when it opened two branches, one at Bidar and the other at Kushnoor Thana in Aurad taluk. After a gap of five years, another branch of this bank was opened at Bhalki in August 1975. The Karnataka Bank Ltd., was the first non-nationalised bank to extend its banking activities to this district. In 1970, it opened two branches, one at Bidar and the other at Chitaguppa in Humnabad taluk. With a view to taking up intensive financing of agriculture and allied activities, an agricultural development branch was opened by the State Bank of Hyderabad at Bidar in 1971. In 1973, the Punjab and Sind Bank Ltd., opened its first branch in the district at Bidar. This was followed by a branch of the State Bank of India in 1974 at Bidar in order to facilitate the implementation of the Lead Bank Scheme in the district. During 1975, the State Bank of India, opened two more branches in the district one at Hulsoor and another at Santhpur (Agricultural Development Branch). In 1976, fourth branch office of the bank in the district was started at Chitaguppa. During the same year, the Corporation Bank entered into the banking business of the district, by opening its first branch at Bidar in November

1976 followed by another branch of Canara Bank at Basavakalyan by the end of 1976.

At present (1976), there are 23 branches of banks functioning in the district, of which nine are of the State Bank of Hyderabad, four each of the Canara Bank and the State Bank of India, two each of the Syndicate Bank and the Karnataka Bank Ltd., and one each of the Punjab and Sind Bank and Corporation Bank Ltd. Before the nationalisation of banks, there were no branches serving in the rural areas, but at present, out of 23 branches, six (*i.e.*, 26 per cent of them) are functioning in the rural area. On an average, the population served by a branch of the commercial bank in the district as in June 1972 was 59,000 as against the State average of 23,000, and the Bidar district occupied the 14th place among the districts of Karnataka in this respect, next below to Gulbarga (62,000). After the nationalisation in 1969 till 1976, there has been a net increase by 228 per cent in the number of branches of commercial banks in the district. Out of the seven banking companies functioning in the district, four have their registered offices in Karnataka. The commercial banks are now playing an important role in providing finance to the priority sectors and other economically backward and weaker sections of the society which had been neglected before.

The statement given below shows centre-wise deposits and advances of commercial banks in the district as in June 1971 :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Bank centres	*No. of bank offices*	*Deposits*	*Advances*
Basavakalyan	2	26	23
Bidar	4	68	32
Other centres	5	34	4
Total	11	128	59

Lead Bank Scheme

In order to survey the resources and potentialities of banking and to evolve a co-ordinated programme for ensuring adequate banking facilities in the district, a "Lead Bank Scheme" was introduced by the Reserve Bank of India in December 1969. Under this scheme, the nationalised banks were allotted certain districts for the purpose. At first, the State Bank of Hyderabad was assigned this task for Bidar district, and subsequently in August 1974, this work was entrusted to the State Bank of India. The lead bank survey conducted by the State Bank of Hyderabad disclosed the following total deposits mobilised and advances made

by the commercial banks, central co-operative and industrial co-operative banks of the district for the years 1968, 1969 and 1970.

(*Amount in lakhs of Rs.*)

Particulars	*Year*		
	1968	1969	1970
Deposits :			
State Bank of Hyderabad	66.03	72.73	82.80
Other commercial banks	27.01	36.29	47.06
Central and Industrial Co-operative banks	79.92	66.71	73.45
Total	172.96	175.73	203.31
Advances ;			
State Bank of Hyderabad	2.61	7.13	9.33
Other commercial banks	17.73	40.00	45.74
Central and Industr.al Co-operative Bank	..	105.17	364.95
Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies	8.13	8.11	11.40
Land Development b.nks	..	15.78	..
Total	28.47	206.19	431.42

The advances of commercial banks in the district in respect of agriculture and allied activities as in December 1972 were as follws :

(*Amount in 000's*)

	Particulars	*No.of accounts*	*Advances*
1	Direct finance	1,216	3,312
2	Manufacturing	72	986
3	Construction	1	11
4	Transport	11	269
5	Personal and professional services	260	718
6	Trade	281	1,348
7	Personal loans	189	124
8	Others	1,890	1,709

Source: Banking Statistics, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, December, 1972.

State Bank of Hyderabad

The Hyderabad State Bank, which was renamed as the State Bank of Hyderabad in 1956, was registered in August 1941. It had the objects of regulating and stabilising the currency of the erstwhile princely State of Hyderabad, managing the public debts, undertaking Government transactions, and encouraging agriculture, trade, commerce and industries. It has now nine branches in the

district. With a view to accelerating the pace of deposit accretions, schemes such as *Janata* Deposit Scheme, Special-term Deposit Scheme have been introduced by this bank. The total deposits mobilised by its branches in the district, as in December 1974, were of Rs. 161.66 lakhs, while the total advances made amounted to Rs. 60.59 lakhs, which included Rs. 42.52 lakhs for agriculture, Rs. 13.87 lakhs personal and other advances and Rs. 2.03 lakhs for trade and commerce. The advances made for small-scale industries and for retail trade accounted for Rs. 0.66 lakh and Rs. 1.51 lakhs respectively.

Agricultural Development Branch

In order to provide extensive direct finance for agriculture and allied activities, such as, sheep-rearing, poultry, dairy, self-employment, etc., in adopted villages, an agricultural development branch of this bank was opened at Bidar in December 1971. By the end of March 1975, this branch had mobilised total deposits of Rs. 4.04 lakhs mainly from the rural sector and had financed 164 small farmers to the extent of Rs. 8.88 lakhs. This branch had adopted 110 villages of which 82 had received financial assistance. The financial assistance extended by this branch as at the end of March 1975 was as follows:

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*No. of units*	*Credit extended (Rs. in lakhs)*
1	Rural industries	1	0.05
2	Poultry farming	3	0.14
3	Sheep rearing	31	0.74
4	Dairy farming	7	0.17
5	Retail traders	8	0.10
6	Personal loans	1	0.01
7	Self-employment	1	0.89
8	Differential interest rate scheme	4	0.03
9	Well sinking and I. P. sets	338	29.97
10	Revitalisation of old wells	65	3.76
11	I. P. sets	88	3.16
12	Land development	9	0.48
13	Crop loans	271	10.78

State Bank of India

At present (1976), the State Bank of India is having four branches in the district including one agricultural development branch. The total deposits mobilised and advances made by the bank in the district was accounted to Rs. 13.34 lakhs and Rs. 32.37 lakhs respectively by the end of 1976 as against Rs. 5 lakhs and 9 lakhs in the previous year.

Syndicate Bank

At present (1976), the Syndicate Bank has two branches in the district. It has introduced a special savings scheme called the Pigmy Deposit Scheme along with other general deposit mobilisation schemes. The total deposits mobilised and advances made by the two branches of this bank, in the district, were of Rs. 79.51 lakhs and 55.29 lakhs respectively as in December 1975, as against Rs. 48.61 lakhs and Rs. 44.93 lakhs respectively in June 1973, while the deposits mobilised and advances made by the bank as in December 1971 and 1972 were of Rs. 42.59 lakhs and Rs. 42.59 lakhs, and Rs. 44.56 lakhs and Rs. 44.14 lakhs respectively. The following table indicates the advances made by this bank to the priority sectors in the district, during the years 1971, 1973 and in 1975 :

(*Rs. in 000's*)

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	1971		1973		1975	
		No. of accounts	*Balance*	*No. of accounts*	*Balance*	*No. of accounts*	*Balance*
1	Road transport	11	97	10	149	6	238
2	Small-scale industries	41	170	26	129	16	201
3	Retail trade	77	134	128	211	124	241
4	Direct finance	1,911	2,909	1,416	2,740	682	1,582
5	Small business	9	21	35	70	44	50
6	Professionals	106	120	124	193	103	163
7	Education	1	1	4	7	4	8
	Total	2,156	3,452	1,743	3,499	979	2,483

Canara Bank

The Canara Bank has four branches in the district. In addition to regular banking business, the Canara Bank has *Kamadhenu* Deposits, *Nirantara* Deposits, *Nirantara* (insurance-linked) Deposits, etc. The annexed table indicates the position of total deposits mobilised, and advances made by this bank in the district from 1972 to 1975 :

(*Rs. in 000's*)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975
Deposits :				
Current	111	198	215	504
Savings	560	598	703	1,105
Fixed deposits	899	1,304	1,841	993
Others	474	1,014	1,411	2,481
Total	2,044	3,114	4,170	5,083

	Advances ;				
1	Agriculture	145	268	346	411
2	Small-scale industries	..	133	285	314
3	Road transport operation	..	46	53	29
4	Retail trade	182	721	602	682
5	Self-employed, professionals and for education.	52	94	231	262
6	Small business	..	197	194	98
7	Others	605	1,241	923	878
	Total	984	2,700	2,634	2,674

Karnataka Bank Ltd.

The Karnataka Bank Ltd., which has two branches in this district, introduced a special scheme called the *Abhyudaya* Cash Certificates for tapping deposits, besides extending other modern banking facilities. The total deposits collected and advances made by this bank in the district from 1971 to the end of December 1976 were as follows :

(*Rs. in thousands*)

Year	*Deposits*	*Total advances*	*Share of the priority sectors*
1971	972	893	162
1972	1,239	968	202
1973	1,545	1,315	302
1974	2,073	1,737	256
1975	2,033	1,637	602
1976	2,224	1,974	519

Punjab and Sind Bank Ltd.

The Punjab and Sind Bank Ltd., a non-nationalised bank, which has a branch at Bidar, mobilised deposits to the extent of Rs. 7 lakhs and extended loans for agriculture, retail trade and commercial business to the tune of Rs. 2.5 lakhs during the period from 1974 to 1975.

Other financial agencies

Financial institutions of another category, which are local in character and management are also playing a role in the district in financing local trade, commerce, and industries and also in tapping deposits. They are, by and large, called finance corporations. In this district, there are four such enterprises all located at Bidar. They have been organised by moneyed persons under the Indian Partnership Act of 1932. The main objectives of these enterprises are to provide finance on security or mortgage basis mainly for purposes of trade and commerce. They provide quick credit facilities. Some of these organisations also conduct "Lucky benefit

schemes", *chits*, etc. Interest rates being given by these business houses on deposits range from 6 per cent to 18 per cent per annum. They are able to collect considerable amounts of deposits from the local public. Some of these organisations extend credit facilities like overdrafts, discount of time bills, credit facilities for hire-purchase, etc. These agencies have introduced their own cheque books and pass books and the like. The following statement gives particulars of these organisations as at the end of 1974:

Sl. No.	*Names of firms*	*Date of starting*	*Loans advanced Rs.*	*Deposits collected Rs.*
1	Lakshmi Finance and Investment Corporation, Bidar	16-10-1973	5,58,177	4,43,901
2	Bidar Finance and Investment Corporation, Bidar	16-3-1972	6,81,529	7,64,648
3	Saraswati Financiers, Bidar	15-8-1974	57,700	34,643
4	Janata Finance Corporation, Bidar	11-11-1972	4,91,985	4,35,179

Co-operative Movement

In the erstwhile Hyderabad State, a Co-operative Credit Societies Act was first passed in 1323 *Fasli* (1914 A.D.). It provided for formation of co-operative credit societies under unlimited liability in order to extend relief to the agriculturists and other persons of limited means. Simultaneously, District Co-operative Banks with limited liability were also brought into existence with the participation of Government in the form of share capital. The Hyderabad Dominion Co-operative Bank Ltd., was the Apex Bank for all the co-operatives, which was financing through the respective district banks.

During earlier years

The co-operative movement in this district made its beginning in the early part of the third decade of the present century, when two central co-operative banks, one at Bidar and the other at Udgir were registered in 1331 Fasli (1922 A.D.). The Government introduced a scheme for supervision of co-operative institutions by non-official agencies, the cost of which was partly met by the societies and banks. This helped to give a stimulus to the movement. Each supervisor was entrusted with 25 to 30 village co-operative societies for supervising their accounts and recoveries of loans. In the early years, mostly credit societies were formed. Later on, gradually, other types of co-operatives were formed. The Annual Report of 1925-26 on the working of co-operatives in the erstwhile Hyderabad State reveals that the former undivided bigger district of Bidar had 48 agricultural societies with a total membership of

906 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7,245. The reserve fund and working capital of those societies amounted to Rs. 4,418 and Rs. 1,19,565 respectively. The total amount of loans advanced by them was of Rs. 32,960. There were only two non-agricultural societies with a membership of 25 and a share capital of Rs. 433. During the same year, the District Central Co-operative Bank, which was the chief financing agency for the district, had 84 members including 47 societies and the rest (37) were individuals. The paid-up share capital of this central agency was Rs. 15,606. The amounts of deposits held by this bank were Rs. 8,001 from individuals, Rs. 62,000 from the provincial bank and Rs. 20,000 from Government as its share. Reserve and other funds of the bank amounted to Rs. 551. It had a total working capital of Rs. 1,06,158, and had advanced Rs. 37,452 to the affiliated co-operatives in the district.

The number of non-credit societies gradually increased. The movement, however, could not make the desired progress, *inter alia*, due to economic depression. Many societies were liquidated or became dormant. The Hyderabad Co-operative Finance Enquiry Committee appointed in 1934 recommended State assistance to co-operative central banks on liberalised terms for meeting the credit requirements of the primary societies. To cater to the financial needs of the urban people and for encouraging the habit of thrift, an urban co-operative bank (*shahari* bank) was established at Bidar in June 1935. By 1941-42, there were, in the former bigger district, 197 agricultural societies with a membership of 4,140 and a share capital of Rs. 62,793. The total working capital of all these societies was Rs. 4,01,235, while loans issued to the members and to societies amounted to Rs. 56,665. At this time, the number of non-agricultural societies working was 17 with a membership of 2,510 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 43,457. The working capital of these organisations was Rs. 1,20,054, while the advances made were to the extent of Rs. 55,966.

Distribution of essential commodites

During the period from 1941 to 1948, with scarcity conditions prevalent in the war and post-war years, the responsibility of distribution of essential commodities was entrusted to some of the co-operative societies. Some new societies and Taluk Development Unions were also formed in almost all taluks of the district. It was during this period that formation of grain societies was undertaken in the district. The system of credit in the form of grains was commonly known here as *savai*. After 1956, when the controls were removed, several grain banks were found either defunct or dormant. Some of them were converted into service societies.

Since the commencement of the Five-Year Plans in 1951, there is a widening of the orbit of the co-operative movement. In 1951-52, in the former bigger district, there were 391 agricultural societies with 13,294 members on roll and a share capital of Rs. 2,27,767 while there were 53 non-agricultural societies with 10,307 members and a share capital of Rs. 2,87,143. The total working capital of agricultural and non-agricultural societies was of Rs. 12,16,003 and Rs. 6,92,127 respectively. By the end of June 1952, the total liabilities of two co-operative central banks working in the district, one at Bidar and the other at Udgir, were Rs. 5,11,304 and the total assets were Rs. 5,16,025. In 1954, the Central Co-operative Bank working at Udgir was merged with the Bidar Central Co-operative Bank. In June 1955, the liabilities of the Bidar District Central Co-operative Bank were Rs. 8,89,964 while the assets held were Rs. 8,99,434. In 1955, the number of agricultural societies was 526 with a membership of 20,485, a share capital of Rs. 4,57,474 and a working capital of Rs. 22,21,212, while there were 41 non-agricultural societies with 8,030 members, Rs. 1,63,124 as share capital and Rs. 5,25,296 as working capital. Before the reorganisation of the States on 1st November 1956, the area of the district was considerably larger and there were nine taluks. As only four of the then nine taluks were allotted to the new Mysore State, a large number of co-operative organisations did not come within the purview of this reduced district.

Balanced development

After 1956, with the increasing tempo of development activities, efforts were made to streamline the working of the co-operative bodies. In order to provide better guidance and more assistance to them, an office of a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was opened at Bidar in 1971. In order to widen the scope of the movement and to facilitate its balanced development, consumers co-operatives, producers' co-operatives, marketing co-operatives, house-building co-operatives, industrial co-operatives, processing co-operatives, farming co-operatives, land development banks, etc., were started in recent years. The first land development bank of the district was registered at Aurad in 1958. A Primary Consumer Stores was started at Bidar in 1959. The first housing society registered in the district was the General Housing Society at Bidar in 1959. The first Milk Producers Co-operative Society in the district was established at Bidar in 1964. A co-operative sugar factory named Bidar Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd., which was registered in 1961 at Hallikhed (B) in Humnabad taluk went into production in 1969. In June 1973 the society had 6,472 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 103 lakhs. The total number

of members of this organisation as in June 1975 was 6,540 of whom 6,296 were sugarcane producers, 136 non-producers, 107 co-operative societies and Government, and it had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 114.61 lakhs of which the share of the Government was to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs (*see* also Chapter V). In order to cater to the financial needs of medium-scale, small-scale and rural industries a District Industrial Co-operative Bank was started at Bidar in 1964.

Integrated credit

An Agricultural Service and Development Society was formed in 1969 at Bidar. Recently, with a view to provide integrated credit with package services and also to strengthen the co-operative movement in the district, a Farmers Service Society was registered at Mudbi (Basavakalyan taluk) in March 1974 with 1,436 members and a share capital of Rs. 11,800. The State Bank of India is the financing agency for the society. At present, there are as many as 26 types of co-operative organisations functioning in the district. Funds in the form of subsidies, outright grants, share capital, managerial grants and loans are being given by the State Government to many co-operative organisations in order to enable them to work more satisfactorily. The table indicating the nature and extent of financial assistance given by the Government to the co-operatives, in the district, from 1956 to 1974 is appended at the end of the Chapter.

The table given below shows the amounts of share capital, loans issued, recovered and outstanding along with net profit or loss in the co-operative institutions of the Bidar district for the years 1967-68, 1970-71 and 1972-73:

(*Amount in Rs.*)

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*As in the year*		
		1967-68	1970-71	1972-73
1	Share capital (a) Government (b) Individuals	1,64,62,488	2,44,82,417	3,53,71,000
2	Loans issued	2,99,05,795	7,11,87,926	20,81,85,000
3	Loans recovered	2,18,16,643	6,17,25,387	4,98,54,000
4	Loans outstanding	3,05,90,342	7,60,24,725	13,91,68,000
5	Net profit of some institutions	9,21,105	8,19,248	8,99,000
6	Net loss of other institutions	5,56,210	63,04,292	90,86,000

Deposit mobilisation

A survey conducted by the State Bank of Hyderabad, Lead Bank in 1971, has disclosed that the deposit mobilisation achieved by the co-operative institutions of the district, other than the Central Co-operative Bank and the Industrial Co-operative Bank, was very poor. The deposits of these two co-operative banks during the years from 1968 to 1970 had decreased by Rs. 6.47 lakhs from 79.92 lakhs to 73.45 lakhs, the percentage of decrease being 8.09. While there was a growth of 5.37 per cent in current deposits, 12.07 per cent in savings deposits, there was a decrease by 35.36 per cent in fixed deposits in them during that period. The position in this regard during the years from 1968 to 1970 is shown by the sub-joined table :

(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)

Deposits	*As at the end of June*		
	1968	1969	1970
Current	18.05	20 01	19.02
Savings	25.85	21.95	28 97
Fixed	34.59	22.33	22.36
Others	1.43	2.42	3 10
Total	79.92	66.71	73.45

While, by 1956, 375 villages of the district had been covered by the co-operative movement, a decade later, *i.e.*, by 1966, the number of villages that had been brought into the co-operative fold was 521 out of 591 villages in the district. This number had further increased to 561 by 1970 and to 588 by 1974. Whereas in 1964-65, there were 408 co-operative institutions of all kinds in the district with a total membership of 50,658, by the end of June 1974, there were 425 co-operative organisations in the district with a total membership of about 1,04,870, including 122 co-operative institutions under liquidation. The category-wise number of co-operative institutions and their membership as on 30th June 1976 were as follows :

Sl No.	*Category*	*No. of institutions*	*Membership*
1	District Co-operative Central Bank	1	416
2	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	235	60,058
3	Primary Land Development Banks	5	14,536
4	Agricultural Service and Development Society	1	237
5	Non-agricultural Credit Societies :		
	(i) District Industrial Co-operative Bank	1	853
	(ii) Urban Co-Operative Banks	2	1,013
	(iii) Employees' Co-operative Credit Societies	4	375
6	Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies	5	2,201

1	2	3	4
7	Sugar Factory	1	7,021
8	Non-agricultural Non-credit Societies:		
	(i) Milk and Dairy-farming Societies	12	952
	(ii) Livestock Co-operative Society	1	56
9	Farming Societies :		
	(i) Joint-Farming Societies	6	125
	(ii) Lift-Irrigation Societies	5	406
10	Transport Co-operative Societies	2	98
11	Labour Contract Co-operative Societies	6	212
12	Rickshaw-pullers' Co-operative Societies	2	92
13	Co-operative Printing Works	1	22
14	Housing Co-operatives :		
	(i) General Housing Societies	13	1,124
	(ii) Housing Societies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	5	2,717
15	Industrial Co-operative Societies :		
	(i) Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies	8	3,140
	(ii) Industrial Co-operatives other han those of Weavers	47	2,235
16	Consumer Co-operative Societies		
	(i) District Co-operative Wholesale Stores	1	27
	(ii) Primary Consumer Co-operatives	15	3,630
17	Other Co-operatives :		
	(i) Fisheries Co-operatives	3	49
	(ii) District Co-operative Union	1	113
	Societies under liquidation.	130	

Co-operative Central Bank

The District Co-operative Central Bank is a premier banking organisation of the district, established at Bidar in 1922. The objectives of this bank are to raise funds through deposit mobilisation for financing co-operative societies in the district, to develop, assist and co-ordinate the work of affiliated organisations and assume the responsibility for making available agricultural credit in the district. It acts as a balancing centre for surplus funds of the societies. The bank is an intermediary financing agency between the primary societies and the Co-operative Apex Bank functioning at the State-level.

The authorised share capital of the bank was Rs. 2 lakhs at the time of registration and there was a paid-up share capital of Rs. 69,000 and membership of 154. As a result of reorganisation of States in 1956, the assets and liabilities of the bank were trifurcated. At the end of June 1957, the authorised share capital of the bank was raised to Rs. 5 lakhs, paid-up share capital to Rs. 1.38 lakhs and its membership strength was 231, consisting of 204 societies, 26 individuals and Government. As on 30th June 1975, the paid-up share capital of the bank was Rs. 74.15 lakhs and it had 410 members. At present (1976), the State Government holds

paid-up shares worth Rs. 65.14 lakhs in this bank. The bank has opened six branch offices and 15 pay offices spread all over the district. A crop loan system of lending was adopted by the bank in 1967-68. Medium-term loans and marketing finance are also extended by the bank. To accelerate the growth of deposits, the bank has introduced certain novel deposit schemes called Cash Certificates, Social Security Deposits, Retirement Security Certificates, Welfare Security Certificates and Giant Cash Certificates.

Advances to small farmers

Establishment of a Small Farmers Development Agency in the district, in 1970, has been of much help to this bank. Three different types of finances are included under this scheme. The bank identified 35,373 small farmers and about 2,920 marginal farmers (*see* also Chapter IV). The nature and extent of finance made available to farmers by the bank under the Small Farmers Development Agency Scheme for some recent years from 1970-71 to 1974-75 are shown below:

(*Amount in Rs.*)

Sl. No.	*Name of the scheme*	1970-71		1972-73		1974-75	
		No. of members	*Amount*	*No. of members*	*Amount*	*No. of members*	*Amount*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Crop loans to small farmers	8,247	28,08,229	13,879	38,15,000	17,189	38,30,000
2	Crop loans to marginal farmers	..	..	1,780	4,18,000	407	5,12,000
3	Tractor ploughing	217	5,400	..	..	..	..
4	I.P. sets	154	3,93,000	118	3,14,000	194	1,22,000
5	Agricultural implements	259	37,016	..	..	16	3,000
6	Milch cattle	102	1,18,803	..	..	137	2,25,000
7	Poultry-farming	48	1,44,234	..	..	..	..
8	Sheep rearing	17	29,700	..	..	..	..
9	Infra-structure (Chilling plant)	1	91,119	..	..	..	..
10	Conversion of short-term loans into medium-term	..	..	..	..	6,285	29,17,000

The bank has about 117 employees. It is managed by a board of 15 members elected from different constituencies of co-operative organisations including two nominees of the State Government. The

sub-joined statement shows the periodical progress of the bank for the years 1960-61 to 1970-71 and 1974-75:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl.No.	*Particulars*	1960-61	1970-71	1974-75
1	Number of members	368	414	410
2	Share capital	11.29	61.03	139.29
3	Reserve fund	0.42	5.14	9.20
4	Other funds	0.64	7.06	22.80
5	Deposits	18.01	93.92	158.17
6	Loans from Apex Bank	88.13	292.19	464.18
7	Working capital	120.35	461.80	824.60
8	Loans outstanding	92.38	403.08	745.87
9	Overdues	4.56	67.73	178.05
10	Net profit	0.76	1.23	8.94

Industrial Co-operative Bank

For catering to the financial needs of agro-based and processing industries, specially small-scale rural and cottage industries, a District Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., was established at Bidar in July 1964. The bank extends financial assistance to individuals and affiliated co-operatives. The total membership of this bank in 1964-65 was 358 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 50,030. By 1970-71, the membership had increased to 565 comprising 505 nominal members, 13 societies, 46 individuals and a Government share with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,80,934. By the end of 1975, there were 843 members and the share capital amounted to Rs. 4,87,430. The deposits collected and advances made by the bank in 1964-65 were Rs. 77,544 and Rs. 1,94,088 respectively, whereas in 1970-71, the corresponding figures were Rs. 5,83,169 and Rs. 13,69,847 respectively.

As at the end of 1975, the deposits mobilised by this bank amounted to Rs. 7,48,633, and loans advanced to Rs. 23,69,113, Rs. 2,14,732 being for small-scale industries, Rs. 1,52,750 for medium-scale industries and Rs. 13,99,042 for rural industries; the advances made for rural artisans and other types of advances were Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 5,85,588 respectively. The total share capital held by the Government in this bank was Rs. 2 lakhs by the end of 1975. In October 1973, this bank was made a part of the Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore, and it is now functioning as a branch of the latter which is the Apex

institution. The following table indicates the position of this bank as in 1964-65, 1970-71 and as at the end of December 1975.

(*Amount in Rs.*)

Sl.No.	*Particulars*	1964–65	1970–71	1975(31-12-75)
1	Share capital	50,030	3,80,934	4,87,430
2	Reserve and other funds	—	45,400	—
3	Borrowings (by bank)	1,26,177	8,23,244	14,24,666
4	Deposits	77,544	5,83,169	7,48,633
5	Advances	1,94,088	13,69,847	23,69,113
6	Net profit	1,161	19,509	1,271

Agricultural Service and Development Society

With the main objectives of rendering service with tractors, etc., on hire basis for the development of lands, undertaking soil-testing for the benefit of agriculturists, rendering technical assistance, etc., an Agricultural Service and Development Society Ltd., was organised at Bidar in December 1969 with jurisdiction over the entire district. The Society has three categories of membership, namely, 'A' class (Government), 'B' class (agricultural credit and non-credit societies) and 'C' class (agriculturists). During the year 1969-70, the institution had a membership of 100, with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,31,300 of which the share of the Government was Rs. 72,000 and the rest constituted the share of member societies and individual agriculturists. The membership-strength of the organisation had increased to 225 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,20,200 in 1972-73, and to 231 with a share capital of Rs. 2,20,900 in 1974-75. The total share capital amount contributed by the Government was Rs. 1,44,000. Since inception upto the end of March 1975, the society executed various types of work such as ploughing, blasting, levelling for which it received Rs. 3,48,331 from the farmers as charges. It owns 16 tractors, two oil engines, a deep-bore machine a blasting machine, four tractor trailers and a godown.

Agricultural Credit Societies

The agricultural credit societies are considered the most important base for the development of the co-operative movement in the rural areas. By the end of June 1975, there were 294 such societies with a total membership of 65,000. They included both large-sized and small-sized societies, and service co-operatives. The largest number of such societies, *i.e.*, 72, were located in Aurad taluk followed by Bidar taluk which has 61 of these institutions. The Basavakalyan, Bhalki and Humnabad taluks had 56, 55 and 50 of such co-operatives respectively. These co-operatives extend short and medium-term credit facilities and supply agricultural implements, pesticides, improved seeds, manures and consumer goods. By the end of June 1974, the total paid-up share capital of all these societies

was Rs. 73.64 lakhs of which the Government contribution was Rs. 18.07 lakhs. While the short-term loans extended by these organisations amounted to Rs. 271.42 lakhs and medium-term loans to Rs. 12.74 lakhs, and marketing and produce finance advanced was Rs. 129.93 lakhs. By the same date, these organisations had recovered Rs. 148.37 lakhs in the form of short-term loans, Rs. 65.21 lakhs as medium-term loans and Rs. 129.13 lakhs as marketing and produce finance from the members. It is reported that the performance of these organisations in respect of deposit mobilisation is poor and that during 1975-76, 12 of these institutions remained defunct and 25 were under liquidation.

Consumer co-operatives

As mentioned earlier, the consumer movement in the district made its beginning in 1959 when the Bidar Primary Consumer Co-operative Stores Ltd., was formed at Bidar. Later on, many such societies were registered in the district. The main aim of these organisations is to cater to the day-to-day requirements of the members at reasonable prices. These institutions also render assistance in equitable distribution of both controlled and non-controlled commodities. This helps to prevent profiteering by private merchants to some extent. By the end of June 1974, there were 12 consumer co-operatives in the district with a membership of 4,789 as against 4,092 members in 1970 for equal (12) number of institutions. In 1974, these co-operatives together had a share capital of Rs. 1.13 lakhs including the shares held by the Government, and the total purchases and sales effected by these societies were Rs. 17.62 lakhs and Rs. 18.91 lakhs respectively.

Wholesale stores

A District Co-operative Wholesale Stores Ltd. was established at Bidar in June 1966 and it opened a Janata Bazaar in 1970. In 1966-67, this Wholesale Stores had 18 members including the Government with a total share capital of Rs. 1,50,500 of which the share contributed by the Government was Rs. 1 lakh, and in 1969-70, it had 23 members and a share capital of Rs. 2,70,000. After five years, *i.e.*, in 1974-75, the membership-strength was 26 and it had a share capital of Rs. 3,95,300 of which Rs. 3,35,000 was the Government share. The total purchases made and sales effected by the stores stood at Rs. 12,85,707 and Rs. 13,88,563 in 1974-75 as against Rs. 18,09,179 and Rs. 18,15,529 in 1969-70 and Rs. 8,71,925 and Rs. 7,01,908 in 1966-67. In 1972-73, the stores had purchased controlled goods worth Rs. 98,963 and non-controlled goods worth Rs. 3,21,016, the sales of controlled and non-controlled goods were Rs. 86,178 and Rs. 4,75,443 respectively. During that year, the stores incurred a loss of Rs. 67,495, as against a loss of Rs. 1,30,096 and Rs. 3,694 in 1969-70 and in 1966-67 respectively. However, it earned a profit of Rs. 24,600 during the year 1974-75.

It is reported that during 1975, three consumer co-operatives had become defunct. The table given below indicates the collective position of these societies for the years 1965-66, 1969-70 and in 1973-74 :

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Year		
		1965-66	1969-70	1973-74
1	Number of consumer co-operatives	11	12	12
2	Number of members	1,523	4,092	4,789
3	Share capital	54,753	55,000	1,13,000
4	Reserve and other funds	22,990	2,87,284	1,90,656
5	Working capital	2,26,123	4,21,655	3,30,484
6	Purchases	37,35,000	15,60,000	18,40,183
7	Sales	37,58,000	16,90,000	18,01,000
8	Government assistance	46,615	13,713	47,000

Marketing societies

Besides five regulated markets, there are five Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies Ltd., functioning, in the district, one in each taluk. These had a total membership of 2,130 as in June 1974, with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 12.16 lakhs of which the share of the Government was Rs. 11.05 lakhs. The first society of this kind in the district was established at Bhalki in 1954. The main functions of these societies are to supply fertilisers, seeds, agricultural implements and chemicals for plant protection, besides linking credit with marketing. These societies also have taken up procurement of foodgrains under the Government levy scheme. The Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation, Bangalore, is acting as the procurement agent for the district, while the taluk agricultural co-operative marketing societies are working as sub-agents. At present (1976), there are 31 purchase centres in the district. The target of procurement fixed for the district for 1975-76 was 19,555 quintals of jowar and 3,816 quintals of paddy and the achievement was 2,012 and 1,100 quintals respectively. The notified purchase rate both for jowar and coarse paddy was Rs. 74 per quintal during the year 1975-76.

Of these five societies, those working at Bhalki and Aurad have an oil mill each, and the one at Bidar runs a fertiliser-mixing plant on a small scale. The total purchases and sales by these societies were to the extent of Rs. 59.08 lakhs and Rs. 13.93 lakhs respectively during 1968-69. They handled agricultural produce worth Rs. 2.26 lakhs, agricultural requisites worth Rs. 37.51 lakhs and consumer goods of Rs. 91.41 lakhs in the year 1971-72. The total purchases made by these societies on behalf of the Karnataka Food and Civil

Supplies Corporation were to the extent of Rs. 2,22,005 during the year 1973-74. The following figures indicate the position of these societies as in 1967, 1972 and 1975 :

Sl.No.	Particulars	Year		
		1967	1972	1975
1	Number of Societies	5	5	5
2	Membership	1,849	1,801	2,162
3	Share capital (Rs.)	11,70,634	11,82,000	12,30,555
4	Reserve and other funds (Rs.)	95,011	76,000	76,000
5	Working capital (Rs.)	29,53,961	22,46,000	21,58,424
6	Total purchases (Rs.)	90,76,000	1,32,53,000	11,22,596
7	Total sales (Rs.)	80,18,210	1,50,48,000	9,85,914

Milk supply co-operatives

The first milk supply co-operative society in the district was started at Bidar in 1964. Later on, more such societies were formed in the district. By the end of June 1974, there were seven such societies registered in the district with a total membership of 752. It is reported that out of the seven societies, only two are at present economically viable and the rest are practically defunct. Efforts are being made to revitalise the defunct societies. The societies working at Hudgi and Basavakalyan are supplying their excess milk to the Government Dairy at Gulbarga. The statement given below shows the position of the seven milk supply co-operatives from the year 1971-72 to 1973-74 :

Sl.No.	Particulars	Year		
		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	Number of societies	7	7	7
2	Membership	840	753	752
3	Share capital (Rs.)	27,103	27,000	27,000
4	Reserve and other funds (Rs.)	3,789	4,000	4,375
5	Working capital (Rs.)	2,90,552	2,47,000	2,24,512
6	Qty. of milk purchased (in ltrs.)	4,59,390	8,54,000	7,14,000
7	Sales proceeds (Rs.)	4,83,275	9,70,000	8,00,198
8	Profits (Rs.)	10,727	80,000	61,299
9	Losses (Rs.)	7,958	52,112	52,112

Karibasaveshwara Milk Society

The Karibasaveshwara Milk Producers Society, Hudgi in Humnabad taluk, was established in July 1970. The membership of this organisation was 56 in 1974-75 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,993, as against 71 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,440 in 1971. The society is collecting milk from nearby 20 villages with the help of a van purchased by the society in 1975 at a cost of Rs. 55,000 for which 25 per cent subsidy was given by the Small Farmers Development Agency, Bidar. A feed mixing plant

was also supplied to the society by the Government in 1973 under the Applied Nutrition Programme. Cattle-feed and mineral feeds are also being supplied by the society to the members in helping to increase the milking capacity of the animals.

The society owns two chilling plants with a capacity of 2,000 litres each, of which one was purchased by the society in 1973 at a cost of Rs. 85,572 and the other was supplied by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, free of cost. The daily collection of milk by the society varies from 2,600 litres to 6,000 litres (in winter season) and different rates are paid depending upon the fat content of the milk. The society had advanced a loan of Rs. 25,245 to 20 members for purchase of animals and Rs. 2,000 for fodder during the year 1973-74, of which a sum of Rs. 15,267 was recovered. The society has employed about seven persons. The following table shows the quantities of milk collected, value of sales and net profit earned by the society from 1970-71 to 1975-76:

(figures are in lakhs)

Year	*Collection of milk in litres*	*Amount* Rs.	*Profit earned* Rs.
1970-71	1.74	1.56	0.12
1971-72	4.05	3.64	0.37
1972-73	6.86	5.18	0.67
1973-74	5.19	5.69	0.56
1974-75	8.8	10.5	0.92
1975-76	10 5	15 70	0.21

Industrial co-operatives

In 1976, there were eight handloom weavers' co-operatives, four of which are of cotton handlooms with a total membership of 2,212 and a share capital of Rs. 1,12,143. The other four are of woollen handlooms with a membership of 928 and a share capital of Rs. 1,19,595. Of these handloom societies, only three are at present functioning and efforts are being made to revitalise the other five societies. In 1973-74, there were 36 industrial co-operatives in the district excluding cotton and wool handloom and milk supply societies. They had a membership of 1,935, as against 46 such institutions with a membership of 4,691 in 1970-71, 62 with 4,921 members in 1967-68 and 63 with a membership of 5,335 in 1963-64. In 1973-74, only 13 were reported to be functioning out of 36 such societies and the rest 23 were defunct. Several such co-operatives became defunct or went into liquidation due to various reasons. The

bulk of this category of institutions is made up of handicrafts co-operatives and taluk industrial co-operatives. There are also rickshawmen's co-operatives, besides Bidari-ware co-operatives which are a speciality of this district. Of the four taluk industrial co-operatives, only three are working now. These industrial societies other than those of weaver's provide short and medium-term financial assistance to the craftsmen. They supply raw materials also to artisans, besides undertaking marketing activities. Some of these organisations have earned profits, while the others have incurred losses. The salient figures pertaining to this category of co-operatives for the years 1963-64, 1967-68, 1970-71 and 1973-74 are given below:

(*Amount in Rs.*)

Sl.No.	*Particulars*	1963–64	1967–68	1970–71	1973–74
1	Number of societies	63	62	46	36
2	Members	5,335	4,921	4,691	1,935
3	Share capital	89,349	2,21,420	2,51,143	2,35,000
4	Reserve and other funds	2,669	8,89,850	1,27,563	91,000
5	Value of goods produced	2,71,041	3,18,870	1,24,260	9,31,000
6	Sale-proceeds	2,02,281	5,84,712	1,24,260	9,06,000
7	Assistance from Govt.	77,138	2,66,449	—	91,015
8	Profits of some of the societies	11,561	29,424	20,721	9,000
9	Losses of some of the societies	1,39,007	34,761	23,276	19,000

Fibre Co-operative Society

There is a Fibre Co-operative Society at Madnoor in Aurad taluk, which was formed in 1959. The main objectives of this society are to improve the socio-economic conditions of those engaged in the manufacture of *batar*, fibre ropes, etc. The society at present is engaged in the production of *batars*, ropes of different sizes and carpets from *pundi* fibre. In 1975-76, the membership-strength of this organisation was 60 with a share capital of Rs. 4,982, as against 60 members with a share capital of Rs. 2,510 in 1971-72 and 36 members with a share capital of Rs. 350 at the beginning. Out of the 60 members, one third belong to the Scheduled Castes. In 1971-72, the society had purchased raw materials worth Rs. 19,476, while it manufactured and sold finished goods worth Rs. 25,522. The value of raw materials purchased, finished products, and sales effected was Rs. 21,880, Rs. 19,520 and Rs. 5,500 respectively by the end of 1975. The products of the

society are exported to the neighbouring districts of the cotton-growing areas of Karnataka and Maharashtra. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, has extended financial assistance to this organisation in the form of short-term loans, godown loans and working capital loans, besides grants. Since inception in 1958-59 upto 1974-75, the total financial assistance received by this society from the above-mentioned agency was of Rs. 1,63,234 of which a sum of Rs. 1,48,800 was in the form of loans and the rest, *i.e.*, Rs. 14,434 constituted grants. The total cost of equipment owned by this society is of Rs. 8,660.

Anmol Bidari-ware

There are 25 units engaged in Bidari-ware handicraft industry out of which two units are organised on co-operative lines. The Anmol Bidari-ware Co-operative Society Ltd., Bidar, was the first such institution to be organised in 1952 for the betterment of the economic condition of craftsmen of the unique Bidari-ware industry of this district. This society commenced its activities with 13 members and a share capital of Rs. 105. In 1974-75, it had 22 members and a share capital of Rs. 327. The working capital of the society which was Rs. 237 in 1955-56 had increased to Rs. 1,192 after a decade, to Rs. 5,433 by 1969-70 and to Rs. 10,502 by 1974-75. While the value of purchases made and sales effected by the organisation was Rs. 2,060 and Rs. 3,250 respectively in 1965-66, the corresponding figures for 1974-75 were Rs. 13,255 and Rs. 20,715. The net profit earned by the organisation was Rs. 2,070 in 1974-75, while it was 8,005 in 1969-70. The various types of Bidari-ware articles produced by the society are marketed locally and also exported to big cities like Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad and Bangalore through the State Handicrafts Development Corporation. The institution has 12 workers.

Primary land Development banks

There are five Primary Co-operative Land Development Banks functioning in the district, one in each taluk. The first bank of this kind was registered at Aurad in 1958 followed by the second bank at Bhalki in 1959. The last to be organised was that of Basavakalyan in 1966. These banks are affiliated to the Karnataka State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Bangalore, which is the apex financing agency for extending long- and medium-term credit for various purposes of agricultural development, improvement of lands, discharge of earlier mortgage debts, sinking of irrigation wells, purchase of pumpsets, tractors, power tillers, etc. Loans are also being sanctioned for development of vineyards under the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Scheme through these banks. In 1964-65, these development banks together had a total membership-strength of 2,651 with a share

capital of Rs. 71,000 and had issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1.95 lakhs for various purposes of agricultural development. By 1968-69, the membership of these organisations was increased to 6,659 and share capital to Rs. 5.29 lakhs and they had advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 19.99 lakhs. The following figures indicate the collective position of these banks for some years from 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

(*Amount in 000's*)

Sl. No.	Particulars	1970-71	1972-73	1974-75
1	Number of members	9,157	13,365	14,256
2	Share capital	823	1,899	5,145
3	Reserve and other funds	36	121	262
4	Borrowings	11,169	26,639	35,669
5	Working capital	12,460	28,661	41,287
6	Loans issued	2,661	10,890	3,610
7	Loans recovered	572	94	3,061
8	Loans outstanding	11,104	25,651	35,180
9	Loans overdue	360	1,138	3,099
10	Net profit	36	2	—

Land Development Bank, Humnabad

By way of illustration, the working of one of these land development banks is narrated here. The Primary Land Development Bank, Humnabad, which was registered in 1960 began to function from the year 1961. The membership of the bank was 187 with a share capital of Rs. 8,560 in the initial year (1961-62). By 1967-68, the membership of the organisation had increased to 1,109 and the share capital to Rs. 1,13,772. By the end of 1975, the bank had 2,896 members consisting of 2,813 of 'A' class (original members), 82 of 'B' class (members who co-executed the mortgage bonds) and one of 'C' class (Government), and a total share capital of Rs. 15,57,707, of which the Governments contribution was to the extent of Rs. 9,64,900. Finance is also being extended by this bank for deepening of wells and for redemption of old debts. The bank has also taken up special schemes like those sponsored by the Small Farmers Development Agency and helps cultivation of grapes. The following figures indicate the

financial position of this Primary Land Development Bank as in 1970-71 and 1975-76 :

(*Amount in Rs.*)

Particulars	Year	
	1970-71	1975-76
1	2	3
1 Membership :		
'A' Class	1,900	2,813
'B' Class	15	82
'C' Class	—	1
2 Share capital	2,46 850	15,57,707
3 Reserve fund	—	3,835
4 Other funds	22,479	48,462
5 Profit	3,287	—
6 Loss	—	7,93,290
7 Borrowings :		
(*a*) General scheme	3,28,127	2,72,910
(*b*) Well scheme	24,29,218	22,64,756
(*c*) Tractor	—	26,612
(*d*) Pumpsets	4,35,820	30,56,442
(*e*) Agriculture Refinance Corporation Scheme	1,23,750	6,67,144
(*f*) Deepening of wells	—	1,11,889
8 Special Scheme : Small Farmers Development Agency	3,49,040	34,63,784
9 International Development Association Scheme	—	24,10,936

Housing Co-operative

There were 18 registered Housing Co-operative Societies in the district in 1976, including five societies organised for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes (one each for a taluk). During that year, the total membership of all these societies was 3,841 of which 1,124 represented the membership of general soceties and the rest, *i.e.*, 2,717 were members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes societies. During the period from 1972-73 to 1975-76, the general societies had built 35 houses. It was reported that in 1973-74 eight of the societies were defunct. The Karnataka State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Corporation, Bangalore, is the central financing agency for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Societies which are helped with loans at cheap rates of interest. During the year 1975, the five Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Co-operatives had a total paid-up share capital of Rs. 45,986 and received financial

assistance to the extent of Rs. 7,40,200 from the Corporation for the construction of 440 houses of which 320 houses were completed while the rest were under construction. During the same year, the Government also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 52,000 of which Rs. 21,525 was an interest-free loan to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Society working at Humnabad for the construction of 20 houses. (*see* also Chapter XIV).

Farming societies

Consolidation of small, fragmented and uneconomic holdings and increasing of agricultural outputs by means of scientific and intensive cultivation are the main objectives of the Co-operative Farming Societies. There are six joint farming societies in the district, out of which four are located in Humnabad taluk and one each in Basavakalyan and Bidar taluks. The first joint farming society to be registered in the district was at Harkud (Basavakalyan taluk) in 1963. These six societies have a total membership of 125 and a total area of 387 hectares. The Government has contributed a share capital of Rs. 9,100 in these societies. In 1973-74, the Government had advanced medium and long-term loans of Rs. 23,400 and another sum of Rs. 11,250 for godown and cattle-shed, besides giving a subsidy of Rs. 3,750.

Lift irrigation societies

In order to supplement the efforts for irrigating lands, lift irrigation co-operative societies have been organised in the district. The first society of this kind was registered at Horandi of Aurad taluk in 1970. In 1975, there were five such societies in the district, of which three were in Aurad taluk, and one each in Bhalki and Bidar taluks, with a total membership of 448 and a share capital of Rs. 55,445 with a total command area of about 2,240 hectares. The river Manjra is being utilised for lift irrigation by these institutions.

Urban co-operative banks

In 1975, there were two Urban Co-operative Banks functioning at Bidar with a total membership of 880. The Bidar Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., was established in the year 1935 with 523 members. It has now 724 members and a share capital of Rs. 23,414. The advances made by this bank during 1974-75 amounted to Rs. 35,040. Recently, the Gandhi Gunj Primary Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bidar, registered in 1974, started business in February 1975. By the end of 1975, the share capital of this bank was Rs. 1,72,400 and the deposits collected amounted to Rs. 2,17,000, while advances were made to the extent of Rs. 3,80,000. The total borrowings of this bank amounted to Rs. 1,85,000 and the total amount outstanding was Rs. 4,65,000 by the end of 1975.

Other co-operatives

As in 1974-75, there were also co-operatives of other categories in the district, which included six employees' credit co-operative

societies with a membership of 288 and a share capital of Rs. 62,000, one medical store with 22 members and a share capital of Rs. 5,000, two transport and two rickshaw pullers' societies with a membership of 98 and 92 and share capital of Rs. 28,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. There were also two fisheries co-operatives, five labour-contract societies and a live-stock society. Of these societies, more than 50 per cent are reported to be defunct.

District Co-operative Union

The Bidar District Co-operative Union Ltd., has been functioning since 1960. The main objective of this co-operative body is to propagate the co-operative principles by arranging film shows, running co-operative libraries and reading rooms, conducting training courses and study circles, holding co-operative conferences, co-operative weeks, etc., in order to strengthen the co-operative movement in the district. There are two District Co-operative Educational Instructors appointed by the Karnataka State Co-operative Union Ltd., Bangalore. Two types of training classes are arranged by the Union, *i.e.*, a four-weeks' secretaries and managers course and five days' short training course for managing committee members of various co-operative bodies of the district. During the year 1975-76, the Union imparted co-operative training to about 764 persons by conducting 59 classes. The income and expenditure of this co-operative body was of Rs. 11,001 and Rs. 8,123 respectively in the year 1975-76 as against Rs. 4,991 and Rs. 5,260 respectively in 1971-72. The annual membership strength of the Union was 69 in 1974-75 as against 101 during 1970-71.

Life Insurance Corporation

Prior to the nationalisation of life insurance, the Hyderabad State Life Assurance Company established in April 1913 (1322 F.) was doing insurance business in this area besides as many as 26 non-Government Companies one of which was the United Karnataka Insurance Company Ltd., Dharwar. After the ushering of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the Bidar district was attached to the Hyderabad Divisional Office and subsequently, the insurance administration of this district was attached to the Gulbarga branch office. For administrative convenience and for spreading the message of life insurance more effectively, a branch office was opened at Bidar in 1973 with jurisdiction over the entire district. During the year 1974-75, the branch office secured business to the extent of Rs. 2.45 crores with 2,399 proposals. Whereas during the previous year it had a business of Rs. 3.35 crores with 3,426 proposals. As in January 1976, this office was serving 10,372 policies and had 154 active agents.

Karnataka Government Insurance

The Karnataka Government Insurance Department is doing business both in life insurance and motor vehicle insurance in the district and it is confined to the employees of the State Government

and the vehicles of the State Government, including the vehicles owned by the industries managed by the State Government and quasi-Government organisations. The approximate number of policies held in the district as in 1973-74 was 1,820 and the total sum assured by the end of March 1974 was of Rs. 77,90,000. The total amount of annual premia received in the district in 1973-74 was Rs. 2,06,374 as against Rs. 1,35,393 in 1971-72 and Rs. 1,73,209 in 1972-73.

Karnataka State Lottery

There is considerable response in the district to the Karnataka State Lottery which is being conducted by the Government of Karnataka since 1969, as one of the measures to mop up small savings. Twenty-five per cent of the prize amounts of rupees one lakh and above and 10 per cent of the prize amounts below rupees one lakh upto Rs. 5,000 are to be invested in the form of the National Savings Certificates. At present (1976), there are about nine sub-agents in the district for the sale of the State lottery tickets. Lottery tickets of some other States are also sold in the district. Recently, on experimental basis mini draws are being conducted at the rate of one draw for every ten days from May 1976 besides regular draws.

National Savings Scheme

The National Savings Scheme which was taken up in the district in 1943, has made much progress in recent years. With the increase in the tempo of various developmental activities, the need for mobilising more funds has become imperative. This scheme is also considered as one of the best methods not only for capital formation but also to check inflationary trends to a certain extent. In order to popularise the scheme in the rural areas, the National Savings Organisation arranges savings drives at district and taluk-levels and mobilises savings of both the rich and the poor through the sale of national savings certificates of various durations. Besides these, the other kinds of savings include the Cumulative Time Deposits, Recurring Deposits and Time Deposits. In 1973-74, the net amount invested in Cumulative Time Deposits, Recurring Deposits and Time Deposits was of Rs. 2,29,300, Rs. 2,73,600 and Rs. 3,16,150 respectively, as against Rs. 1,07,000, Rs. 23,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively during the previous year. The corresponding figures for the year 1974-75 were Rs. 1,28,000, Rs. 3,76,000 and Rs. 1,71,000 respectively. Several kinds of incentives are being offered by the State Government to increase national savings. The revenue and other officers at the district and taluk-levels, local bodies, voluntary organisations and the like are associated with the drive. Special cash awards are also given on the basis of total collections made. The figures given below, as furnished by the Regional Director, National Savings, Government of India,

Bangalore, indicate the gross and net collections under the National Savings Securities in the district for some years from 1962-63 to 1974-75 :

Amount in Rs.

Year	Collections	
	Gross	Net
1962-63	7,88,500	1,69,600
1964-65	10,48,800	1,92,900
1966-67	13,19,000	2,00,300
1968-69	16,55,100	4,04,200
1970-71	22,59,000	5,94,000
1972-73	21,37,000	1,70,000
1974-75	42,52,000	18,84,000

Post Office Savings Bank

The system of post office savings bank accounts is also helping to mobilise savings of both the urban and the rural areas. In the year 1941, out of 77 post offices working in the district, 23 were having savings bank facilities and the number of accounts held in them was 3,411 and the total deposits with interest and balance was Rs. 5,15,766. The amount withdrawn during that year was Rs. 2,18,992. By the end of December 1975, there were 251 post offices in the district and all of them were having savings bank facilities. By the end of March 1975, the total deposits of all kinds held by the post offices amounted to Rs. 45,82,674 under 22,244 accounts, as against Rs. 29,78,033 under 14,567 accounts, and Rs. 28,13,211 under 17,508 accounts in 1972-73 and in 1970-71 respectively.

Coinage and Currency

Through the centuries many changes in coinage have taken place with the rise and fall of the ruling dynasties. The Chalukyas of Kalyana, an important dynasty, who had their capital in this district and exercised sovereignty over a wide area for more than two hundred years from 973 A.D. had a developed system of coinage. Their inscriptions mention coins like *dramma, gadyana, pana, honnu, haga, kagini, visa, gulike* and *bele*. Generally, the metals used for minting were gold, silver and copper. References are also found about some merchants' guilds which were permitted to issue coins. The coins of the Chalukyas of Kalyana were generally round and punched with various symbols on one side including *varaha* (boar). They contained not the names of particular rulers, but a hereditary title (*Jagadekamalla*) of the rulers. The Bahamanis and then the Barid Shahis, who ruled the region for more than two hundred years during the 14th, 15th and 16th

centuries, generally followed the pattern of coinage of the Delhi Sultans. In form, script, legend and weight, most of the Bahamani coins resembled the Delhi Sultanate coins of the Khiljis and the Tughluq. The Bahamanis issued their coins in gold, silver and copper. During their rule Muhammadabad Bidar had a mint.

Charminar coins

Prior to the currency reforms initiated in 1856 A.D. by Sir Salar Jung I, the then Prime Minister of the Nizam, the coinage system in the erstwhile Hyderabad State was not properly organised. Several private mints were also in existence which created debasement, multiplicity of denominations and confusion for trade and commerce. The old method of minting of coins continued even upto 1893 A.D. and there were as many as 24 varieties of rupees in circulation in the Nizam's dominion. With the introduction of Charminar coins in 1904, the Hyderabad coinage was, for the first time, placed on a sound footing. This coin had depiction of the historic Charminar building on one side and the other side had an inscription in the Arabic language. These machine-made coins were called *Hali Sicca* (current coins). Later they were known as Mahboobia *Sicca* and finally as Osmania *Sicca*. Minting of Mahboobia *Sicca* rupees regulated the system and prevented wide fluctuations in its exchange value with the British Government rupees. The Mahboobia coins made of copper and bronze were of three denominations of one, two and three pies, whereas the Osmania coins, made of the same metals were of only two denominations, namely, two and six *pies*. The nickel one anna coin introduced in 1919 continued in circulation till 1956.

Rates of exchange

The rate of exchange for accounts purpose was that one hundred British Government rupees were equal to one hundred and sixteen rupees, ten annas and eight *pies* of Osmania *Sicca*. Later on, the Hyderabad Currency Act III of 1912, however, provided for the fixing of maximum and minimum rates of exchange at which O.S. rupees could be exchanged with the British Government rupees. Exchange was regulated by the Government through the branches (within the State) of the then Imperial Bank of India and the Central Bank of India Ltd., which purchased and sold British Government rupee drafts as per the exchange ratio fixed from time to time. The Agricultural Market Act, which was passed in 1930, made it compulsory that all transactions in markets of the Hyderabad State should be made in Osmania *Sicca*.

Under the Hyderabad Paper Currency Act No. II of 1917, which provided for the issue and regulation of the paper currency, a Paper Currency Department was set up in 1918. The first paper currency issued for circulation was of two denominations, namely,

hundred and ten rupees notes followed by five and one rupees notes in 1919. Even after the accession of the State to the Indian Union in 1948, the Hyderabad currency along with the Indian currency was in circulation till December 1956 when the former currency was finally withdrawn and circulation of only the Indian currency and coins was permitted. An amendment to the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, was passed by the Parliament in August 1955 for bringing into force the decimal coinage system which was introduced with effect from 1st April 1957 throughout India and thus the district as other parts has had the beneficial impact of this change.

B.—Trade and Commerce

Course of trade

In ancient days, the industries were mostly local in character with limited markets in view of inadequate communications and transport facilities and their frequent disruptions due to wars. The system of mercantile corporations, trade guilds and the like developed during the regimes of early rulers of the area survived for a long time. In the medieval period, fine muslin fabrics manufactured in the area found their way to many other places. The Deccan area, which included the Bidar district, had trade contacts with west-coast ports through which horses were imported. As the needs of the people were limited, the outward trade was transacted only for surplus goods. Only the people belonging to certain communities were engaged in trade practices in addition to money-lending business. Trade was a good source of revenue to the Government. Prior to the year 1861 A.D., there was no collection of duties on merchandise with any specific plan or policy and there was no customs department in the State of Hyderabad. Miscellaneous duties were levied both by the State Government and the *Jagirdars* without any systematised rules and regulations. There were no good roads and other facilities for trade. Each *Diwani* taluk and *Jagir* taluk and village had their own arrangement for collection of taxes, with various demands on trade. Customs, transit and excise duties were multiplied under various names such as *rahdari, huqdari, sayer* etc., which created confusion and scope for fraud which were detrimental to the smooth flow of trade and commerce.

Before the emergence of modern trade practices, the barter system was prevalent. The introduction of railways in the latter part of the last century when a broad-gauge railway line was laid between Madras and Bombay (1863-1873) through the neighbouring district of Gulbarga, facilitated some development of trade and commerce of the area. Wadi-Secunderabad broad gauge railway

line was opened for traffic in September 1889.* The Vikarabad–Bidar railway line was opened for traffic in 1930 which facilitated the movement of men and materials. After the implementation of various programmes under the successive Five-Year Plans, there is some improvement in infra-structure facilities in the district. This has helped to promote trade and commerce in the area. But yet, the district has very few major roads and many villages suffer from very poor communication facilities. The district has only one national highway which connects Hyderabad with Sholapur and Pune. Only three places in Bhalki taluk and two places each of Bidar and Aurad taluks are connected by a railway.

In 1961, 11,527 persons were engaged in trade and commerce in the district, of whom 6,777 were in the rural areas and the rest (4,750) were in towns. Among the taluks, Humnabad taluk had the largest number of people (4,065) engaged in trade and commerce followed by Bidar and Bhalki taluks which had 3,854 and 2,323 such persons respectively. In respect of urban centres, the Bidar town had the largest number of persons engaged in trade, *i.e.*, 2,107, followed by Basavakalyan (1,197). In 1971, the total number of people engaged in trade and commerce had increased to 15,024 of whom 7,796 were in the rural areas and 7,228 in the urban centres. But by this time, among the taluks, Bidar taluk had the largest number of such persons (5,129) followed by the Humnabad taluk (3,480) and Basavakalyan taluk (2,872). Among the towns, Bidar and Basavakalyan retained first and second places respectively wherein the number of persons engaged in trade and commerce was 3,310 and 1,582 respectively.

Imports and exports

About six decades back, the principal exports of the district were jowar and other foodgrains, cotton, oil, chillies, oilseeds, jaggery, tobacco, sheep and horns. The chief imports consisted of hardware, salt, salted fish, opium, gold and silver, copper, brass and copper vessels, refined sugar, iron, mineral oil, sulphur, raw silk, woollen goods, etc. At present, the important commodities of export from the district are groundnut, *udid* and other pulses and sugar. These are normally sent to Sholapur, Pune, Hyderabad and Madras in addition to the neighbouring districts. The imports into the district consist of textiles, rice, wheat, provisions, stationery, engineering goods, electric goods, fertilisers, petroleum products, etc., which are imported from Bombay, Hyderabad, Sholapur, Gulbarga and Bangalore. Export and import of goods are done both by railways and roadways. In recent years, transport

*Statistical Year Book, 1350F. (1941), Hyderabad, Deccan.

of goods by lorries has become more common. This district has constant trade contacts with all the neighbouring districts and States.

Trade centres

In olden days, Bidar, Humnabad and Basavakalyan were the noted trade centres of the district. Bidar was and is famous for its Bidari-ware articles. It was also noted for embroidery, needle-work, cotton cloth, sarees and black blankets. In 1940, Humnabad, Bidar and Bhalki were the important trade centres of the district. Bidar was noted for tobacco, ghee, jowar and moong, and Bhalki for groundnut and ghee. In 1941, in the larger undivided Bidar district, there were four *mandis*, three *gunjs*, 101 weekly bazaars, two periodical bazaars and 14 cattle markets. At present, there are five wholesale trade centres in the district, namely, Bidar, Bhalki, Humnabad, Basavakalyan and Aurad. These trade centres collect commodities for export. The Bidar, Humnabad and Basavakalyan markets export jaggery, coriander, pulses and groundnut to Hyderabad, Latur, Sholapur and Bangalore. The Bhalki market exports groundnut and pulses to Hyderabad.

In addition to these wholesale markets, there are about 28 important retail marketing centres scattered all over the district which include four centres in Bidar taluk, five in Bhalki taluk, eight in Humnabad taluk, six in Basavakalyan taluk and five in Aurad taluk. In addition to these, there are about four rural marketing centres for livestock which are Dubulgundi in Humnabad taluk, Kamalnagar and Jambgi in Aurad taluk, and Khanapur in Bhalki taluk. Normally, wholesale transactions are effected in commodities like paddy, rice, jowar, *bajra*, groundnut, jaggery, onion, cotton, chillies, red sugar, pulses, sesamum, *udid*, tobacco, etc. Such transactions take place in the regulated markets and in the bazaars.

Regulated markets

The need for the establishment of regulated markets was keenly felt because of the hardships experienced by the cultivators in obtaining fair prices for their produce. There used to be malpractices like variations in weighing and measuring, irregular market charges, unauthorised deductions, *mamools* and *mutties*, secret dealings, etc. There was no agency to settle disputes between the buyers and the sellers. The Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1928 drew the attention of the Government to the need for organised markets for the welfare of the agriculturists. As a result of this, the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act was passed in 1930. A separate marketing department was formed in 1935. The Act regularised the business of *adatyas* and other market functionaries. Under this Act, licensing was made

compulsory and the rates of commission and maximum deductions permissible were fixed. A regulated market was established at Bidar in 1940. After nine years, Bhalki got a regulated market. During 1951, such markets were started at Humnabad and Basavakalyan also. In 1971, a regulated market was brought into being at Aurad.

The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966, was brought into force in the district with effect from May 1968. Under the provisions of this Act, functionaries of the markets are required to obtain licences. The District Marketing Officer appointed under the Act supervises the work of these markets, grading units and also the livestock markets. At present, there are five regulated markets in the district, one for each taluk. The Humnabad Regulated Market has two sub-markets, one at Chitaguppa established in 1951 and the other at Dubulgundi started in 1974. The Aurad Regulated Market has also two sub-markets, one at Jambgi and the other at Kamalnagar established in 1974 and in 1975 respectively. The following table indicates the total arrivals of commodities (market-wise) and their sale-value for the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1975-76.

(Amount in Rs)

Sl. No.	Name of market	1972-73		1973-74		1975-76	
		Arrivals in quintals	*Sale value*	*Arrivals in quintals*	*Sale value*	*Arrivals in quintals*	*Sale value*
1	Bidar	1,78,000	2,40,78,525	2,75,365	3,91,76,301	3,50,000	5,03,40,000
2	Bhalki	33,144	55,80,619	1,06,719	3,98,77,592	1,13,000	2,01,94,000
3	Basava-kalyan	25,979	28,77,388	37,200	53,42,574	28,000	41,42,000
4	Humnabad	5,679	9,86,272	6,067	9,06,769	14,000	19,43,000
5	Aurad	35,565	47,42,980	28,569	66,63,133	38,000	81,35,000

The table given below shows the number of different market functionaries in the different regulated markets of the district during the year 1975-76 :

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*Bidar*	*Bhalki*	*Basava-kalyan*	*Humnabad*	*Aurad*
1	Traders	298	75	148	120	72
2	Commission agents	95	61	21	12	27
3	Exporters	16	..	1	16	24
4	Importers	9	..	..	3	21
5	Crushers	11	..	..	1	..
6	Processors	3	..	2	..	3
7	Warehousemen	1	1	1	..	..
8	Weighmen	46	8	3	4	4
9	Temporary licence holders	1	6	..	..	..
10	Hamals	50	81	27	..	63
11	Brokers	..	..	21	23	..
12	Stockists	3	..	..	..	30
13	Ginners	..	1	..	..	3
14	Cartmen	17	..	2	..	..

Regulated Market, Bidar

By way of illustration, the Bidar Regulated Market Committee is dealt with here. A Regulated Market Committee was formed at Bidar in 1940 under the provisions of the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act of 1930, with a limited area of operation. Now the functioning of this market is governed by the provisions of the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulations) Act of 1966, which came into force in the district in May 1968. The area of operation of the market is confined to the revenue taluk of Bidar. For this market, 55 commodities have been notified, chief among them being cotton, lint, wheat, jowar, paddy, rice, jaggery, ghee *udid*, sugarcane, including cattle, etc. The main imports of this market are jowar and wheat, while coriander, *gur*, blackgram, and rice are exported from this market to Mysore, Bangalore, Madurai, etc. White jowar is being imported from Gulbarga and Bijapur districts and *masoor* from Madhya Pradesh. The ghee is being graded under 'Agmark' by the Government Ghee Grading Laboratory, Bidar.

The usual method of sales prevailing in the market is by open auction except for groundnut and for coriander, for which the tender system is in vogue. Grading of agricultural produce is in force at the Bidar market. Important commodities that are graded are jaggery, groundnut and coriander. The Department of Marketing has established a ghee-grading laboratory at Bidar. There are two ghee-packers and four oil-packers authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Advisor, Government of India, Nagpur. This market is provided with warehousing facilities also. An amount of Rs. 12.73 lakhs has been sanctioned (1st phase)

to this market to take up development works under a World Bank Scheme, which includes the construction of administrative office building, sanitary blocks, internal roads, rest houses and sundry shops, etc.

During 1975-76, this market had 21 'A' class, 115 'B' class and 125 'D' class traders. There were also 95 commission agents, 16 exporters, 9 importers, 12 crushers. During the year 1940 when this Regulated Market was formed, the value of total arrivals of agricultural produce was Rs. 25 lakhs. In 1974-75, the total arrivals and their sale-value were 2,63,477 quintals and Rs. 4,98,92,682 respectively. The earlier corresponding figures for 1972-73 and for 1971-72 were 1,78,900 quintals and Rs. 2,40,78,525 and 5,07,999 quintals and of Rs. 5,30,53,797 respectively. The income and expenditure of this Market Committee for the year 1975-76 were Rs. 8,16,084 and Rs. 5,24,418 respectively as against Rs. 1,46,228 and Rs. 1,92,509 for the year 1972-73.

The Market Committee consists of 15 members including seven members representing agricultural constituency, two from traders, one each from commission agents, producers' societies, taluk development board, municipality, etc., including a Government nominee. The District Marketing Officer is also an *ex-officio* member of the Committee.

Shandis

Shandis (weekly bazaars) facilitated the barter trade in olden days. They continue to be held at many places in the district and serve useful purposes in the modern days also. Small dealers as well as producers put up their goods for sale in these *shandis* and consumers and middlemen make their purchases in small quantities or in bulk according to their requirements. These *shandis* are of much help to the agriculturists and other small producers to find a ready market for their produce and also to get their requirements locally. The total number of *shandis* being held in the district is about 30. The following table gives particulars of some important *shandis* in the district :

Sl. No.	Place	Taluk	Day of shandy	Approximate no. of people attending
1	2	3	4	5
1	Humnabad	Humnabad	Wednesday	10,000
2	Dubulgundi	do	Tuesday	10 000
3	Chitaguppa	do	Monday	15,000
4	Hallikhed (B)	do	Tuesday	8,000
5	Mannaekhalli	do	Friday	5,000
6	Talmadgi	do	Sunday	2,000
7	Nirna	do	Saturday	1,000

1	2	3	4	5
8	Basavakalyan	Basavakalyan	Saturday and	5,000
	do	do	Wednesday	5,000
9	Rajeshwar	do	Friday	1,000
10	Hulsoor	do	Monday	1,000
11	Matala	do	Tuesday	1,000
12	Mudbi	do	Monday	1,000
13	Aurad	Aurad	Monday	5,000
14	Santhpur	do	Sunday	2,000
15	Jambgi	do	Thursday	2,000
16	Kushnoor	do	Saturday	2,000
17	Sundhal	do	Tuesday	1,000
18	Kamalnagar	do	Sunday	3,000
19	Bhalki	Bhalki	Saturday	4,000
20	Bhatambra	do	Sunday	1,500
21	Khanapur	do	Sunday	1,500
22	Khatak Chincholli	do	Monday	1,000
23	Bidar	Bidar	Wednesday	2,000
24	Bagdal	do	Saturday	2,000
25	Kamthana	do	Tuesday	1,200

A *jatra* or *urus* is a periodical festival and on its occasion generally a fair is held, when there are also socio-cultural activities and varied types of entertainment. There are many temples and tombs of holy men scattered all over the district which attract a large number of pilgrims from within and outside the district on the occasion of their festivals. The fairs associated with them facilitate trade transactions to a considerable extent and serve as good centres for marketing of commodities and sometimes cattle also. Many of the fairs are held after the harvest season is over. More than about 75 fairs are held in the district. Brisk sales of various types of goods and articles including cutlery, crockery, utensils, sweetmeats, toys, etc., are done at these fairs. A few particulars of some important fairs of the district are given below : **Fairs**

Sl. No.	*Name of place*	*About the month of*	*Deity or saint in whose honour fair is held*	*Duration (No. of days)*	*Approximate attendance of people*
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Basavakalyan taluk		
1	Basavakalyan	April/May	Basavoshvara	3	20,000
		July	Sadanandaswami	1	5,000
		Shawwal	Hazarath Syed Tajuddin Bagsawar (urus)	5	25,000
2	Kohinoor	Jamad-ul-Awwal	Hazarath Zinda shah Madar (urus)	4	10,000
3	Hulsoor	Jan.	Veerabhadreshvara	2	5,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Harkood	Jan.	Channabasaveshavara	3	10,000
5	Chandakapur	March	Ramalingeshvara	2	5,000
6	Kalkhora	January (once in 3 yrs)	Mahakali	3	10,000
7	Ujlam	May	Khandoba	3	10,000
8	Chitakota	March	Veerabhadreshvara	3	4,000
			Bhalki taluk		
1	Khanapur	Dec-Jan	Mailara Lingeshvara (Khandoba)	..	20,000
2	Mehkar	February	Ramalingeshvara	2	2,500
3	Shivani	Muharram	Hussaini Pasha Alam (urus)	2	3,000
4	Siddeswar	Chaitra	Siddeshwara	..	..
5	Nawadgi	December	Revappayya	3	20,000
6	Chalkapur	April	Hanuman	2	5,000
7	Bhalki	April (Chaitra)	Bhalkeshwara	8	10,000
		Bhadrapada	Kumbeshwara	..	10,000
		Chaitra	Hanuman	..	10,000
			Humnabad taluk		
1	Humnabad	January	Veerabhadreshvara	7	30,000
2	Manik Nagar	December	Manik Prabhu	4	20,000
3	Chitaguppa	August	Baloba Maharaj	5	5,000
4	Changler	November	Veerabhadreshvara	5	6,000
5	Meenkhere	Oct.—Nov.	do	2	2,000
6	Udbal	March	Yellamma	3	15,000
7	Kathalli	December	Maramma	2	3,000
8	Hallikhed (B)	October	Naganatha	3	6,000
9	Karakuналli	March	Bakka Prabhu	5	15,000
			Aurad taluk		
1	Aurad	Feb. March	Amareshwara	7	8,000
2	Walgaon	March—April	Veerabhadreshvara	1	10,000
3	Chawar Dabka	January	Bhavani	1	10,000
			Bidar taluk		
1	Ashtoor	Rabil-awwal	Ahmad Shah Wali Bahamani (urus)	3	5,000
2	Bidar	November	Bhavani	3	1,000
		April	Ramadevaru	1	2,000
		December	Narasimha	2	4,000
		Shabaan	Multhani Pasha (urus)	3	3 000
		Muharram	Jamale Bahar	2	4,000
3	Chintalagera	January	Venkateshwara	2	1,000
4	Agrahara	February	Anantashayana	1	2 000

Warehouses

After the enactment of the Central law called the Agricultural Produce (Development of Warehouses) Corporation Act, 1956 (Act XXVIII), Warehousing Corporations were established in each State. The Karnataka Warehousing Corporation opened its warehouse (branch) at Bidar in 1959. The capacity of this warehouse at present (1975), is 2,429 tonnes. Under its extension programme, in order to cater to the growing needs of the users, two sub-warehouses were opened, one at Basavakalyan and another at Bhalki in 1972 and 1973 respectively. The capacity of these warehouses in 1974-75 was 180 and 200 tonnes respectively. However, these two warehouses were closed in 1975.

A new scheme called "Comprehensive Disinfestation Service" is being implemented in the district by going to the doorsteps of the farmers, traders and other depositors for preserving their stocks and for preventing wastage due to insects and rodents. Facilities are being extended for preserving foodgrains on scientific lines with the help of technically trained personnel of the Corporation. The depositors are being supplied with information regarding the prevailing market rates to enable them to secure good prices. Commercial banks are extending advance facilities against the warehouse receipts.

Under a massive programme for extending godown facilities in the rural areas, which is being implemented under the plan programme under the supervision of the Co-operative Department, godowns of different sizes have bene constructed by the Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies and also by other societies. At the end of March 1973, there were seven medium-sized godowns with a total storage capacity of 1,600 tonnes, of which two each were in Bidar and Bhalki taluks, and one each in Humnabad, Aurad and Basavakalyan taluks under the Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies, besides 41 rural godowns. The total storage capacity of all these godowns was 5,500 metric tonnes.

Fair-price shops

The informal rationing system has not been introduced at Bidar or any other towns of the district since their population is less than one lakh. By the end of 1974, there were 785 fair-price shops functioning in the district, of which 508 were with private agencies and the rest (277) were managed by co-operative organisations. The largest number of fair-price shops (170) were located in Basavakalyan taluk followed by Humnabad and Aurad taluks with 166 and 163 shops respectively. The Bhalki taluk had 151 such shops, while the Bidar taluk had 135 fair-price shops.

Trade associations

There are a number of associations pertaining to different trades, industries and occupations at several centres and many of them are located in Bidar town, such as Bidar District Small Industries Association, Bidri-ware Small-scale Industries Association, Small Traders Association, etc. They have been formed with the objectives of maintaining close co-operation and co-ordination among the members of the same trade and formulating common policies and devising ways and means for promotion of their interests. Sometimes, these associations also strive to settle disputes among the traders.

Small Industries Association

The Bidar District Small Industries Association, Bidar, was registered in the year 1974. The main aims of this Association are to organise the small manufacturers engaged in cottage and rural industries of the district, to facilitate investigations and the like and to aid general development and progress of such industries. The Association holds periodical meetings and exhibitions in selected centres. It imparts training by holding classes for the benefit of the members and their employees and other interested persons. The membership of the Association is open to all small industrialists of the district and others who intend to take up such industrial ventures in the district. Admission fees, annual subscriptions, contributions and donations by members, local bodies and co-operative institutions are the sources of income to the Association, besides Government grants. The Association had 20 members in 1975.

Bidri-ware Industries Association

The Bidriware Small-scale Industries Association, Bidar, was registered in 1973. The main objectives of this body are to take measures for the development of the Bidari-ware handicraft industry which is a reputed speciality of Bidar and betterment of the conditions of the artisans. The Association helps promotion of export of Bidari-ware articles and makes efforts to procure raw materials needed by the manufacturers engaged in the craft and to popularise the Bidari-ware articles by holding exhibitions.

The membership of the Association is open to the manufacturers engaged in the Bidari craft who have registered themselves as members of the small-scale industrial units with the Department of Industries and Commerce. The members of the Association are required to pay Rs. 25 as membership fee besides Rs. 5 as monthly subscription fee. In addition, contributions from members and local bodies constitute the sources of income besides Government grants. In 1975, the Association had 20 members.

Weights and measures

In the former Hyderabad State, in 1886, an attempt was made through a regulation (*Dastur-ul-amal*) to introduce some standard weights and measures. Before the district became a part

of the new Mysore State, the weights and measures that were in use in the area were those prescribed by the Hyderabad Weights and Measures Act of 1356 F. (1947 A.D.) which came into effect in this district during the year 1950 and it remained in force until the Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, was introduced in the district replacing the earlier Acts of weights and measures by the metric system. To facilitate effective enforcement of the new system, an office of an Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures was opened at Bidar in September 1962.

Prior to the enforcement of the metric system in the district, the bullion transactions were being done by means of *tola*, *val* and *rathi* as units of weights and these bullion weights were equal to the Bombay bullion weights. The traders in the area usually followed two kinds of weights, *i.e.*, the *seer* and *tola* system and the pound system. A *seer* was equal to 80 *tolas* and a maund was equal to 40 *seers*. A *palla* was equal to three *maunds*, and twenty *maunds* were equal to one *khandi*. A *seer* was also a unit of measurement of grains. *Adheli* and *pyali* were equivalent to two and four *seers* respectively. Measures of half a *seer*, one-fourth of a *seer* and one-sixteenth of a *seer* were also in use. The liquids were measured by the imperial gallon and a pint was determined as one-eigth of a gallon. Traders in tea, tobacco, condiments and other consumer goods followed the pound weights in preference to the traditional *tola* weight. The standard unit of length used in the district was the same as elsewhere, namely, foot, yard, furlong and mile. The area was measured in terms of guntas and acres (one gunta was equal to 121 square yards and one acre was equal to 4,840 square yards).

As in 1974-75, there were 2,415 traders, 31 industrial establishments, 8 petrol and 10 high-speed-diesel pumps in the district which came under the bi-annual verification of the Department of Weights and Measures. There was a revenue of Rs. 10,405 in the form of fees. The fines imposed by the courts on defaulters came to Rs. 3,155 during a period of ten months from 1st April 1974 to the end of January 1975.

Table indicating the nature and extent of financial assistance given by the Government to the Co-operatives in the district from 1956 to 1974

(*Amount in rupees*)

Period	*Government Share contribution*			*Godown loans and subsidies*			*Subsidy and outright grants*		
	Sanctioned	*Released*	*Balance*	*Sanctioned*	*Released*	*Balance*	*Sanctioned*	*Released*	*Balance*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1956—1961	1,38,000	1,38,000	.	3,38,000	2,98,109	39,891	1,37,530	1,36,389	1,141
1961—1966	17,26,000	17,26,000	.	3,75,725	3,36,169	39,556	2,06,823	1,97,915	8,908
1966—1969	47,81,000	47,73,000	8,000	2,62,340	2,04,771	57,569	1,28,644	1,01,224	27,420
1969—1974	77,16,980	73,70,480	3,46,500	2,73,790	1,05,072	1,68,718	1,56,888	83,266	73,622

Source: Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bidar district, Bidar.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Old-time routes

REFERENCES regarding old-time routes are scarce and nothing can be said with certainty about the conditions of road communications during the reign of the old dynasties which ruled the area of the present Bidar district. Several roads and many tracks connecting the towns and villages were there, but their alignments and the like are not known. Roads were generally maintained by local authorities, and the labour force for the purpose was supplied by the villagers. Particularly, the roads needed for military purposes were maintained well. The Gulbarga-Humnabad road appears to be the oldest one in the district. The *Paigahs* and other *Jagirs* had their own tracks maintained by the *Jagirdars*. In the interiors of the district, bullock-carts were the main means of transport in the olden days. In recent decades and years, a good deal of improvement of transport and communications has taken place.

According to the Nagpur Plan, the roads are classified into five categories, namely, the National Highways, the State Highways, the Major District Roads, Other District Roads and the Village Roads. The National Highways form the arteries of the country. They connect the State capitals, metropolitan cities and important centres of major activities in the country. They are maintained by the Public Works Department of the State in which they lie with the help of the Central Government funds. The State Highways connect district headquarters and the National Highways and serve as main channels of traffic to and from the District Roads within the State. The Major District Roads link important marketing centres with the Railways, National Highways and State Highways. The other District Roads link important market places. Approach roads from the main roads to the villages, which have generally unmetalled surfaces, form the Village Roads. The following are the important roads in Bidar district :

(1) *Hyderabad-Sholapur-Poona Road.*—This is the National Highway No. 9 connecting Poona and Hyderabad. It passes through the Bidar district over a length of seventy-five kilometres. It enters the district at Bhangur and leaves at Chandapur, traversing the southern portion of the district from east to west. It passes through Humnabad and 6.4 kms. to the south of Basavakalyan, the famous historical and commercial place of the district.

(2) *Zahirabad-Nanded Road.*—This is a State Highway passing through the district for a length of 69.76 kilometres. It enters the district about 6.4 kilometres south of Bidar, passes through Bidar town and leaves the district near Kamalnagar. The road passes almost in the north-west direction of the district.

(3) *Srirangapatna—Bidar Road.*— This State Highway No. 9 connecting Srirangapatna with Bidar passes through the district *via* Humnabad for a distance of over 59.1 kms. It enters the district near Halikhed (K) village of Humanabad taluk and runs to a distance of 12.8 kms. upto Humnabad town and thereafter to Bidar town, a distance of 46.10 kms.

There are also eleven Major District Roads, twenty-two Other District Roads and thirty-nine Village Roads in the district. They pass through mostly plain grounds. The important Major District Roads are Bidar-Janawada-Santhpur-Aurad road (47.09 kms.), Bidar-Chincholli road *via* Mannaekhalli (43.65 kms.), Bhalki-Nilanga road (36.51 kms.), Bhalki-Humnabad road (27.36 kms.), Sangam-Kushnoor-Santhpur road (21.40 kms.), Santhpur-Basavakalyan-Hulsoor road (26.50 kms.), and Hudgi-Chitaguppa-Ainapur road (16.70 kms.). Recently, two of the above major district roads have been classified as the third State Highway. It connects a road leading to Warmarpalli in Maharashtra State with Raichur. It runs to a distance of about 90.00 kms. in the district through Aurad, Santhpur and Bidar. The headquarters town of the district is connected by road with Bangalore *via* Gulbarga and is also connected by road and railway with Hyderabad.

Road-lengths

The total road-length in the district as on 31st March 1975 was 2,272 kilometres. This total includes the road-lengths maintained by the Taluk Development Boards (1,104 kilometres) in the district. The Forest Department has not maintained any roads in this district. As on 31st March 1975, the State's total road length was 82,176 kilometres. From these figures, it means, that whereas the State average was 280 kms. per lakh of population, the district had 276 kms. of road for a population of one lakh. The district's road-length per 100 square kilometres was 41 kms. as against the

State average of 43 kms. as on 31st March 1975. The proportionate figures of the district as compared to the Karnataka State as on 31st March 1975 are given below:

Category of roads	*Road-length in*		*Percentage of column 3 to 2*
	Karnataka State (Kms.)	*Bidar Dist. (kms.)*	
1	2	3	4
National Highways	1,968	75	3.81
State Highways	6,090	129	2.12
Major District Roads	14,258	265	1.86
Other District Roads	9,213	266	2.89
Village Roads	50,647	1,537	3 03

Particulars of road-lengths in Bidar district for some years from 1956 to 1975 are given below:

(*in kilometers*)

Year (as on 31st March)	*Public Works Department*	*Taluk Development Boards*	*Total*	*Surfaced length*	*un-surfaced length*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1956	210	112	322	195	127
1961	380	..	380	261	119
1966	679	87	766	380	386
1969	1,040	333	1,373	533	840
1971	1,150	228	1,378	631	747
1973	1,168	922	2,090	702	1,388
1974	1,168	954	2,122	753	1,369
1975	1,168	1,104	2,272	828	1,444

The table given below shows the gradual development of roads in respect of road-lengths per square kilometre from 1956 to 1975.

As on 31st March of each Year	*Surfaced length*	*un-surfaced length*	*Total length*
1956	0.04	0.02	0.06
1961	0.05	0.02	0.07
1966	0.07	0.07	0.14
1969	0.09	0.16	0.25
1971	0 11	0.14	0.25
1973	0 13	0.26	0.39
1974	0.13	0.26	0.39
1975	0.15	0.26	0.41

Statements giving road-lengths in charge of the Public Works Department in detail and taluk-wise particulars of road-lengths are appended at the end of the Chapter. Further, a length of 64 kms. of roads was in charge of the municipalities, of which an extent of one kilometre was cement concreted, 14 kms. black-topped, 31 kms. water-bound macadam and 18 kms. motorable as on 31st March 1975. In addition to these, there are also roads completed under the Rural Communication Programme (*see* elsewhere). No road was in charge of any village panchayat as on 31st March 1975. A length of 680 kms. of roads was taken over as State Fund Roads from local bodies in the district from 1958-59 to 1974-75.

Village roads

The extent of Village Roads in this district in 1975 was 433 kms. in charge of Public Works Department of which six kilometres were black-topped, 183 kms. were water-bound macadam and 244 kms. were un-surfaced but motorable. Out of 591 inhabited villages (as per 1971 census) in the district, 168 (28.4 per cent) villages were connected by all weather roads, 409 (69.2 per cent) connected by fair-weather *katcha* roads and only 14 (2.4 per cent) villages were not connected by any roads, as on 31st March 1975

Rural-Communication

A Rural Communication Programme with the object of providing important villages with a net work of fair-weather roads was launched in the Karnataka State during the year 1959-60. The programme consists of (a) construction of roads, (b) construction of missing links and (c) construction of cross drainage works with linear waterway of more than 6.1 metres on non-P.W.D. roads. These roads laid out with gravel or local soil, and they are mainly intended for cart traffic. In this district, a length of 811 kms. of roads and 92 cross drainages were completed under the Rural Communication Programme to the end of March 1975. A length of 24 out of 811 kms. was transferred to the Public Works Department as State Fund Roads, and another extent of 83 kms. was transferred to the Taluk Development Boards for maintenance. At present (1975), a length of 704 kms. of such roads remains in charge of the Rural Communication Programme. The total expenditure incurred on this programme to the end of 1974-75 was Rs. 47.76 lakhs.

Expenditure on roads

An amount of Rs. 261.04 lakhs was spent by the Public Works Department on roads in this district from 1961-62 to 1974-75 and the year-wise figures were as follows :

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

Year	*Original works*	*Repair works*	*Total*
1961–62	4.31	2.17	6.48
1962–63	8.00	5.21	13.21
1963–64	8.22	4.70	12.92
1964–65	22.85	4.28	27.13
1965–66	22.94	3.69	26 63
1966–67	10.13	3.82	13.95
1967–68	16.57	5.01	21.58
1968–69	25.74	6.19	31.93
1969–70	17.33	8.84	26.17
1970–71	13.80	10 54	24 34
1971–72	5.56	7.76	13.32
1972–73	3.42	8.13	11.55
1973–74	2.71	10 67	13.38
1974–75	4.30	14.15	18.45

Bridges

There were 23 major bridges having a linear waterway of more than 30.48 metres, as on 31st March 1975, out of which two were on the National Highway and 21 were on State Fund Roads. The total linear waterway of these bridges was 2,051.03 metres. Besides these 23 major bridges, there were 211 minor ones, each with a linear waterway of more than 6.10 metres but less than 30.48 metres. The two sub-joined statements give some particulars of major and minor bridges existing on all roads in the district (including National Highway) in some recent years :

Statement I

Year (as on 31st March)	*No. of major bridges having linear waterway of more than*				
	30.48 metres but less than 91.44 metres	*91.44 metres but less than 152.40 metres*	*152.40 metres but less than 304.80 metres*	*304 80 metres and above*	*Total*
1969	11	1	1	..	13
1970	15	1	1	..	17
1971	17	2	1	..	20
1972	18	2	1	..	21
1973	18	2	1	..	21
1974	18	2	1	1	22
1975	18	2	1	2	23

Statement II

Year (as on 31st March)	No of minor bridges having linear waterway of more than				
	6.10 metres but less than 12.19 metres	12.19 metres but less than 18.29 metres	18.29 metres but less than 24.38 metres	24.28 metres but less than 30.48 metres.	Total
1972	160	18	10	7	195
1973	160	18	10	7	195
1974	170	20	10	7	207
1975	172	21	11	7	211

The expenditure incurred on bridges in the district during the years from 1961-62 to 1974-75 was as shown below :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Expenditure on original works	Expenditure on repair works	Total
1961-62	0.16	0.03	0.19
1962-63	6.01	0.15	6.16
1963-64	0.56	0.09	0.65
1964-65	2.12	0.30	2.42
1965-66	2.78	0.07	2.85
1966-67	11.05	0.07	11.12
1967-68	23.39	0.06	23.45
1968-69	14.05	0.12	14.17
1969-70	10.75	0.06	10.81
1970-71	9.81	0.35	10.16
1971-72	4.38	0.48	4.86
1972-73	5.70	0.05	5.75
1973-74	1.78	0.15	1.93
1974-75	0.75	0.05	0.80

Vehicles and Conveyances

Before the introduction of rail communication and other mechanised transport in the district, carriages driven by horses, bullock-carts, ponies and camels were used for travelling and transportation. Bullock-carts and camels have been playing an important part in the district even now. There were 9,556 bullock-carts in the year 1975. Hand-carts are also being used as a means of auxiliary transport for short distances in trade centres. Cycle-rickshaws are quite common in the district, and there were 636 cycle-rickshaws in the year 1975. In recent years, some banks are also advancing loans for purchasing cycle-rickshaws. Bicycles are an easy and cheap mode of conveyance and are found in good number (6,428 in 1975) in the district. The quicker means of conveyance in use are buses, cars, jeeps, lorries, trucks, motor cycles, scooters, etc. Auto-rickshaws

which are found in many towns and cities of the State are not yet (1975) found in this district. In recent years, some well-to-do farmers have taken to the use of tractors. In 1969-70, there were 34 tractors and their number had increased to 73 by 1974-75. In the year 1925, while there were only six motor vehicles in the district, their number in 1974-75 was 1,336. The figures in regard to various types of registered vehicles in the Bidar district from 1969-70 to 1974-75 are given in a table at the end of the Chapter.

Public transport

Public transport is an important factor in economic development and an adequate and well organised system of transport is very essential. The Bidar District, which was formerly a part of the ex-Hyderabad State, was integrated into the new Mysore State on 1st November 1956. Consequently, the State Transport Services operated by the former Hyderabad State in the area of this district became a part of the M.G.R.T.D. (the present K.S.R.T.C.). The Humnabad Depot was placed under the jurisdiction of the Raichur Division. The divisional headquarters was shifted from Raichur to Gulbarga in 1960. On 1st August 1961, the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation (the present K.S.R.T.C.) was established. At present, there is one Depot at Humnabad in Bidar District with a Depot Manager as its head who is responsible to the Deputy General Manager and Divisional Controller, Gulbarga Division. Repairs and maintenance of vehicles are attended to in the Depot workshop. There are bus-stations at Bidar, Basavakalyan and Hudgi, with waiting halls, refreshment rooms, etc. Work of construction of bus-stations at Bhalki, Chitaguppa and Aurad is in progress. Nationalisation of routes has not been completed in the district. The Nationalised routes are Humnabad—Basavakalyan *via* Sastapur (29 kms.), Humnabad-Chitaguppa *via* Hudgi (14.1 kms.), Humnabad-Gulbarga (29.6 kms. within Bidar district) and Basavakalyan-Gulbarga *via* Salgar (58.6 kms. within Bidar district). The operational data of the Humnabad Depot of the K.S.R.T.C. from 1970-71 to 1974-75 were as given below :

Items	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Fleet held as on 31st March	40	53	48	43	42
No. of routes as on 31st March	33	34	36	35	37
Route kilometres	2,449	2,527	2,984	2,872	2,936
Effective kilometres in lakhs	30.64	32 24	34.96	33.91	31.76
Average No. of passengers carried per day.	6,037	6,174	5,907	5,675	6,100
Revenue realised per kilometre (paise).	119.1	120.8	116.0	123.4	131.7
Revenue realised per seat per kilometre (paise).	2.11	2.15	2.06	2.20	2.35

Besides the K.S.R.T.C. services, the Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra Road Transport Services also run in the district from neighbouring districts to various places in this district. There are also several private agencies operating their services on many routes. There were 86 private buses running on such routes in 1975.

All motor vehicles in the district come under the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Act of 1939. All vehicles run by petrol and diesel, have to be registered according to the vehicle's horse-power, seating capacity, capacity for laden weights, etc., and vehicle taxes have to be paid to the Government. Lorries and trucks have increasingly come into use for carrying merchandise, since they provide a quick means of transport. The Regional Transport Inspectors have to inspect the vehicles and determine how far they conform to the Motor Vehicles Regulation Act. Public Carriers are those lorries meant to be hired out to customers. Motor vehicles include motor-cycles, scooters, trucks, jeeps, etc. The statement given below shows the number of road accidents in the district during some recent years :

Year	*Number of accidents*	*Number of persons killed*	*Number of persons injured*
1968–69	10	8	2
1970–71	61	14	110
1973–74	67	13	110
1974–75	74	19	68

Railways

The broadgauge branch line, which connects Vikarabad and Purli-Baijnath, passes through the Bidar district, covering a route of 78.73 kms. The line, which was constructed by the Nizam's State Railway, was opened for traffic on 1st July 1932. From the beginning it has been a single line. It was integrated into the Central Railway in 1951 and then into the South-Central Railway in 1966 which has its headquarters at Secunderabad. There are seven railway stations in the district, namely, (1) Bidar, (2) Khanapur (Deccan), (3) Halbarga, (4) Siddeshvar, (5) Bhalki, (6) Kalgapur and (7) Kamalnagar. Except at the railway stations at Bidar and Bhalki, the loading and unloading operations at other places are negligible. As per trade estimates, the railway handles about 25 per cent of the total goods traffic, the rest being moved by road transport (*see* also Chapter VI).

None of the rivers in the district is navigable and hence they cannot be used for water transport.

Air transport

An Elementary Flying School is located at Bidar. It imparts basic stages of flying training to IAF, foreign trainees, army officers and naval trainees.

Travel and tourist facilities

The district has several historical places and many spots and the like that are looked upon as sacred and attract tourists and pilgrims (*see* Chapter XIX). But travel and toursit facilities have not yet developed to the required extent. There is, indeed, a great scope for development of tourism in the district. There is also lack of good boarding and lodging facilities, better roads, and various other amenities at present, though there has been some improvement in communication and lodging facilities in recent years. In 1935-36, there were only two travellers' bungalows, one at Bidar and the other at Humnabad. In 1951, there were eight travellers' bungalows and eleven *chavadies*. In 1975, there were 25 travellers' and inspection bungalows maintained by the Public Works Department in the district. These bungalows are primarily meant for touring officers at concessional rates, but when not occupied by Government officers, they are also hired out to the public at regular rates. A list of such bungalows is appended at the end of the Chapter. Lodging facilities are also provided by a Tourist Home of the Department of Tourism at Bidar. A few small rest houses are also maintained by the Taluk Development Boards. At the Forest Nursery at Bidar, the Forest Department has a rest house of two suites. There are some private lodging and boarding houses at Bidar and in some other towns. But they cannot be said to be of any appreciable standard.

Postal facilities

In olden days, there were no State Post Offices as such. The public had to send their letters, etc., either through travellers or merchants or, if they could find any opportunity, along with Government mails. The Government service mails were carried by *Sawars* or orderlies appointed for the purpose or by *Bhiagars* travelling from place to place. Generally, no postage was charged for this purpose. In 1810 A.D. the Nizam's Government discontinued the old mode and introduced a system of licensed carriers called *Parwanadars*. These carriers worked under contract with the Government and were paid through grants of lands. This service was later made available to the public on payment of a small fee to the contractor. The Nizam's Government had a postal department of its own. A system of service stamps was introduced by the Nizam's Government to distinguish the official from the general mail. Hyderabad's first postage stamp was introduced in 1869 A.D. In 1873 A.D., the word *Sarkari* was overprinted on the stamps in red and black. This was discontinued in 1877 A.D., and instead, official letters carried an inscription as *Kar-e-Sarkar* in Persain script. The Nizam's Government postal revenue, however,

suffered a set back and service stamps were reissued in 1909. The service stamps of the Nizam's Government carried letters to all parts of India, unlike its ordinary stamps which were for use only within the Nizam's dominion.

The Nizam's Government introduced a postal insurance system in 1907, money order system in 1910, value payable system in 1914 and postal savings bank in 1923. The British Indian postal department and the Nizam Government's postal department were both working in the Hyderabad State by a mutual arrangement. There was a British Indian post office in the district at Humnabad only. The Hyderabad State's postal department was merged in the Central postal system on 1st April 1950. From 1950 to 1960, Bidar was a separate postal division which included also Osmanabad and Nanded districts. In 1960, the present Bidar district was attached to the Gulbarga division.

In the undivided larger district of Bidar, there were 111 post offices in 1951 and 147 post offices in 1955. In the smaller Bidar district which came into the new Mysore State, there were 239 post offices in 1970 and 251 in 1975. There is one Head Post Office in Bidar town and there are two postal sub-divisions with the headquarters of one at Bidar and of the other at Humnabad. In 1975, there were 21 sub-offices and 229 branch offices, out of which 29 were provided with telephone facilities and 28 had telegraph facilities. Savings Bank facilities are available in all the post offices. There were 333 postal letter boxes in the district. The mail is conveyed through the railway and buses. So far as interior villages are concerned, it is delivered through express messengers. All the villages of the district are served daily on an unfixed beat system. The average population served by a post office was 3,296 and the average area covered by a post office was 21.3 sq.kms. in 1975. The number of Savings Bank Accounts in August 1975 was 13,598 and the number of National Savings Certificates issued was 10,575 (*see* also Chapter VI).

According to the postal authorities of the division, the numbers of letters, newspapers, packets, etc., delivered from 1970 to 1975 were as given below :

Year	*Letters*	*Registered newspapers*	*Book-packets*	*Parcels*
1970	28,71,653	1,81,879	1,94,674	34,457
1971	30,60,196	2,46,129	2,26,186	39,698
1972	31,16,676	2,51,242	2,34,596	43,320
1973	32,51,154	2,19,419	2,74,469	47,968
1974	34,93,768	2,78,698	3,52,111	53,699
1975	38,27,199	2,87,568	2,61,601	62,505

The number of money orders booked and paid and telegrams received and delivered in the district from 1970 to 1975 were as given below:

Year	*Money orders booked*	*Money orders paid*	*Telegrams booked*	*Telegrams delivered*
1970	73,862	68,184	33,192	34,056
1971	65,304	76,092	34,847	35,754
1972	63,905	94,386	36,507	37,539
1973	63,707	93,294	32,982	35,894
1974	84,150	88,002	34,685	34,985
1975	73,120	71,904	33,781	33,874

Telephone amenities

The number of telephone connections is increasing year after year. There were 29 public call offices both local and trunk in 1975 and telephone facilities were available in 29 post offices. There is a rapid growth in trunk traffic. Hence, a second trunk line has been provided from Bidar to Hyderabad and from Basavakalyan to Humnabad. There are six telephone exchanges in the district at present (1975), the particulars of which are given below:

Sl. No.	*Name of Exchange*	*Equipped capacity*	*Working connections*
1	Aurad	50 lines	29
2	Basavakalyan	100 lines	61
3	Bhalki	100 lines	63
4	Bidar	400 lines	312
5	Humnabad	50 lines	44
6	Kamalnagar	25 lines	12

Radio sets

Radios have become very popular in the district, especially transistor sets, in the rural areas. There were only 21 sets during 1941 and 914 in 1955. In 1976, there were 12,97,299 licensed radio sets in Karnataka, out of which the Bidar district accounted for 14,514. This meant that whereas there were 4,428 radio sets per lakh of population in Karnataka as a whole, in this district, the proportion was only 1761. The Bidar district is not covered under Satellite Instructional Television Experimental Programme.

TABLE I

Statement showing the road-lengths in charge of Public Works Department in Bidar district from 1964 to 1975 as on 31st March of each year

(length in kilometres)

Year	Classification-wise break-up						Surface-wise break-up					
							Surfaced length			Unsurfaced length		
	National Highways	*State Highways*	*Major District Roads*	*Other District Roads*	*Village Roads*	*Total*	*Black-topped*	*Water-bound macadam*	*Total*	*Motorable*	*Non-motorable*	*Total*
1964	75	129	212	76	..	492	202	144	346	116	30	146
1966	75	129	212	76	187	679	265	100	365	270	44	314
1969	75	129	245	266	325	1,040	298	235	533	354	153	507
1971	75	129	250	266	430	1,150	307	323	630	499	21	520
1973	75	129	250	266	448	1,168	328	374	702	466	..	466
1974	75	129	250	266	448	1,168	333	420	753	415	..	415
1975	75	129	265	266	433	1,168	367	456	823	345	..	345

Source: Chief Engineer (C and B), Public Works Department, Bangalore.

TABLE II

Taluk-wise particulars of road-lengths in Bidar district as on 31st March 1975

(length in kilometres)

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	P* TD	Classification-wise break-up: National highways	State high-ways	Major Dist. Roads	Other Dist. Roards	Village Roads	Total	Surfaced length: Cement concrete	Black top-ped	Water bound maca-dam	Total	Unsurfaced length: Moto-rable	Non moto-rable	Total	Road length per lakh of population	Road length per 100 Sq. Kms.
1	Aurad	P	..	15	46	64	69	194	..	57	101	158	36	..	36		
		TD	..	..	..	..	402	402	..	..	..	..	402	..	402		
		T	..	15	46	64	471	596	..	57	101	158	438	..	438	414	49
2	Basavakalyan	P	32	..	24	62	140	258	..	54	94	148	110	..	110		
		TD	..	..	..	..	40	40	..	..	..	..	40	..	40		
		T	32	..	24	62	180	298	..	54	94	148	150	..	150	170	25
3	Bhalki	P	..	30	85	56	67	238	..	78	96	174	64	..	64		
		TD	..	..	..	..	373	373	..	..	5	5	368	..	368		
		T	..	30	85	56	440	611	..	78	101	179	432	..	432	392	54
4	Bidar	P	..	49	55	42	78	224	..	83	70	153	71	..	71		
		TD	..	..	..	..	158	158	..	..	..	..	158	..	158		
		T	..	49	55	42	236	382	..	83	70	153	229	..	229	200	41
5	Humnabad	P	43	35	55	42	79	254	..	95	95	190	64	..	64		
		TD	..	..	..	..	131	131	..	..	..	..	131	..	131		
		T	43	35	55	42	210	385	..	95	95	190	195	..	195	244	39
	Total for the District		75	129	265	266	1,537	2,272	..	367	461	828	1,444	..	1,444	276	41

*P: Public Works Department, TD: Taluk Development Board, T: Total.

TABLE III

Statement showing the number of various types of registered vehicles in Bidar district as in some recent years

Year (as on 31st March)	Motor cycles	Motor cars	Jeeps	Omni-buses	Stage carriages		Goods vehicles		Tractors	Trailers	Others	Total
					K.S.R.T.C buses	Private buses	Public carriages	Private carriages				
1969—70	287	75	94	25	39	61	170	13	34	44	7	849
1970—71	319	75	98	26	39	49	171	16	40	46	8	887
1971—72	359	72	108	27	39	49	167	16	53	57	9	956
1972—73	399	72	112	30	39	45	163	14	54	56	9	993
1973—74	504	73	129	33	39	69	187	60	63	72	12	1,241
1974—75	537	85	138	33	39	86	192	68	73	73	12	1,336

Source - Commissioner for Transport in Karnataka, Bangalore.

TABLE IV

Particulars of rest houses and dak bungalows in Bidar district maintained by the Public Works Department as in 1975

Sl. No.	Name of bungalow and place	Class	Taluk	Approach road and distance from nearest main road	Distance from nearest railway station	Facilities available like cook, utensils, furniture, water, light, etc.	No. of suits	Places of interest nearby
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Inspection Bungalow Bidar	II	Bidar	On Zahirabad-Nanded Road	0.5 kms. from Bidar railway station	All such facilities available	2	(1) Nanak Jhira (2) Narasimha Jhira (3) Papanash (4) Fort (5) Tombs at Ashtoor
2	Travellers' Bungalow Bidar	II	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	2	-do-
3	Guest House, Bidar	I	-do-	2 kms. from Zahirabad-Nanded Road from Bidar	4 kms. from Bidar railway station	-do-	4	-do-
4	Inspection Bungalow Humnabad	II	Humnabad	On National Highway No. 9	40 kms. from Bhalki railway station	-do-	2	(1) Veerabhadreshvara temple (2) Manik Prabhu temple at Manik Nagar.
5	Travellers' Bungalow Humnabad	II	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	2	-do-
6	Inspection Bungalow Chitaguppa	III	-do-	On Hudgi-Ainapur Road	56 kms. from Bhalki railway station	Not available except light.	1	..
7	Inspection Bungalow Mangalgi	III	-do-	On National Highway No. 9	37 kms. from Bidar railway station	-do	1	..

TABLE IV (*Contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	Inspection Bungalow Changler	III	-do-	On Bidar-Chincholi Road	41 kms. from Bidar railway station	-do-	1	Veerabhadreshvara temple
9	Inspection Bungalow Hallikhed (B)	III	Humnabad	On Bidar-Humnabad Road.	26 kms. from Bidar railway station.	Not available except light	1	Bidar Sahakara Sakkare Kharkhane Ltd.
10	Inspection Bungalow Basavakalyan	I	Basavakalyan.	On Sastapur-Basavakalyan-Hulsoor Road.	34 kms. from Bhalki railway station	All facilities available except cook.	2	Historical place with many objects of interest.
11	Travellers' Bungalow Basavakalyan	II	do	do	do	do	2	do
12	Lower Income Group Rest House Basavakalyan	II	do	do	do	do	3	do
13	Travellers' Bungalow Hulsoor	II	do	On Hulsoor-Sastapur Road	16 kms. from Bhalki railway station.	do	1	..
14	Travellers' Bungalow Mudbi	II	do	On Kamalapur-Sastapur road.	52 kms. from Bhalki railway station.	Not available	1	..
15	Travellers' Bungalow Bhosga	II	do	On Matala-Salgar Road	62 kms. from Bhalki railway station.	All facilities available except cook and utensils	1	..
16	Travellers' Bungalow Sastapur	I	do	On National Highway No.9	57 kms. from Bhalki railway station.	do	1	..

TABLE IV (*Concld*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17	Inspection Bungalow Sastapur	I	Basava-kalyan.	On National Highway No. 9	42 kms. from Bhalki railway station.	All facilities available except cook.	2	..
18	Traveller' Bungalow Tipranth	II	do	On Sastapur-Basava-kalyan Road	40 kms. from Bhalki railway station.	do	3	..
19	Pravasi Mandir Bhalki	III	Bhalki	On Bhalki. Humnabad Road	2.4 kms. from Bhalki railway station.	All facilities available	4	Ganesha temple
20	Pravasi Mandir Katak-chincheli.	III	do	On Bhalki-Humnabad Road	20 kms. from Bhalki railway station.	All facilities available except cook and light	4	..
21	Inspection Bungalow Halbarga	III	do	On Zahirabad-Nanded Road	1.6 kms. from Halbarga railway station.	All facilities available	2	..
22	Pravasi Mandir Nittur	III	do	On Ahamadabad-Nittur Road	10 kms. from Bhalki railway station.	All facilities available except cook.	3	..
23	Pravasi Mandir Aurad	II	Aurad	1.4 kms. from Aurad on Bidar-Aurad Road	32 kms. from Bhalki railway station	All facilities available	2	Amareshvara temple
24	Inspection Bungalow Kamalnagar.	II	do	On Zahirabad-Nanded Road	0.2 kms. from Kamal-nagar railway station.	do	2	..
25	Inspection Bungalow Kushnoor.	II	do	On Santhpur-Kushnoor-Sangam Road	16 kms. from Bhalki railway station.	do	2	..

Source : Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bidar.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

THE economy of the district is being gradually built up by a series of the Five-Year Plans since 1951, and increasingly more employment opportunities are being created in diverse fields. Recently, there were severe famine conditions in the district (*see* Chapter IV) which had inevitably an adverse effect on the pace of progress. The various programmes being implemented have given a new impetus and momentum to all-round development of the district which is at present economically very backward with only a meagre industrial development.

The earlier chapters have dealt with the main sectors of the economy of the district such as agriculture, industries, banking and finance, trade and commerce, communications, in which an appreciable percentage of the population is engaged. Another important segment of the working populations is to be accounted for in this chapter. The latter are engaged in other pursuits like public administration services, learned professions like law, medicine, engineering and teaching, fine arts, domestic services and in certain other occupations like carpentry, goldsmithy, tailoring, hair-cutting, laundries, running of hotels and restaurants, bakeries, bicycle-shops, etc. They render services in different ways or produce goods or aid production of articles of daily use or consumption.

New avenues of employment

Relatively, a larger number of them live in urban centres where there are better chances of getting suitable employment. Several of these occupations do not give the persons following them a handsome income. In some cases, their number is not so small as to be left out of consideration. With the growth of urbanisation in recent decades, the miscellaneous occupations have also grown helping to stabilise the economic fabric of the area. Further, the mechanisation of agriculture that has been gaining importance, the new industries

that are coming up and the improvements effected in the field of transport and communications have opened up new avenues of employment in the district. No detailed and systematic survey either economic or sociological, has been made about these occupational groups and in the absence of such surveys, any attempt to describe these groups would inevitably be limited in scope.

In 1971, out of the total population of the district, which was 8,24,059, 2,72,098 persons (*i.e.*, 33.02 per cent) of the total population were classified as workers and 5,51,961 persons (*i.e.*, 66.98 per cent) as non-workers. In that year, the percentages of various categories of workers among the total working population were 32.96 per cent cultivators, 37.68 per cent agricultural labourers, 3.74 per cent workers in livestock-rearing, forestry, etc., 0.31 per cent workers in mining and quarrying, 6.77 per cent workers in household and non-household industries, 1.24 per cent construction workers, 5.52 per cent workers in trade and commerce, 2.11 per cent transport workers, and 9.67 per cent were in "Other Services".

Those persons working in the Central and State Governments, local bodies and quasi-local bodies and other organisations or institutions engaged in educational, scientific, medical and health services, religious and welfare services, legal services, business services, community services and trade and labour associations, recreation services, personal services and other miscellaneous activities not covered in any of the other eight categories, were included in the category called "Other Services" in the 1971 census. They accounted for 9.67 per cent of the total number of workers in the district as already mentioned, while the State average in this respect was 8.1 per cent. The taluk-wise distribution of persons, who were engaged in these "Other Services" as per the 1971 census was (1) Aurad 3,735; (2) Basavakalyan 3,652; (3) Bhalki 4,265; (4) Bidar 9,139; and (5) Humnabad 5,502.

Public services

In 1968, the number of persons employed in the State Government offices alone, in the district, was 4,932. Of these, 26 were Class I Officers, 67 Class II Officers, 4,027 Class III officials and 812 Class IV officials, according to the report of the Census of Karnataka Government Employees for 1968. A large number of these employees work in the district headquarters town of Bidar where there were 1,690 (34.3 per cent) officials (15 Class I Officers, 36 Class II Officers, 1,199 Class III officials and 440 Class IV officials). District-wise figures relating to Government employees for the later years are not readily available. With the increase in the volume and variety of developmental activities, the number of employees of this category has been also

increasing. The persons engaged in these public services derive various benefits like security of services, various kinds of leave, provident fund, gratuity, advances, free medical facilities, pension, etc., and in some cases, they get quarters for residential purpose. From time to time, their emoluments have been also increased so as to enable them, as far as possible, to meet the increased cost of living.

Learned professions

Persons in the category of learned professions have more or less a good educational background or training and belong to various smaller groups which are quite distinct from one another. They are doctors, engineers, advocates, teachers, authors, journalists, etc., and those engaged in artistic pursuits like musicians, actors, dancers, painters, etc. A brief description of some of those occupations is given below :

Medical profession.— The medical profession, in general, is attracting increasingly more number of persons as there is need for them and since it is found to be a lucrative one. There are doctors, dentists, nurses, health visitors, midwives, pharmacists, etc., working in various hospitals, dispensaries and clinics. Steady improvement in health services is one of the factors helping the developing economy. Doctors, who set up independent practice, earn according to their own ability and the paying capacity of patients. Many of the private medical practitioners earn a high income. According to the 1961 census, there were 204 physicians, surgeons and dentists (including Ayurvedic and other physicians), 207 nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians. At present (1976), there are 37 doctors, 31 pharmacists, four staff-nurses, 125 auxiliary nurse-midwives, 456 para-medical staff and five *vaid tabeebs* in the district working under the control of the District Health and Family Welfare Officer.

Engineering profession.— In recent years, the irrigation works like the Karanja Project, Chulki-*nala* Project, Upper-Mullamari Project, Manjra Lift Irrigation Project, Nagora Project, and Manik Sagar Project, as also some industrial establishments have employed engineers, overseers, draughtsmen and other technicians. In 1961, there were 58 architects, engineers and surveyors in the district. Of these, 34 were civil engineers (including overseers) and other related workers. Now the demand for technically qualified persons is on the increase because of the many developmental activities in the several sectors in the district.

Legal profession.— When Urdu was the official and court language during the Nizam's rule some decades back, not much qualification was required to set up legal practice, and a pass in a

pleader's examination was sufficient. Later, a law degree course was introduced as in other parts of the country. The legal profession has drawn an increasing number of persons to its fold. Although the legal career is not particularly lucrative in the beginning, the fact of its being an independent profession with opportunities to make a mark, particularly in public life, makes it attractive to ambitious young men. Jurists, advocates, their clerks and petition-writers come under the category of legal profession. They live in urban areas where courts are situated. They attend to civil and criminal cases. The 1961 census recorded 117 persons under this category. At present (1975) in Bidar town itself, there are 80 advocates. The amount of fees varies according to the stakes involved, seriousness of the case and popularity of the advocate who handles it. The advocate's clerk gets a monthly salary ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 and in addition some fringe benefit from the clients.

Teaching profession.—Among the learned professions, the teaching profession is able to absorb a larger number of persons with the rapid spread of education at various levels. But it is not an independent profession. The teachers are mostly a salaried category with a limited income range. Most of them are Government employees and relatively a small number work in institutions run by private bodies. Education has been recognised as a "built-in condition for economic progress" and large funds are being spent on it. According to the 1961 census, there were, 1,850 teachers out of whom 101 were secondary school teachers, 602 were working in middle and primary schools and 1,147 were employed in various other educational institutions. Of the 1,850 persons, 199 were females, and 793 persons were working in towns and the rest in the rural areas.

Arts and letters.—This broad class covers artists, journalists, authors, actors, etc. According to the 1961 census, there were 125 artists, writers and related workers. Of these, 93 were musicians and related workers, and all of them were men. They provide recreation and instruction to the community. While some of these persons entirely depend upon the profession for their living, others have taken these as subsidiary occupations. There are a few institutions in the district which impart training in arts.

It was recorded in the 1961 census that there were 217 ordained and 67 non-ordained religious workers, and 49 persons were enumerated as astrologers and palmists.

Sales-workers

The category of sales-workers includes both employees and self-employed workers found in shops and other establishments. They play an important role in distribution and supply of such goods

as are in large demand for day-to-day consumption and production. Many of these persons are carrying on their activities especially in the important trade centres of the district. Many of them maintain small and petty shops and such other small establishments. According to the 1961 census, out of 11,209 persons enumerated as sales-workers, 9,303 were working proprietors, 1,833 salesmen, shop-assistants and related workers, 38 commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents, and the rest 35 were found engaged in similar type of work. Some of the working proprietors are also financing agents.

Bidari-ware

Bidari-ware is a famous handicraft of Bidar district. It was introduced in Bidar about 400 years ago when King Ahmad Shah Wali Bahamani brought some skilled workers from Persia (Iran) for the construction of various types of buildings in the Bidar town. Of those skilled workers, there were some who used to do artistic work even with silver and gold. This skilled work of inlaying silver and gold on zinc alloy and producing valuable articles won a high reputation. At present (1975), this occupation has provided full-time employment for 110 persons, of whom majority are household members. The daily earning of a Bidari-ware worker ranges from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 depending upon his skill and experience (*see* also Chapters V, VI and XV).

Bakeries

Most of the bakeries in the towns of Bidar district are family establishments where the owners themselves work with the help of the members of their families. Formerly, a few among the local people were using bread, buns, biscuits and the like. Now these items of ready-made food have become popular. This occupation has a good scope for development as the demand for bread and biscuits is steadily increasing. There is a large-sized unit functioning at Bidar town, while there are many small units at Bidar and other towns of the district. They work throughout the year. In cases where workers are employed, they are paid a salary of about Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per month Some of them are boys who have also to deliver the products to permanent customers.

The raw materials required are wheat flour, sugar, yeast, butter, flavouring essence and eggs. All these are locally available. The requirement of raw materials depends on the total turnover. Generally, the monthly expenditure ranges between Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 depending on the size of the units. The equipment consists of an oven with its accessories such as metal sheets, moulds, iron rods, vessels and big plates to prepare dough, and cupboards to keep the baked stuff, as also utensils, some furniture, etc. The cost of equipment ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 depending upon the

size of the establishment. In the case of small establishments, the net income may range between Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per month and in the case of larger ones, it may be between Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per month. The products are mostly sold to hotels, restaurants and households. Some bakeries maintain their own shops, where they sell their products.

Paan-beeda shops

Chewing of betel-leaves with arecanut, etc., is a common habit prevailing in the district. As a result, there are a number of petty shops selling betel-leaves, arecanut, lime, catechu, cloves, and *paan-masala* which are the ingredients of a *beeda* (*paan*), ready-made *beedas*, tobacco, *beedis*, cigarettes, match-boxes, *etc*. They are fairly well distributed all over the district. They are generally located in booths near hotels and restaurants, bus stands, on the main roads of a town and in the market area. The occupation requires a small initial capital for purchase of glass jars, articles, etc., which may come to about two to five hundred rupees. These shop-keepers procure the required articles in the local market. The transactions are very small and many, and the turnover of such shops may range from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per day depending on the location and other factors. The daily net profit may range from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.50 per day, whereas some shops earn upto Rs. 400 per month.

Bicycle shops

The bicycle has become a necessity for a common man. A good number of persons both in the rural and urban parts of the district now use this handy vehicle. It is the cheapest and very convenient mode of transport. As such, the demand for bicycles has been steadily increasing. With this, there has been a greater need for bicycle shops which hire out bicycles for short durations. They are located largely in the towns. In these shops, in addition to hiring out of their cycles, spare parts are sold, and private cycles, cycle-rickshaws are also repaired. This is an additional source of income for them. Some shops do mainly repair work, while keeping only two or three bicycles for hiring out.

A big bicycle shop has on an average, about 15 to 20 bicycles each costing about Rs. 250 to Rs. 600. Besides the initial investment, the minimum working capital required in the case of bigger establishments may be estimated at about Rs. 500 and about Rs. 250 for the smaller ones. For sale and repairs, these shops keep spare parts and accessories such as handles, hubs, rims, tubes, tyres, scissors, spanners, air pump, screws, bells, seats, solution, grease, etc. The value of all these articles (including bicycles) in the larger shops may be estimated at about Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000. In the case of smaller ones, it may be from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000.

The main items of expenditure of a bicycle shop are wages for labour, rent and cost of the materials used in the repairs. The total expenditure on them depends upon the size of the shop and the extent of service rendered. The owner engages one or more boys and one or two skilled workers to help him in his occupation. He pays Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per month to boys and Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per day to skilled workers. Bicycle hire-charge varies from 15 to 20 paise per hour and Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2 for the entire day. Some of the bicycle shops also keep petromaxes for hiring out for which they charge from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per petromax for a night's use. An average unit may earn a net income of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month.

Cycle-rickshaws

The plying of cycle-rickshaws for hire provides employment to many persons in the towns of the district where they have become very popular. In the majority of cases, the rickshaws are owned by others who lend them for a fixed sum of about Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2 a day. The income from the plying of cycle-rickshaws varies according to the season, and it also depends upon the individual capacity of the driver and the opportunities that occur from day to day. The driver usually earns about eight to ten rupees a day inclusive of what he has to pay to the owner of the rickshaws. On the days of festivities, he gets a larger income. According to the 1961 census, there were 209 cycle-rickshaw-drivers. At present (1975), there are about 636 cycle-rickshaws in Bidar town alone. Now the commercial banks are advancing money to the cycle-rickshaw-drivers to enable them to become owners of the vehicles.

Hair-cutting saloons

Hair-cutting is an age-old traditional occupation. In recent decades, hair-cutting saloons have sprung up largely in the urban areas. The practice of the village barber has been to move from house to house and village to village with his bag containing the necessary instruments. In the past, sometimes, he was receiving his remuneration in kind. The saloons are set up in rented rooms paying a monthly rent which may range from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. The barbers' shops normally may be classified into three categories according to the size of investment, *i.e.*, (1) those with investment of more than Rs. 1,500, (2) those with investment of Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,500, and (3) those with investment below Rs. 700.

The equipment of saloons consists of two or more high chairs, big mirrors, scissors, razors, croppers, pincers, nail-parers, combs, etc. The cost of the equipment may range from Rs. 250 to Rs. 700 in the case of small shops and from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,500 or even more in the case of bigger ones situated in important and busy localities. There is a current expenditure on soap, oil, face

powder and other requisites, and lighting charges, which may together range from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 and it may vary according to the size of the business. The monthly net income of a small establishment may be about Rs. 100 and that of medium-sized establishments between Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 and that of the bigger establishments more than Rs. 500 per month, who employs two or three assistants to serve the customers as per need. The assistant gets a monthly salary or a share in every rupee he earns for the saloon. Usually, the earning of an assistant in a saloon may vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. In some cases, the variation of income is due to the goodwill enjoyed by them among the customers. According to the 1961 census, there were 864 persons engaged in this occupation, out of whom 190 were living in the towns, 859 were males and five females.

Tailoring

The occupation of tailoring has been a hereditary one for the *simpi* or *darji* or *bhavasar*. In recent years, many others have also entered the field. Nowadays, with the growth of urbanisation and rapid changes in fashions this occupation has a larger scope than before. The tailors are found throughout the district, but are concentrated mostly in urban areas. A large majority of the tailoring shops in the district are small establishments, where the owners, with the help of one or two workers, carry on the work. There are some shops at Bidar, Basavakalyan and Humnabad which have made a good name in stitching. Tailoring provides employment throughout the year and there is brisker business during marriage and festival seasons. Most of these establishments are located in rented rooms or in portions of cloth shops.

The equipment of a tailoring establishment consists mainly of sewing machines, scissors, cutting tables, cupboards and ironing machines. The cost of the equipment may range from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 in the case of smaller ones and from Rs. 800 to Rs. 2,000 or even more in the case of bigger ones. The other materials required by the tailoring establishments are cloth for lining, buttons, needles, threads, oil and marking chalks. These materials are purchased in the local markets and their cost may range from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 per month, according to the size of the business.

Customers usually purchase the cloth and give it to the tailors for stitching. The charge for stitching a cotton suit varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 while that for a woollen suit or any other suit of costly cloth varies from Rs. 125 to Rs. 150. Some tailors, who work under a master tailor, receive 50 paise out of every rupee they earn, while others work on the basis of daily wages which vary from

Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 or more, depending upon their skill and speed. Boys are taken as apprentices and are paid from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 a month during the period of their learning. The value of business done daily varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75 or more according to the size of the establishment. In 1961, the district had, in all 2,189 tailors, cutters and related workers, out of whom 1,809 were males and 380 females. Of them, 744 persons were living in the urban parts.

Laundries

The occupation of washing of clothes is an old traditional one. Formerly, only the *agasas* also called *madivalas* or *dhobis* were engaged in this occupation, but now some others have also taken to it. Laundries (as shops) are to be found in towns, such as Bidar, Basavakalyan and Humnabad and in big villages. A majority of the laundries are housed in rented rooms and they have to pay a nominal rent. In the villages, however, as before, the washermen collect soiled clothes from their customers' houses and follow the age-old method in cleaning them. Most of them are family concerns, and only a few bigger establishments employ paid workers. Mechanised dry-cleaning of clothes is done only in a few shops of the bigger towns. This occupation provides employment throughout the year, but the business is usually slack during the rainy season.

The equipment in the case of medium-sized laundries consists of a couple of ironing boxes, a large table for ironing, one or two show-cases for keeping cleaned clothes and one or two benches for sitting purposes. The cost of these may range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. The recurring requirements are very small, *viz.*, soap, washing soda, bleaching powder, indigo, charcoal and fuel. The monthly expenses on them may vary from Rs. 50 for a small unit, Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 for a medium one and Rs. 200 to Rs. 350 for a large one. The rate charged per cloth is about 20 to 25 paise for ordinary wash and about 25 to 50 paise for urgent wash. For costly clothes like wollen, silk, tery-cot, terene, polyster, etc., the charges are more. The income of a medium-sized establishment may range from about Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per month. A washerman is paid at the rate of about Rs. seven per hundred clothes, and a man doing ironing is paid more. Other workers are paid a monthly wage varying from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100. As per the 1961 census, there were 928 launderers, dry-cleaners and pressers in the district. Of them, 492 were men. About 166 launderers lived in the urban centres.

Florists

The occupation of selling of flowers has been a hereditary one for the *hoogars*. In recent years, some others also are following it. The trade is carried on by a small number of persons and

sometimes as a subsidiary occupation for supplementing of income. The flower merchants obtain their supply from owners of gardens and farmers and sell the loose flowers to the retailers. With the great improvement in transport facilities, flowers are procurable also from Hyderabad, Gulbarga, etc. The bulk of the retail trade of flowers is handled by women. The flowers are strung, into *dandes*, garlands, and the like to suit different requirements. There is a good sale on important festive days especially in the pilgrimage centres and on marriage and such other occasions. Flowers are also sold in front of some temples, in market places, etc. The ordinary flower-sellers carry on their business in the morning and evening hours. A retail-seller buys loose flowers worth about five to ten rupees, paying some advance and the rest is paid after the business hours. For them, the profit may range from 15 to 20 per cent on special occasion and 10 to 15 per cent on ordinary days. For the flower-merchants the profit yield may work out to 15 to 25 per cent or even more.

Domestic services

Under the group "domestic services", domestic servants, cooks, maids and the like are included. Only persons belonging to the higher income group and middle-income groups are able to employ domestic servants. Many of these workers are provided with food and clothing and sometimes shelter also. Some of them are part-time workers serving more than one household. The level of wages paid to the domestic servants may vary from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per month excluding food and clothing. The rates of wages would be higher in respect of those who are not given food and clothing. The total number of persons engaged as house-keepers, cooks, maids and related workers, as in 1961, was 707, of whom 509 were men and 198 women. Of these, 257 persons were cooks, cook-bearers (domestic and institutional), and the remaining 450 persons were engaged in similar pursuits. Out of the total, 434 persons were living in the urban centres and the rest in villages.

Carpentry

The occupation of carpentry has been a hereditary one for *badigers*. In recent years, many others have also entered the field. A number of carpenters in the district manufacture agricultural implements and also attend to their repair work. They also make doors, windows, etc., required for house construction, and bullock carts. In urban parts, the carpenters are needed for manufacturing also furniture. Formerly, in the villages, the practice was to pay the carpenters in kind and cash. The carpenters work either in their own houses or in sheds attached to their houses. Many of them work under master craftsmen who pay them daily wages. The implements required like chisel, hammer, saw, etc., would cost about Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. A well-skilled carpenter earns from

Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per day, whereas a less skilled worker would get about Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per day. Boys are taken as helpers who attend to minor pieces of work on a daily wages of Re. 1 to Rs. 1-50 According to the 1961 census, there were 2,311 persons engaged in manufacturing of wooden products. Of these, 275 were in the urban centres (*see* also Chapters V and IX).

Leather-workers

Leather-working has been a traditional occupation of a section of the Scheduled Castes. This occupation has been adversely affected in recent years owing to large-scale manufacturing of shoes by factories. There are some good leather-working shops in the urban parts. They prepare and repair footwears, drums, etc., and some of them also do tanning in the traditional way. Some of the cobblers sit at the end of streets in a busy place and attend to minor repairs of footwears. Sometimes, members of their families assist them in their work. Some cobblers work in shoe-shops on daily wage basis. Now, many of the shoe-shops get shoes and other allied finished products from big factories and sell them to the public on profit or commission basis.

In a leather-working shop, the tools and appliances in use, consisting of punches, hammers, scissors, iron spikes, wooden blocks, scrapers, etc., would cost about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. The working capital required for the purchase of raw materials may be Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 a month. Some of the cobblers are now enabled to borrow their working capital from co-operative societies. On an average, a worker earns from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per day. According to the 1961 census, there were 1,292 persons engaged in this occupation. Of these, 1,107 persons were men, only 358 persons lived in the urban parts and the rest lived in rural parts of the district (*see* also Chapters V and IX).

Goldsmithy

The occupation is generally hereditary. They make and mend ornaments of gold and silver, set gems and work in precious stones. Goldsmiths and silversmiths manufacture various kinds of ornaments either on demand by customers or on the basis of the orders given by shroffs. Most of the goldsmiths and silversmiths are independent workers. While some of them have set up their business in rented rooms or in their own houses, the rest sit in a jewellers' shop and carry on their work. The equipment of a goldsmith consists of an anvil, bellows, hammers, crucibles, moulds, saws and scissors. The cost of the equipment may range from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 in respect of a small artisan, but in cases of large establishments, it may go up to Rs. 800 or even more. The recurring expenditure on mercury, lac, *tejap*, *navasagara*, etc., used for the work may come to about Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per month.

The raw materials required like gold and silver are in many cases supplied either by the customers or by the jewellers themselves. They manufacture gold items like, chains, rings, bangles, *mangalasutra* (*tali*), and silver articles like, ankle-chains, *kalungura*, *kalgadga*, silver idols, silver plates, and silver glasses. Skilled work is done by persons having good training and previous experience, while other work is entrusted to less experienced persons and apprentices. A skilled worker in this line earns from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 a day. On an average, a goldsmith with a shop of his own may earn Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 per month. The Gold Control Rules enforced from 10th January 1963 had affected this occupation adversely. In order to mitigate the hardships of the goldsmiths, the Government helped them by free grant of lands for agricultural purposes, liberal loans for running cottage industries, etc., payment of stipends for education and training of their children and other facilities. The later relaxations of the gold control measures have given them much relief. In 1961, there were 919 jewellers, gold smiths and silversmiths, of whom 35 were women.

Copper and brass workers

The occupation of copper-smiths and brass-smiths has been a hereditary one (for the *kanchugars*). In recent years, others have also entered into it. The workers in these metals, who are found mostly in Bidar, Humnabad and Basavakalyan taluks, are not many. Some such workers residing in big villages go round the nearby urban areas also with their required materials for attending to the repairs of household copper and brass utensils. Many of those engaged in this occupation are Muslims. The shops dealing in copper and brass vessels in the district are small establishments, where the owners, with the help of one or two workers, carry on the trade. The local merchants supply required raw materials such as copper and brass sheets. Jes sheets, *narasagara*, *tavara* etc., to prepare various types of new utensils, for which the worker may get remuneration of Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 1.75 per kg. weight of the prepared items.

The occupation requires a small initial capital for purchase of some tools such as iron rings, *ikkala*, compass, scissors, hammers, bellows, water tub, etc., the cost of which may come to about Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 in the case of small and medium-size establishments. Generally, the monthly recurring expenditure ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 depending on the size of the units. The net income of small and medium shops may range between Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per month (*see* also Chapter V).

Blacksmithy

Blacksmithy, like carpentry, is also a very old occupation found in all parts of the district. The work of a blacksmith is a hard one. Services of blacksmiths are vital to the agriculturists. They work in

sheds attached to their houses. Mostly, the members of the blacksmith's family work with him, sometimes he takes the assistance of the customers. During the busy agricultural seasons, they have brisk work and as such, they may have to take the help of one or two more workers. They manufacture or repair agricultural implements like plough-share, sickle, weeding-hook, etc., and sometimes bullock-carts. The blacksmith's work needs a big anvil, hammers of different sizes, bellows, furnace, etc. The cost of all these may be about Rs. 350 to Rs. 500. Charcoal, paddy-husk, etc., are used for keeping the fire burning in the furnace. The expenditure on this may come to about Rs 20 to Rs. 30 per month. In a few cases, during the lean months, the blacksmiths prepare some implements and keep them for sale. The iron rods for making the implements are usually supplied by the customers.

In the villages, the old practice was to pay blacksmiths in kind, but now they are generally paid in cash. On an average, a well-skilled blacksmith earns about Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 a day and a worker earns on daily wages about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. According to the 1961 census, there were 726 blacksmiths, hammersmiths and forgemen. Among these, 630 workers lived in rural parts where they got much work from the cultivators.

Tinsmithy

Tinsmithy is not the main occupation of those who are engaged in it, since they combine other jobs like repairing of stoves, umbrellas, locks, trunks, batteries, etc. A few of them, while moving about from village to village, also purchase empty bottles and such other articles from households and later sell them to dealers of those articles in the market. Usually, tinsmiths sit on the foot-paths of a street and do tinning of vessels of the customers. The tinsmith's equipment is simple, consisting of hammers, scissors, anvil and bellows, costing about Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. The cost of raw materials like tin, charcoal and sulphuric acid would be about Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 a month for a smaller unit. They undertake also orders for making kerosene lamps of tin and supply them to the shops. The income of a tinsmith may range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a month.

Pottery

Manufacture of earthenware is one of the oldest hereditary occupations. The availability of cheap metallic vessels, etc., has in recent times, very adversely affected this occupation of the Kumbhars. Some of the poorer people still use the earthernware for cooking food, storing water and grains. Others may use earthen pots for keeping drinking water during the summer season. The village potter works with his wheel and stick and prepares different types of earthenware. The work is carried on with the help of members of the family in sheds attached to their houses. They take

the finished products to the nearby *shandis* or markets and sell them. The average daily earning of a potter ranges from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per day. According to the 1961 census, there were 1,124 potters and related clay-formers. Of the total number, 347 were women.

Beds and pillowmakers

Making of cotton beds and pillows is a traditional occupation of the *pinjars* who are a few in Bidar district, and mostly they are Muslims. Some of them have set up their own shops in Bidar proper, in small rooms for which a small rent is paid. They keep here for sale some ready-made beds and pillows. Besides, they carry out also repairs of such articles. They undertake work on orders of the customers also. Sometimes the customers themselves supply the raw materials such as cotton and cloth, in which cases the *pinjars* charge wages per bed and pillow. The equipment required for this occupation consists of wooden bow, hammer type wood-piece, needles, threads, etc., all costing about Rs. 20 to Rs. 50. The average daily earning of a person engaged in this work may vary from about Rs. 8 to Rs. 10. They do booming business, particularly in April and May months which are marriage seasons.

Construction workers

The construction-workers are engaged in the construction and repairs of buildings, roads, bridges, tanks, irrigation works, etc. Laterite, which is found in plenty in certain taluks of the district, is quarried and dressed for use in construction of many buildings. Laterite is also used in road-making. The work of quarrying and cutting of stones has been the traditional occupation of the *Waddars*, while there are also other individual workers in the line. There is good demand for these workmen. Women and boys are engaged to help them by attending to unskilled and light work. They generally work under big and small contractors. There are many kilns in some parts of the district where bricks and limestones are baked and sold. The daily wages of skilled workmen may vary from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10. Ordinarily, an unskilled worker is paid from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per day. According to the 1961 census, there were 3,230 brick-layers and plasterers (masons) in the district. Of this total, 2,803 workers were men and 427 women, and 549 workers lived in the urban centres.

Farmworkers (other than) agricultural

A considerable number of persons in the district are engaged as farm-workers (other than agricultural) including rearers of animals and birds. The 1961 census recorded 11,055 persons as farm and related workers of this category. Of this total, 10,907 were men and 148 women, and only 392 persons lived in the urban centres. Their wage rate may range from about Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 according to the skill and nature of the work.

Occupational classification of persons at work (other than cultivation) in Bidar district as in 1961 is given below:

Sl. No.	Occupations	Male	Female	Total
1	Engineers, Architects and Surveyors	58	..	58
2	Physicians, surgeons and dentists	187	17	204
3	Nurses, Pharmacists and other medical and health technicians.	163	44	207
4	Teachers	1,651	199	1,850
5	Jurists (including legal practitioners and legal advisers).	117	..	117
6	Artists, writers and related workers	117	8	125
7	Administrative, executive and managerial workers (both govt. and private)	1,395	36	1,431
8	Clerical and related workers (including stenographers, typists, book-keepers, cashiers, etc.)	2,508	94	2,602
9	Unskilled office workers (including attendants, etc.)	1,262	83	1,345
10	Working Proprietors (whole-sale and retail trade).	8,794	509	9,303
11	Salesmen, shop-assistants and related workers.	1,732	101	1,833
12	Farm-workers	10,907	148	11,055
13	Workers in transport and communications, etc.	1,231	3	1,234
14	Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers.	2,431	2,817	5,248
15	Tailors, cutters and related workers	1,809	380	2,189
16	Leather-cutters and related workers	1,107	185	1,292
17	Blacksmiths, hammersmiths and forgemen	674	52	726
18	Jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths	884	35	919
19	Tool-makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers.	381	21	402
20	Electricians and related workers	27	1	28
21	Carpenters and related workers	2,269	42	2,311
22	Brick-layers, stone-cutters and other construction workers.	2,803	427	3,230
23	Potters and other related workers	777	347	1,124
24	Cooks, maids, house-keepers and related workers.	509	198	707
25	Barbers and related workers	859	5	864
26	Washermen and related workers	492	436	928
27	Labourers not classifiable by occupation	304	15	319
28	Social scientists and related workers	66	25	91

Source: Census of India, 1961, Vol. XI, Mysore, Part II-B(ii), General Economic Tables.

(*N.B.* Figures for 1971 are not yet available.)

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Workers and non-workers

THE total population of the district as per the 1971 census was 8,24,059, out of whom 2.72,098 persons were workers and 5,51,961 were non-workers. This meant that the workers constituted 33 per cent and the non-workers is less than that recorded in 1961 census, which was 46.72 per cent. This decrease is largely due to the application of a new revised concept of workers and non-workers. It was felt by the census authorities that the concept of workers applied at the 1961 census tended to inflate the number of workers by adding many who were basically non-workers such as house-wives whose participation in work as earners was very marginal.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that in the 1931 census, for the first time, a classification as earners and dependents, with an intermediate category of "working dependents" was introduced. In the 1941 census, the term "earner" was given up, and the concept of "fully dependent" and "partly dependent" were adopted. A decade thereafter, in 1951, the categorisation was on the basis of workers and non-workers. In the 1961 census, only those who participated in the production of economic goods and services were identified as workers, whereas in the 1971 census, the worker was defined as a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work included not only actual work, but also effective supervision and direction of work. Non-workers were defined as those whose main activity, by definition, was not economically productive.

In 1971, the working population was classified into nine broad types, namely, (1) cultivators, (2) agricultural labourers, (3) livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities, (4) mining and quarrying, (5) manufacturing, processing, servicing

and repairs (a) run as household industry and (b) other than household industry, (6) workers in construction, (7) workers in trade and commerce, (8) workers in transport, storage and communications and (9) workers in other services. The following seven categories were deemed to be non-workers: (1) persons engaged in household duties, (2) students, (3) rentiers, retired persons, receivers of royalties, etc., and persons with independent means for which he does not have to work, (4) beggars, vagrants, etc., (5) persons in institutions such as jails, etc., (6) dependents, and (7) other non-workers.

A cultivator is one who is engaged in cultivation by himself or herself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Government or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share. An agricultural labourer is one who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share and takes no risk in the cultivation. Workers engaged in any production, processing, servicing or repair of goods which is carried on as a household industry are classified as workers in household industry. All persons, who are workers but not engaged in cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry are classified as other workers. This includes factory workers, those working in trade, transport, Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, political and social workers, mining workers, building labourers, etc.

Livelihood pattern

Among workers, who were 33.00 per cent of the total population, 74.70 per cent were found engaged in the primary sector, 8.01 per cent in the secondary sector and 17.29 per cent in the tertiary sector in the district as in 1971. The table given below shows the sex-wise participation rates in the three sectors as in 1971 :

Sector	*Males*			*Females*			*Total*		
	Urban	*Rural*	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*
Primary	18.44	81 46	73.50	27.13	85.76	79.97	19 75	82.27	74.70
Secondary	19.87	6.61	8.29	34.59	3.75	6.79	22.08	6.08	8.01
Tertiary	61.69	11.93	18 21	38 28	10.49	13 24	58.17	11.65	17.29

Source: General Report, Census of India-1971, pp. 880-884

It is seen that comparatively among the districts of the State, agricultural labourers in this district form the largest proportion of the workers. The percentage category-wise classification of

workers in the district as it stands in comparison with Karnataka and India as in 1971 is given below:

Sl. No.	Livelihood classification of workers	Percentage to total workers in Bidar	Karnataka	India
1	Cultivators	33.0	40.02	43.34
2	Agricultural labourers	37.7	26.70	26.33
3	Livestock, etc	3.7	4.12	2.38
4	Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.51	0.51
5	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (a) Household industry	4.1	4.31	3.52
	(b) Other than household industry	2.7	5.89	5.94
6	Construction	1.2	1.79	1.23
7	Trade and Commerce	5.5	5.88	5.57
8	Transport, storage and communications.	2.1	2.68	2.44
9	Other services	9.7	8.10	8 74
		100.0	100.00	100.00

The table given below shows the age-group-wise number of workers out of 1,000 workers under each of the nine categories of workers, as in 1971, in the district:

Category	Age-group Upto 14	15-59	60	Total
Cultivators	30	825	145	1,000
Agricultural labourers	79	835	86	1,000
Livestock, etc.	553	413	34	1,000
Mining and quarrying	42	877	81	1,000
Household industry	45	845	110	1,000
Non-household industry	43	875	82	1,000
Construction	17	892	91	1,000
Trade and Commerce	32	883	85	1,000
Transport, storage and Communications	30	918	52	1,000
Other services	46	886	68	1,000

The percentage of workers in the age-group between 15-59 was 55.24 in Bidar district; it was 57.15 for the State.

A socio-economic survey of Kamalanagar Village of Aurad taluk was conducted in 1961 by the Census authorities and a Monograph thereon was published. About a decade earlier, this

Survey of Kamalnagar

was a typical *jagir* village. In 1961, the village had a population of 3,286 persons. Of these, 1,342 were workers, 40 per cent of whom were agricultural labourers, 31 per cent were engaged in rearing of animals, 18 per cent in cultivation, 7 per cent in trade and commerce and 4 per cent in household industry. More than 50 per cent of those who possessed lands and cultivated their own lands and 29.8 per cent of those who followed trade, service etc., earned Rs. 100 and more per month. The table given below shows percentage share of income among five income-ranges of the five categories of workers in the village :

Category	*Income-range (per month)*				
	Below Rs.25	*26 to 50*	*51 to 75*	*76 to 100*	*100 & above*
Cultivation of lands owned	..	1.1	4.0	6.5	50.4
Cultivation of lands taken on lease	..	..	..	0.9	10.7
Agricultural labour	38.5	54.7	35.1	24.1	5.5
Household industry	..	8.4	4.0	5.5	3.6
Others, including trade, service, etc.	61.5	35.8	56.9	63.0	29.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Taking the average annual income of each household into consideration, it was found that the agricultural labourer earned the lowest income, while the cultivating class had the highest income. The population in each of the occupational groups was reduced to a basic unit of "equivalent adult-male", and "the number of gainfully employed persons" in each household were taken note of. The table given below shows the number of equivalent adult males and the number of gainfully employed persons under each category in the Kamalnagar village as in 1961 :

Category of occupation	*No. of households*	*No. of members in households*	*No. of equivalent adult male per household*	*No. of gainfully employed persons*
Cultivation of owned lands	141	902	5.58	264
Cultivation of lands taken on lease	28	224	5.60	80
Agricultural labour	150	725	3.85	395
Household industry	29	191	5.03	83
Others	271	1,244	3.62	520
Total	619	3,286	23.68	1,342

The average monthly expenditure per equivalent adult male ranged from Rs. 42.91 per month in the case of cultivators of owned lands, to Rs. 49.21 in the case of those who had taken lands on lease, Rs. 18.18 in respect of agricultural labourers, Rs. 18.28 in the case of those who were in household industry and Rs. 22.61 in regard to others. The table given below shows average percentages of expenditure on various items under each category :

Category	*Cultivation of owned lands*	*Cultivation of lands taken on lease*	*Agricultural labour*	*Household industry*	*Others*
Total food	29.74	31.98	68.24	02.62	52.38
Beverages	1.86	1.82	4 20	5.31	5.54
Clothing	4.83	4.68	8.38	8.01	9.15
Rent on land	2.86	27.43	0.17	..	1.14
Hired labour, cultivation costs, etc.	19 02	10 81	0.73	0.62	1.73
Remittances	9 30	2.74	0.04	..	8.03
Education	2.80	1 05	1.23	3.35	2.12

A major portion of expenditure under all the categories was on food. While it was the highest for agricultural labour, it was relatively the least in the case of cultivators of owned lands.

Growth centres

The State Department of Industries and Commerce selected a few places for a study of growth centres for the purpose of their Techno-Economic Survey of Bidar district in 1975*. They were Bagdal, Janawada and Manhalli in Bidar taluk, Bhalki and Halbarga (Konmelkunda) in Bhalki taluk, Bimalkheda, Chitaguppa, Dubulgundi, Hallikhed (B), Hudgi and Nirna in Humnabad taluk, Hulsoor, Matala and Rajeswar in Basavakalyan taluk, Aurad, Kamalnagar and Ekamba in Aurad taluk. The Headquarters Land Army**, Bangalore, also identified, in 1974, five growth centres and 50 central villages, in its attempt to evolve a pattern of development for its purpose with a three-tier hierarchy consisting of central villages at the bottom, growth centres at the middle and metropolitan complex at the top. While the growth centres identified by it were Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Bidar, Chitaguppa and Humnabad, the central villages identified were ten in Aurad taluk (Aurad, Ekamba, Kushnoor Thana, Hedgapur, Kamalnagar, Torna, Dabka, Murki, Santhpur, and Wadagaon Deshmukh), twelve in Basavakalyan taluk (Narayanapur, Partapur, Morkhandi, Rajeshwar, Rajola, Matala, Mudbi, Kohinoor, Ujlam, Hulsoor,

** Techno-Economic Survey Report of Bidar district, Bidar, 1975, pp. 59-60

Muchalam and Belura), twelve in Bhalki taluk (Bhalki, Kanji, Dhanura, Khatak Chincholli, Saigoan, Tugaon Halsi, Mehkar, Alwai, Lakhangaon, Bhatambra, Nittur and Madkatti), eight in Bidar taluk (Chillergi, Janawada, Kamthana, Andura, Bagdal, Ranjolkheni, Manhalli and Aliamber) and eight in Humnabad taluk (Hudgi, Hallikhed (B), Dubulgundi, Kankatta, Ghatboral, Kodambal, Nirna and Bimalkheda). Bidar was placed at the apex as the metropolitan complex for the purpose and for supplying specialised services to the entire district. Again in 1976, the Regional Office of the State Bank of India, Bangalore, in its study entitled "Credit Plan for Bidar District", selected Bidar town, Kamthana, Chimkod, Manhalli, Janawada, Andura, Bagdal, Gadgi and Ranjolkheni in Bidar block; Basavakalyan, Rajeswar, Matala, Mudbi, Kohinoor and Hulsoor in Basavakalyan block; Aurad, Dabka, Chintaki, Santhpur, Kushnoor and Kamalnagar in Aurad block as Central villages.

PRICES

As agriculture has been the mainstay of the people of the district, the general rise and fall of prices of agricultural commodities have been of keen interest to the consuming public and the Government. Between 1800 and 1890, the price behaviour in the district was more or less erratic with wide fluctuations. Chief among the reasons for this were scarcity conditions owing to frequent visitations of famine. At times, there was difficulty in securing even drinking water. In 1804, intense distress was experienced due to drought and a raid by the army of Holkar. Jowar was sold at six seers a rupee*. In 1813, there was insufficent rainfall and jowar was sold at five seers a rupee. A widespread famine of great intensity was experienced throughout southern India in 1876-78, which affected also Bidar district. The price fluctuations between 1890 and 1914 were attributed more or less to agricultural situation. Between 1890 and 1905, the fluctuations were very sharp. This was attributed to vagaries and failures of monsoons and also to other reasons styled as "world factors". The statement given below shows the percentage increase or decrease in the index numbers of annual average retail prices of main foodgrains from 1892 to 1913:

*Statistical Year-Book, 1938 A.D., H.E.H the Nizam's Government, p. 1093.

Base: 1901–1905=100

year	*Jowar*	*Wheat*	*Rice*
1892	198	112	94
1897	217	170	127
1899	303	209	157
1902	81	128	103
1905	128	112	118
1908	123	164	127
1911	157	169	165
1913	140	192	157

Statistical Year-Book, 1938 A.D., H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, p. 1093.

The years 1899 and 1900 were famine years. Later for a few years, there was an appreciable decrease. Then the prices started rising from 1906 onwards. The First World War (1914-18) spurred the prices to an unprecedented degree. The index numbers of average quinquennium retail prices of a few agricultural commodities, with the base year 1901-1905=100, for the years 1916 to 1920 was 268 for jowar, 256 for wheat and 194 for rice. The index numbers of prices of some staple foodgrains from 1915-16 to 1919-20 were as given below :

Base year: 1914–15=100

Year	*Jowar*	*Wheat*	*Rice*
1915–16	91	78	100
1916–17	120	78	112
1917–18	281	140	161
1918–19	225	208	242
1919–20	118	227	242

In 1918, in order to arrest this tendency, the Government of Hyderabad passed a law regulating civil supplies. The export of foodgrains outside the State of Hyderabad was prohibited. The two years (1919 and 1920) that followed this legislation witnessed failures of monsoons causing famine. The adjacent States also prohibited free movement of foodgrains outside their respective States. During the next some years, there were some fluctuations again. The annexed statement shows the index numbers of retail prices of some foodgrains in the district from 1922 to 1930 :

Base year: 1921=100

Year	*Jowar*	*Wheat*	*Rice*
1922	75	65	114
1923	99	54	91
1924	86	49	89
1927	105	45	103
1930	75	35	63

In 1930, prices started falling. It was a period of depression which was common to many countries of the world, which lasted for more than a decade. The index numbers of some agricultural commodities from 1931-32 to 1940-41 were as follows:

Base year: 1921-22=100

Year	*Jowar*	*Wheat*	*Rice*
1931-32	38	37	58
1934-35	52	30	65
1937-38	43	52	67
1940-41	51	58	80

Effects of war

The outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 worsened the situation. There was a general panic in the markets and the prices moved upwards. As the war continued, there was the real shortage of foodgrains and there was inflation throughout the country. These and other circumstances like seasonal conditions in the area influenced the prices and they increased to very abnormal extent. Statistics relating to price movements for some years from 1940 onwards for this district are not readily available. However, figures for Gulbarga, the headquarters town of the neighbouring district of Gulbarga are available, which may be taken as approximately applicable to Bidar. The table given below shows the wholesale commodity index prices of the three main agricultural commodities at the Gulbarga centre during some years from 1939 to 1944:

Base year: 1911=100

Year	*Jowar*	*Wheat*	*Rice*
1939	108	101	103
1942	116	137	150
1944	234	272	223

In order to arrest this trend, the Hyderabad State Government set up a committee at Hyderabad which was called the Central Price Control Committee, and a local Price Control Committee was appointed at Bidar. These bodies strove to create mutual understanding and co-operation between the trade interests and the price control organisations. The failure of crops in 1941-42 and 1942-43 in some parts of the district made it more difficult to check the rise in prices. The food situation in this district as also in other parts of the then Hyderabad State worsened. The Government enforced a Foodgrains Control Order. For the purpose of creating buffer stocks, a Foodgrains Collective Levy Order was promulgated and the Government started purchasing foodgrains. A statutory ceiling was imposed on prices in October 1943. The prices were fixed at Rs. 8-12-0 per Bengali maund for rice and Rs. 5-7-0 per Bengali maund for jowar. As there was discontentment among the cultivators about this, the Government raised the rates to Rs. 21 for jowar and Rs. 32 for rice per palla of three maunds in 1945. In 1952, the Hyderabad Government promulgated a Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order under which the dealers in foodgrains were required to obtain licences. The average retail prices of principal commodities in Bidar market centre from 1951-52 to 1955-56 in respect of some selected commodities were as given below:

(Prices are in seers of 80 tolas a rupee)

Year	*Rabi Jowar*	*Bajra*
	Rs.	*Rs.*
1951-52	—	—
1952-53	2.12	4.00
1953-54	3.00	3.13
1954-55	3.01	5.00
1955-56	4.00	4.01

Source: Survey and Settlement Report of Bidar Zone, Bidar dist 1964, p.12.

It was expected that the prices would come down after the Second World War. But the upward trend of prices persisted. The large quantities of foodgrains were procured in the open market at fixed rates in 1957 and 1960. This stock was sold in the scarcity areas and populous towns at fixed prices through fair price shops. The average prices of some selected crops at Bidar marketing centre for five years from 1954-55 to 1958-59 were Rs. 14.02 per Bengali maund for rabi jowar, Rs. 11.17 per Bengali maund for Bajra and Rs. 16.29 per Bengali maund for groundnut. The highest price quoted was in 1956-57. Rabi jowar was sold at Rs. 18.37

and Bajra at Rs. 14.44 per Bengali maund. On the other hand, groundnut was sold at Rs. 19.75 per Bengali maund in 1958-59. The farm harvest prices of certain crops from 1961-62 to 1964-65 were as under :

(*Unit*: per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.)

Year	*Rice*	*Jowar*	*Bajra*
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1961-62	25.69	22.50	..
1962-63	22.19	16.23	..
1963-64	21 18	16.35	16 23
1964-65	21.18	24.72	16.35

The period between 1965 and 1968 was a difficult one. The years 1965-66 and 1966-67 were years of consecutive drought conditions, when there was serious food shortage. There was heavy pressure on prices after 1969-70 also. It aggravated in 1970-71 and further intensified in subsequent years. The statement given below shows the movement of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in Bidar district from 1965 to 1973 :

Prices are in Rs. per quintal

Year	*Jowar*	*Bajra*	*Rice (Medium)*	*Wheat*
1955	81.99	72.19	102.57	116.16
1966	76 89	67.36	118.27	121.28
1967	80.96	60.42	122.08	133 30
1968	82.10	60.36	127.09	147.43
1969	72 36	70.50	138.85	115.00
1970	86 30	70.65	120.55	106.16
1971	101 46	68 81	126 38	105.69
1972	112.50	88.00	146.33	105 92
1973	106 75	96 70	197 59	180.83

In October 1974, the State Government took measures to curb the smuggling activity. There was a drop in the prices of essential commodities. The decline in wholesale prices was noticeable, but it was not so significant in respect of retail prices. The National emergency was declared in June 1975. There was a slight drop in the prices of essential commodities. In the month of June 1975, rice of medium variety was sold at Rs. 235.00 per quintal, jowar at Rs. 193.00 and bajra at Rs. 163.00. This soaring tendency caused much anxiety to the consuming public. In February 1976, rice was sold at Rs. 275 per quintal (medium variety), jowar at Rs. 148.00. While in June 1975, coarse rice was sold at Rs. 2.50 per kg., the same variety of rice was sold at Rs. 3.10

in February 1976. Under a progressive economic programme vigorous and speedy steps were taken by the State Government to check effectively the rise in prices. The wholesale and retail dealers of all essential commodities were required to display recommended retail prices and statement of stocks. These steps and the vigilant watch over the dealing of merchants have brought down the prices of essential commodities. The reduction in prices was of the order of 15 to 1 per cent. The sub-joined statement shows the monthly prices of some agricultural commodities prevailing at Bidar centre in January 1975 to the end of April 1976.

(Prices are in Rs. per kg.)

Month/year		*Rice*	*Jowar*	*Month/year*		*Rice*	*Jowar*
Jan.	1975	2.58	2.23	Sept.	1975	3.10	1.67
Feb.	1975	2.78	1.98	October	1975	3.15	1.65
March	1975	2.80	1.65	Nov.	1975	2.62	1.65
April	1975	3.08	1.65	Dec.	1975	2.20	N.A.
May	1975	3.40	1.70	Jan.	1976	2.38	1.78
June	1975	2.95	1.63	Feb.	1976	2.23	1.45
July	1975	2.95	1.60	March	1976	2.30	1.50
Aug.	1975	N.A.	N.A.	April	1976	2.30	1.65

Wages

In the old days, in the rural areas, wages were paid partly in cash and partly in kind. But whenever grains became dear, wages were paid in cash only. In urban centres, cash wages were the rule. The higher prices of foodgrains pushed up the rates of wages to some extent. In 1935 blacksmiths were paid at the rate of Rs. 2-9-8 per day, while carpenters got Rs. 1-8-0, ploughmen Re. 0-8-9, herdsmen Re. 0-1-1 and other agricultural labourers Re. 0-3-9 for men and Re. 0-2-4 for women. The statement given below shows the average rates of wages paid to various categories of labourers between 1941 and 1945 in the district of Bidar for Bidar town and the rural areas separately:

Category	*Rates at Bidar*	*Average rate for the then Hyderabad State*
1	2	3
	Rs.As.P.	Rs.As.P.
Blacksmiths (daily rates) superior	1 12 0	1 2 6
Ordinary	0 12 0	0 11 6
Carpenters (daily rates)		
Superior	0 12 0	1 5 0
Ordinary	0 12 0	0 13 0
Masons (daily rates)		
Superior	1 8 0	1 2 6
Ordinary	0 12 0	0 11 6

1	2	3
"Cooli" (daily rates)		
Men	0 6 0	0 5 3
Women	0 3 0	0 3 3
Child	0 3 0	0 2 3
Sweepers (monthly)	7 0 0	4 12 0
Motor drivers (monthly)	20 0 0	25 0 0
Cook (monthly rates)	10 0 0	10 0 0
Rural areas		
Blacksmiths (daily rates)	2 6 0	1 9 6
Carpenters (daily)	3 4 0	1 9 6
Ploughmen (daily)	0 4 5	0 3 9
Woddars (daily)		
Men (daily)	0 4 0	0 3 0
Women (daily)	0 2 6	0 2 6
Reapers		
Men (daily)	0 5 0	0 4 3
Women (daily)	0 3 6	0 2 9
Herdsmen (daily)	0 3 0	0 3 1
Other agricultural labourers		
Men (daily)	0 4 6	0 3 9
Women (daily)	0 2 3	0 2 8

Increases in the rates of wages paid were noticed in 1953, 1957 and 1958, mainly in Bidar taluk. It was stated that the rise in the rates of wages in Bidar taluk was 30 per cent in 1953 and 100 per cent by 1958. The agricultural wages, prevalent in Bidar and Humnabad taluks for some years from 1950 to 1959 were as given hereunder :

Year	*Bidar taluk*		*Humnabad taluk*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.
1950	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.50
1953	1.00	0.37	1.00	0.50
1957	1.25	0.50	1.00	0.50
1959	1.50	0.62	1.00	0.50

Source : The Revision Settlement Report of Bidar zone, 1964.

Owing to continuous considerable rise in prices of essential commodities and the higher cost of living, the wages also increased though not commensurately. There was a greater demand for labour with the launching of many development schemes in the

district. The daily average rates of wages during some subsequent years were as mentioned hereunder :

Year	Skilled labour			Field labour			Other agricultural labour	
	Carpenters	Black smiths	Mochis	Men	Women	Child	Men	Women
	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.
1966	2.67	1.94	2.65	1.17	0.92	0.65	1.86	1.08
1968	4.10	3.97	3.67	2.26	1.31	0.83	1.88	1.25
1970	4.61	4.59	3.73	2.59	1.54	1.17	2.46	1.47
1972	4.82	4.21	4.05	2.55	1.52	1.22	2.53	1.42
1973	4.28	3.95	4.00	2.81	1.66	1.15	2.83	1.59
1974	4.25	4.00	3.70	2.87	1.75	1.20	2.50	1.62
1975	4.68	4.37	4.06	3.00	1.78	1.15	2.33	1.58

Source : The State Bureau of Economics and Statistics

Especially, the agricultural labourers found it very hard to make both ends meet. Therefore, it was felt necessary to assure them of minimum wages. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, (Central Act XI of 1948), employment in agricultural field is one of the scheduled employment. The State Government had fixed the minimum rates of wages in respect of several categories of employment in agriculture in the State in 1959, which were revised in 1968, 1973 and 1975 as shown in the following tables :

1959 and 1968

Class of emploment	Dry areas		Irrigated areas		Perennial garden areas	
	1959	1968	1959	1968	1959	1968
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.
Class A: 1 Ploughing, 2 Digging, 3 Harrowing, 4 Sowing, 5 Inter-culturing, 6 Irrigating or watering, 7 Uprooting	1.25	1.85	1.50	2.20	1.75	2.55
Class B: 1 Manuring, 2 Transplanting, 3 Weeding	1.00	1.45	1.12	1.65	1.37	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4 Reaping (a) Harvesting (b) Thrashing (c) Winnowing 5 Picking in the case of cotton.	1.00	1.45	1.12	1.65	1.37	2.00
Class C:						
Cattle, Sheep and goat grazing	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75

1973 and 1975

Class of employment:	*All inclusive of minimum rates of daily wages*					
	Dry land		*Wet land*		*Garden land*	
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975
Class A:	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Ploughing, Digging, Horrowing, Sowing, Inter-culturing, Irrigation or watering, Uprooting	3.15	4.10	3.75	4.90	4.30	5.60
Class B:						
Manuring, Transplanting, Weeding, Reaping (a) Harvesting (b) Threshing (c) Winnowing, Picking in case of cotton	2.50	3.25	2.80	3.65	3.40	4.45
Class C:						
Cattle Sheep and grazing	1.30	1.70	1.30	1.70	1.30	1.70
Class D:						
Harvesting in area and coconut gardens, Peeling the coconuts & arecanuts, Trimming and spraying in arecanut and coconut gardens, Any other operations	3.15	4.10	3.75	4.90	4.30	5.60

Persons working as attached labour, *i.e.*, labour employed permanently for agricultural and incidental operations, under class A and D would get Rs. 48.75 per month with food and clothing and Rs. 97.30 per month without food and clothing; for class ' B ', it was Rs. 31.60 and Rs. 48.75, and for class ' C ' it was Rs. 16.25 and Rs. 48.75 per month respectively. The wages of workers employed in rice, flour or dhal mills were Rs. 5.40 per day for ' A ' class skilled worker, Rs. 4.90 for ' B ' class skilled worker, Rs. 4.30 for semi-skilled worker, Rs.3.75 per day for un-skilled worker (' A ' class), Rs. 3.25 for un-skilled worker (' B '), and Rs. 215 per month for manager, Rs. 162.00 per month for clerk/typist and Rs. 162 per month for lorry driver. For the daily wage-earners, the minimum daily rates of wages were worked out by dividing the minimum monthly rates of wages by 26.

The State Government revised the minimum rates of wages payable to workers in tile factories and for those employed in rice, flour and dhal mills with effect from 15th January 1974, in so far as tile workers are concerned and from 19th March 1974 in respect of workers in rice, flour and dhal mills. The revised rate were as follows :

Sl. No.	Class of employment	All inclusive minimum rates per day	
		Tile factories	Rice, flour & Dhal mills
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1	Skilled :	5.05	..
	(a) Skilled-A	..	5.40
	(b) Skilled-B	..	4.90
2	Semi-skilled	3.90	4.30
3	Un-skilled :	3.4o	..
	(a) Unskilled-A	..	3.75
	(b) Unskilled.B	..	3.25
4	Office staff :		
	(a) Manager	..	215.00 per month
	(b) Clerk/Typist	167.00 per month	162 00 ,,
	(c) Cashier	167.00 ,,	..
	(d) Store keeper	167.00 ,,	..
	(e) Lorry driver	..	162.00

The minimum rates of wages notified by the state Government for employees in any oil mills of the State, which were brought into effect from 15th April 1974, were the same as those fixed for workers employed in rice, flour and dhal mills.

Cost of living

It has been found that the increase in wholesale prices is not readily and immediately reflected in the rise in retail prices. Therefore, the consumer price index numbers for the working class form a good base for understanding the movement of prices and consequent effects on the cost of living of the people. These consumer price index numbers are being compiled for a few centres in the State. The nearest such centre for Bidar district is Gulbarga. The movement of consumer price index numbers for the working class at Gulbarga centre for some years from 1948 to 1960 is indicated below:

(Base year: 1943-44=100)

Year	*Food*	*General cost of living index*
1948	177	178
1951	160	161
1954	146	150
1957	163	157
1960	169	166
1963	175	172
1966	286	254
1969	311	287
1970	338	307
	(Base year:	1960=100)
1971	212	198
1972	229	212
1973	319	281
1974	254	312

The annexed table shows the group index numbers under each item at the Gulbarga centre for 1974 and 1975:

Base year: 1958-59=100

Sl. No.	*Group*	*Weights proportional to total expenditure*	*October* 1974	*October* 1975
1	Food	66.50	382	372
2	Fuel & light	6.05	274	292
3	Clothing	13.15	328	329
4	Rent	3.32	100	100
5	Miscellaneous	8.50	261	260
6	Intoxicants	2.48	147	163
	All groups	100.00	343	337

The urban middle class people, who are gainfully self-employed or are employees in non-manual work in non-agricultural sector form an important section of the society. The price index numbers for this class are compiled at the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi, for four centres of Karnataka State, of which Gulbarga is one. The consumer price index numbers for urban non-manual middle class employees at the Gulbarga centre for some years from 1961 to 1974 were as follows:

Year	*Index number*	*Year*	*Index number*
1961	104	1970	204
1964	125	1973	235
1967	179	1974	257

The consumer price-index numbers for agricultural class are not available for individual districts. They are computed for the State as a whole. The general consumer price index numbers for agricultural labourers in Karnataka State (Base year: 1960—61 =100) were 116 in 1961 and it had risen to 274 in 1974.

Avenues of employment

A District Employment Exchange has been functioning at Bidar since 1961. It is striving to bring about a liaison between the employers and the employment-seekers in the district. Persons, who are in search of employment in public or private undertakings, are required to get their names registered in this office. By the end of December 1975, as many as 7,516 persons had registered their names in this employment exchange and waiting to find employment. The classification of these persons according to the main occupational divisions were as follows:

Sl. No.	*Occupational division*	*No. of persons waiting at the end of December* 1974	1975
1	Professional, technical and related workers	146	133
2	Clerical, sales and related workers	157	142
3	Workers in transport and communication	205	98
4	Craftsmen and production process workers	159	105
5	Services, sports and recreation workers	71	51
6	Graduates in arts	252	323
7	Graduates in science	196	213
8	Graduates in commerce	98	70
9	Matriculates	4,341	3,840
10	Non-matriculates	1,064	660
11	Literates	987	942
12	Workers without any specific occupations	979	939
	Total	8,655	7,516

The number of persons waiting for three years and more was 1,969 as in 1975. More than twice this number, *i.e.*, 4,171 were waiting for about two years, and the remaining 1,376 were waiting for less than a year. All establishments, both public and private, have to recruit suitable persons through the employment exchanges. Under Rule 6 of Section 10 of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, all establishments employing 25 persons and above are required to notify the number of vacancies to the Employment Exchange and take persons through it. The table given below shows the number of vacancies notified to the District Employment Exchange as at the end of each financial year from 1966-67 to 1974-75:

Year	*Number notified*	*Year*	*Number notified*
1966-67	575	1971-72	588
1967-68	565	1972-73	866
1968-69	551	1973-74	451
1969-70	437	1974-75	103
1970-71	554		

Special consideration is being shown to the applicants belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and ex-servicemen. They are being classed separately and preference is being given to them. The sub-joined statement shows the number registered and the number placed in respect of Scheduled Castes and ex-service men at the end of each of some recent years.

Year	*Scheduled Castes*		*Ex-Servicemen*	
	Registrations	*Placement*	*Registrations*	*Placement*
1967-68	141	17	23	8
1968-69	141	17	23	8
1969-70	143	19	17	8
1970-71	76	38	21	11
1971-72	243	73	15	11
1972-73	105	45	26	21
1973-74	285	55	47	8
1974-75	330	35	42	3

The trend in the growth of employment opportunities could be seen from the table given below :

Year (31 March)	Public sector	Percentage change	Private sector	Percentage change	Total	Percentage change
1969	6,571	—	834	..	7,405	..
1970	6,612	+0.62	1,122	+34.53	7,734	+ 4.7
1971	7,073	+6.16	1,137	+ 1.21	8,210	+7.43
1972	7,071	—0 27	1,227	+ 0.88	8,298	+1.06
1973	7,285	+3.02	1,494	+18.00	8,779	+5.79
1974	7,562	+3.80	1,528	+ 2.27	9,090	+3.54
1975	7,772	+2.77	1,825	+19.43	9,597	+5.59

The indices of employment in both public and private sectors from 1969 to 1975 at the end of 31st March of each year were as given hereunder :

(Base year : March 1966=100)

Year	Index figures	Year	Index figures
1969	167.4	1973	117.13
1970	114 24	1974	109.07
1971	127,43	1975	120 18
1972	105.49		

Periodically, statistical information is collected from the industrial and service concerns in the district. It is found that there is a shortage of certain categories of workers such as nurses, pharmacists, field assistants, stenographers and typists. There is a surplus of fresh matriculates, graduates in arts, science and commerce, diploma holders in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering and unskilled workers with no previous work-experience.

Rural employment

A crash scheme for rural employment, which is a Central Sector Scheme, is in operation in this district since 1971-72. It aims at providing employment to rural population by implementing a net-work of rural projects pertaining to works like soil-conservation, community, irrigation wells, afforestation, construction of schools, bridges, roads, etc., and creating permanent productive assets for their benefit. The agencies implementing these schemes are the taluk boards and the Land Army Corporation. While the land army has concentrated its attention on Aurad taluk only, the respective taluk development boards of the remaining taluks are implementing the scheme in their taluks. A sum of Rs. 4,39,116 was spent under this scheme for the year 1971-72, the mandays generated being 1,12,679. During the next year, another amount

of Rs. 4,29,510 was expended and 1,16,478 mandays were generated. In 1973-74, an expenditure of Rs. 2,51,434 was incurred and 43,743 mandays were generated.

Land army

The Land Army Project is an employment-oriented scheme. It was first started in Chintaki village of Aurad taluk in October 1971, and in August 1972, it was extended to Santhpur of the same taluk. It has been trying to demonstrate that schemes can be implemented at comparatively lesser costs. In 1973, a Project Commander was appointed for all the projects in the district. The Land Army was a department of Government at the State-level upto August 1974, when it was converted into an autonomous corporation. The main objective of this corporation is to undertake and carry out all types of rural development works entrusted to it by Government departments, local bodies and the like. *Inter alia*, it aims at creating a sense of devotion to duty and discipline.

The project in this district is now (1976) headed by a Deputy Director of the rank of an Executive Engineer, under whom ten Junior Engineers are working. So far, 35 kms. of rural communication works and one school building have been completed, the construction of 215 janatha houses are also completed, and the work on six minor irrigation works is in progress. The total expenditure incurred at the end of December 1976 was Rs. 29,44,094. The total man-days generated upto the end of 1973-74 was put at 1,25,937.

Planned development

The First Five Year Plan, which began in 1951, was one of experimentation in planning. In respect of this district, it was the beginning of recovery from the long effects of a feudal regime, which had neglected to develop the area and had left it in relatively an extreme state of backwardness. Two National Extension Blocks were started at Mirzapur of Bidar taluk and Humnabad. The flesh of enthusiasm was very great in the beginning. The reorganisation of the district, in 1956, had its effects on the implementation of the plan programmes and this continued till the middle of the Second Five-Year Plan. The Second Five-Year plan was under implementation, when the old district of Bidar was divided into three parts and its four out of nine taluks formed the new smaller district which was integrated into the new Mysore State on the 1st of November 1956. Therefore the progress and execution of these two plan programmes did not go smooth. The second plan laid emphasis on the building-up of societies, evolving socialistic pattern of societies, State partnership in industries and decentralisation of powers.

Formation of district plans as such was taken up with the Third Five-Year Plan, when the main focus in respect of Develop-

ment aspects was shifted from the State-level to the district-level and below. Programmes of Governmental agencies as also those of self-governing institutions like taluk development boards and village panchayats were included in the district plans which laid emphasis on understanding and co-ordination of work between non-officials and officials and between the public and their elected representatives. The Fourth Five-Year plan explained the importance of district plans in the following words:

"The natural corollary of beginning to plan realistically and from the bottom is to recognise that planning is not something that comes from outside or the above, but what each State, district, locality and community does to develop its own resources and potentialities. This emphasises wide diffusion of initiatives in decision-making and participation. It also implies a parallel shouldering of responsibilities". Therefore, the real beginning of the planned development is said to have commenced from Third Five-Year Plan. The total financial outlay for the district under the Third Five-Year Plan was of the order of Rs. 4,67, 95,460. Out of this, as much as Rs. 2,90,00,000 was set apart for medium irrigation projects. For water supply and drainage a sum of Rs. 55,09,000 was reserved, while communications got Rs. 50,25,000.* The third Plan was followed by three annual plans (1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69).

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-74), the main stress was to increase the standard of living of the people in contrast to its secondary status in the earlier plans. Special emphasis was also laid on upliftment of farmers in backward areas, particularly, where irrigation facilities were immediately possible. Special efforts were made to ensure the accelerated development of Bidar district to enable it to catch up with the remaining parts of the State. The draft five year plan (1974-79) allocated a sum of Rs. 57,50,10,733 for the district. A perspective development plan for the next ten to fifteen years is also prepared for schemes like irrigation, soil conservation, development of market yards, land development, road transport, health and family planning, education, animal husbandry and industry. The progress achieved under these plan periods is analysed in the following paragraphs:

Community development

The community development programme was first started in seven blocks in the erstwhile Hyderabad State on 2nd October, 1952. A year later, a beginning was made in this district with Bidar as the

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* Third Five Year Plan of Bidar District, Planning, Housing and Social Welfare Department, Bangalore, p. 9.

first national extension block. The programme aimed at a planned integrated development of all sections of the community with their consent, active co-operation and purposeful participation. The programme was envisaged to be carried out in three stages, namely, (1) The National Extension service stage of four years' duration, which was relatively less intensive; (2) Community development stage; and (3) Post-intensive stage. A block of 100 villages was placed under a Block Development Officer. A Social Education Organiser was also posted to the block. A village level worker was posted for every ten villages to serve as a multipurpose assistant.

On 1st April 1955, another National Extension Block was started with Humnabad as its headquarters. The Government decided to form an additional block in such of the taluks as had a population of more than 90,000. Accordingly, the Humnabad Block got one more unit on 2nd October 1957 and the Bidar block on 1st April 1958. The headquarters of stage II unit was at first fixed at Janawada and subsequently shifted to Bidar. In April, 1958, the life of each block was put at ten years spread over a period of two stages of five years each. The first stage was preceded by a year of pre-extension stage. The budget allotment for stage I was Rs. 12 lakhs and for stage II Rs. 5 lakhs. As at the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan (April 1961), there were eight blocks for the four taluks of the district, two for each taluk. From 1st April 1969, the community development blocks were made co-terminus with the revenue taluks. Each Taluk Development Board was entrusted with overall charge of the community development block activities in the taluk. The Block Development Officer was made *ex-officio* Chief Executive Officer of the Taluk Development Board. There was also a drastic cut in allocation of Budget for each community development block. The Government felt that the time was ripe to withdraw gradually from this programme so as to give greater scope for local initiatives and to place various activities of the block on a self-sustaining basis. In the changed context it is observed that there is no need for the community development programme to serve as a programme distinct from the many developmental activities of the Taluk Development Boards.

Level of development

The 1961 Census Report for India * identified the districts in the country as at four levels of development on the basis of 63 different indicators in ascending order of development, the least developed being one. According to this classification, the Bidar district was in the second category (the lowest but one). The most

* Census of India ,1961, Vol. I, Part I (A) (i), Levels of Regional Development in India, 1964, pp. 47-48.

backward district at the time was Raichur, the Bidar district being placed next above it. During the subsequent years, large areas of the Raichur District received the benefit of irrigational facilities from the Tungabhadra Project. In 1969, ranking the districts of the State in a descending order of development as per certain indicators adopted, the Programme Administration Division of the Planning Commission in its study entitled "Level of Economic Development" assigned the 19th rank to the Bidar district among the districts of the State, the eighteenth being Raichur. The figures relating to the Bidar district in respect of the indicators as accepted by that agency in 1969 were as given below :

Sl. No.	Indicators	Number	Rank
1	Density of population per sq.km 1965..	133	10
2	Number of workers engaged in agriculture as percentage of total workers-1961	74.68	11
3	Cultivable area per agricultural worker—(acres) 1964-65	5.26	9
4	Net area per agricultural worker (acres)—1964-65	3.52	8
5	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross sown area—1964-65.	3.41	17
6	Percentage of area sown more than once to net sown area 1964-65	7.25	5
7	Per capita gross value of agricultural output 1965-66	218.30	19
8	Establishments using electricity (total number) 1965-66	2,650	19
9	Number of workers per lakh of population employed in registered factories—1965.	26	19
10	Mileage of surfaced roads :		
	(a) per 1,000 sq. miles—1965-66	90	18
	(b) per lakh of population	30	18
11	Number of commercial vehicles registered	132	10
12	Percentage of literate population—1961 :		
	(a) Men	24.0	19
	(b) Women	4.7	19
13	Percentage of school-going children age-group :		
	(a) 6 to 11 Boys	91.50	15
	6 to 11 Girls	31.24	19
	(b) 11 to 14 Boys	28.54	17
	11 to 14 Girls	4.25	18
14	Seats for technical training per million population Diploma-level 1965-66	120	14
15	Hospital beds per lakh of population—1964-65	40	15
	Rank assigned for the district		19

Composite index of development

The Planning Commission has defined the backward areas as those which have high density of population and low levels of income, employment and living. In 1968-69, the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics identified the districts of the State in respect of levels of development based on certain important economic indicators as suggested by the Planning Commission. It assigned weights to each such indicator in proportion to the importance of the economic indicators employed, multiplied these weights by the respective ranks, added the product and divided it by the total weights and arrived at the weighted mean ranking as the composite index of development. In view of the importance of irrigation and the diversification of the economy, the indicators "percentage of the net area irrigated to the net sown area", "percentage of workers in the agricultural sectors to the total workers", "double-cropped area" and "number of workers in the registered factories per lakh of population" were assigned relatively higher weights. The weighted mean rank assigned for this district was eighteenth among the districts of the State, the last being Gulbarga, and the next above Bidar being Bijapur. The item-wise rankings and weights assigned by the Bureau in 1968-69 under certain important economic indicators of development and under composite index were as given below :

Sl. No.	*Indicators*	*Weights assigned to indicators*	*Ranks*	*Product*
1	Density of Population ..	2	9	18
2	Percentage of workers in agricultural sector to total workers—1961	20	10	200
3	Cultivable area per capita per agricultural worker—1961-62	4	9	36
4	Net area sown per capita per agricultural worker—1961-62	4	6	24
5	Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown—1961-62	20	17	340
6	Percentage of double-cropped area 1961-62.	10	5	50
7	Output in agriculture sector per capita rural population—1960-61	8	19	152
8	No. of workers in registered factories per lakh of population—1962.	10	19	190
9	Length of roads per 100 sq.km. of area—1962-63.	5	19	95
10	Goods vehicles per lakh of population 1963 64.	5	19	95
11	Literacy—1961	5	19	95
12	Technical training seats per lakh of population—1963-64	3	5.5	16.5
13	Hospital beds per lakh of population 1962.	4	14	56
	Total	100	..	1,367

The weighted mean (1,367÷100 = 13.67) ranking (composite index) = 18

According to *per capita* incomes, Bidar, Bijapur, Bangalore and Tumkur were ranked as the most backward districts. In respect of aggregate score obtained by each district, the most backward district was Bidar followed by Gulbarga, Raichur and Bijapur. Earlier in October 1966, the data on the rankings of the districts, the data on the *per capita* incomes and personal impressions of officers based on their administrative experiences were taken into consideration, and it was agreed* that the district of Bidar could be considered as the most backward district in the State.

Extent of backwardness

The State Bureau of Economics and Statistics took up a study of Bidar district in order to assess the level of its development in relation to the other districts of the State ** The report thereon, published in 1972, stated that inspite of the considerable development efforts made during the past several years and progress achieved in certain sectors, the district remained backward in comparison with other districts of the State. In order to assess the extent of its backwardness, the Bureau considered certain indicators. The district had the *per capita* income of Rs. 223 as in 1960-61 which was the lowest in the State. This criterion was further supplemented by other criteria. The distribution of labour in different categories of occupations was also considered. In 1960-61, the percentage of workers engaged in agriculture to the total working population in the district was 67.9, while the State average was 65.5. The agricultural labourers in Bidar district constituted as much as 35.8 per cent of the workers in the district, whereas the corresponding figure for the State as a whole was 25.7 per cent. Economically, the general standard of living of the agricultural labourers is far below the general standard.

The district is favourably situated in respect of land resources, but owing to failure of monsoon or erratic rainfall, it often suffers from scarcity conditions. A majority of land-holders in the district have more than four hectares. While the *per capita* availability of land was 0.71 hectares, the ratio of population to cultivable land was 0.53 hectares. As against 12 per cent of net cropped area under irrigation in the State, the net cropped area under irrigation in the Bidar district was only 3.2 per cent. The length of roads per thousand square kilometres in the district was 225 kms., the State average in this respect being 335 kms. In respect of education also, the Bidar district is the least literate district in the State: as

* Fourth Five—Year Plan (1969-74), (Policy and Programme), Planning Department, Bangalore, 1970, pp. 21-26.

** Bidar district, A survey of Backward Area, Bureau of Economics and Statistics. Bangalore, 1972.

against the State literacy percentage of 31.5 the district's percentage was 19.6 in 1972. Whereas the number of hospital beds per lakh of the population was 94 in the State, it was 35 in this district. Further, the number of hospitals and dispensaries per lakh of population was two in the district, while the State average was 4. Thus, the Bureau concludes: "It is clear that in respect of *per capita* income, proportion of agricultural labour to total workers, the extent of irrigation, availability of transport, education and health facilities, Bidar ranks very low among the districts in the State. The levels of development attained by other districts is relatively higher. Rightly, Bidar has been considered as the most backward district in the State".

Assessment of agricultural development

The statistical unit of the Department of Agriculture, Bangalore, used some seven to eight indicators for assessing the relative position of each district in the State in respect of agricultural development. Weights were assigned for each indicator and ranks were given for each district on the basis of the points scored. They arrived at an integrated index of development. The districts, which were close to or below the State average, were identified as backward districts and those that were far below the State average as very backward. The districts getting the composite index of less than 75 were classified as relatively more backward. Among the three such relatively more backward districts in agriculture in the State, the Bidar district took the last place (composite index 67.28), the other two being Coorg and Gulbarga (their composite indices being 69.57 and 69.58 respectively). The table given below shows the weights assigned for each indicator, and points scored by the Bidar district during 1975:

Sl. No.	*Indicators*	*Weights assigned*	*Points scored by Bidar district*	*State average*
1	2	3	4	5
1	Percentage of net area cultivated to the total area	25	60.8	53.8
2	Percentage of cultivable area	10	28.9	20.8
3	Percentage of net irrigated area to the net cultivated area (estimated)	30	6.3	15.4
4	Average yield per hectare (in kgs.)			
	Cereals	4	613	987
	Pulses	1	400	412
	Oilseeds	3	365	584
	Cotton	3	137	113
	Sugarcane	3	79,800	83,909
	Tobacco	1	409	552

1	2	3	4	5
5	Percentage of coverage under H.Y. V.P. to the total area under crops	15	14.9	22.1
6	Per hectare consumption of N.P.K. in Kgs	15	10.9	17.7
7	Average area irrigated by irrigation pumpsets	10	2.2	22.5
8	Composite index of development	..	67.28	100.00

Earlier in 1970-71, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics conducted a study of Bidar district and assessed the level of its development in relation to the other districts of the State. For the year 1968-69, the net value of agricultural output for Bidar district was estimated at Rs. 2,541.71 lakhs and the *per capita* output at Rs. 381. It was found that the net value of agricultural output was lowest among the districts of the State.

Alternative criteria of backwardness

Another attempt to find out some alternative criteria for assessing the level of backwardness was made in 1975. For this purpose, the data relating to the number of radios and telephones in use per 10,000 people and the number of motor vehicles in use per 1,00,000 people in each district of the State were analysed[1]. According to the indication given, the number of radios as in 1968, the most backward district was Bidar, followed by Raichur, Gulbarga and Bijapur. Similarly, the number of telephones in use showed that the district was at the bottom of the list. In respect of the third indicator (the proportionate number of registered motor vehicles as in 1961) also, the district occupied the 19th place. The percentage of towns and villages electrified, and the proportionate number of permanent cinema houses per 10,000 people in each district were also taken as another set of indicators. In respect of percentage of towns and villages electrified Bidar had the 12th rank in 1975. In respect of the second criterion of this category, the district was the 15th. However, these two indicators appeared to be haphazard and erratic. Therefore, a different yardstick called the geometric progression approach was adopted, under which the districts were arranged in the decreasing order of the aggregate scores, and the rankings were given in the descending order of backwardness. This confirmed that the least developed district was Bidar.

1. "Delineation of backward regions and their indnstrialisation in Mysore", by N. Somasekhara, in "Planning for change" Ed. Dr. V.K.R

19J5, pp. 194-212.

2. Ibid. pp. 207.

District's income

In 1955-56, the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, worked out district income estimates for the districts in 14 States of the country, of which Karnataka was one such State. The total income originating from different sectors of the economy in the district of Bidar as arrived at by that body was Rs. 11.35 crores. The percentage distribution of this income under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors was 64.08, 9.02 and 26.90 respectively. Five years later *i.e.*, in 1960-61, and then in 1970-71 and again in 1974-75, the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics estimated the sector-wise income at current prices, for this district as given below. The percentage share of the income as in 1974-75 under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors was 77.92, 5.71 and 16.37 respectively.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl.No.	*Sectors*	1960-61	1970-71	1974-75
1	Agriculture	755.79	2,091.44	3,769.53
2	Animal Husbandry	130.24	350.62	431.84
3	Forestry	4.64	9.65	8.40
4	Fishery	0.19	8.65	6.85
5	Mining	..	1.57	2.06
6	Factory establishments (including electricity)	11.44	36.18	47.96
7	Small-scale establishments	178.41	212.76	261.14
8	Communications (Posts and Telegraphs)	2.77	7.58	12.92
9	Railways	14.99	12 03	38.57
10	Organised banking and insurance	5.45	15 74	33.38
11	Other transport and commerce	123.29	97.85	178.92
12	Professions and liberal arts	52 27	88.77	84.43
13	Govt. services (Administration)	55.99	154.26	200.85
14	Domestic services	1.93	31.65	41.38
15	House properties	103.59	223.72	296.13
	Total	1,440.99	3,342.47	5,414.36

The contribution of the district to the State income was lowest when compared with the other districts of the State; it was not more than 2 per cent of the State income.

The sub-joined statement shows the extent of inflow and outflow of money through the District treasury, Bidar for some recent years :

(*Amount in Rs.*)

Year	*Receipts*	*Palyments*
1965–66	64,04,217	2,99,44,994
1966–67	81,07,764	3,33,47,921
1967–68	88,56,907	1,93,01,150
1968–69	1,29,60,772	2,35,66,258
1969–70	1,31,73,004	2,46,65,070
1970–71	1,10,60,476	2,72,97,775
1971–72	1,84,99,744	3,05,33,322
1972–73	3,40,60,718	4,63,99,769
1973–74	4,84,50,505	7,89,82,554
1974–75	3,13,71,482	5,75,63,786

Per capita Income

The *per capita* income, as worked out by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, was Rs. 187 for this district in 1955-56. Arranging the districts of the State in the descending order of income, the district got the 13th place for that year. Later, the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics assessed that the *per capita* income of the district was Rs. 223, Rs. 412 and Rs. 598 as against the State average of Rs. 286, 530, 784 respectively during 1960-61, 1970-71 and 1974-75 respectively. In the descending order of *per capita* income the district got the last place as in 1974-75. In this respect the index numbers for Bidar district was 185.0 for 1970-71 and 268.2 for 1974-75, while the respective numbers for the State was 185.3 and 274.1.

Based on the criteria provided by the Pande Committee Report (1969) and those adopted while preparing the draft Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Planning Commission used some 22 indicators classified under six categories, namely, (1) demographic factors, (2) occupational pattern, (3) land-utilisation, (4) productivity, (5) industrial development and (6) infrastructural facilities, to which weights assigned were 8, 12, 15, 12, 8 and 45 respectively. With this, a composite development index was derived for getting an integrated view of the comparative development of different districts of the States as in 1960-61 and 1970-71. It was observed that the gap between the least developed and the most developed districts had been narrowed over the decade. The Bangalore and the South Kanara districts were in the forefront of development. The Bidar, Bijapur and Raichur districts showed some improve-

ments and they moved from the lowest category of development to the next category. Still these districts were far below the State average.

The composite index of development in respect of Bidar district was 64.28 for 1960-61 and 81.92 for 1970-71, the rank obtained by it being 17 for both the years. In 1970-71, the lowest rank was obtained by Gulbarga, the next above it was Bijapur. Further, the relative degrees of economic development and backwardness among the 19 districts of the State were assessed as in 1970-71 and the districts were classified as highly backward, backward, developed and highly developed. The district of Bidar was found to be highly backward in respect of infrastructural facilities and industrial development, backward in agriculture and utilisation of land. According to the composite index of development, Bidar was a backward district in 1970-71, while Gulbarga was highly backward. The term "backward" referred to a situation wherein the majority of indicators and indices of the district fell below the State average, the difference being less than 25 per cent. The term "highly backward" referred to a situation wherein the majority of the indicators and indices of the district fell below the state average, the difference exceeding 25 per cent. The annexed table gives some 22 indicators of development and the figures relating to the Bidar district as accepted by the Planning Commission, for the years 1960-61 and 1970-71 :

Sl.No.	*Indicators of development*	1961	1971
1	Density of population per sq. km.	122	151
2	Percentage of Urban population to total population	12.2	14.5
3	Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers	74.6	67.9
4	Net area sown as percentage of total area	64.3 (1959-60)	61.3 (1969-70)
5	Double-cropped area (area sown more than once) as percentage of net area sown	6.6	21.6
6	Net area sown as percentage of cultivable land	74.9	76.1
7	Average yield per hectare-cereals (in kgs.)	365	603
8	Average yield per hectare-pulses (in kgs.)	248	424
9	Average yield per hectare-oilseeds (in kgs.)	452	462
10	No. of industrial establishments as percentage to State total	0.22 (1958)	0.76 (1969)
11	Net area irrigated as percentage of net area sown	2.2 (1959-60)	3.5 (1969-70)
12	Number of vehicles per lakh of population	42 (1960-61)	114 (1970-71)
13	Road-length in km. per 100 sq.km. area	7.2	25.3
14	Number of people (in 000's) served by a bank office (Commercial and Co-operative)	162.5 (1960)	30.5 (1972)

Sl.No.	*Indicators of development*	1961	1971
15	Value of turnover per regulated market	4.4 (1960-61)	9.4 (1971-72)
16	Percentage of literates in total population ..	14.3	19.6
17	Number of schools (general, professional and special education) per lakh of population.	87	94
18	Population served by one University Educational Institution.	..	206 (1970-71)
19	Population served by one health unit (hospital+dispensaries+primary health unit)	38.2 (1960)	34.0 (1970)
20	Number of beds (in hospitals and dispensaries) per lakh of population.	32 (1960)	39 (1971)
21	Number of towns and villages electrified as percentage of total towns and villages in each district	0.2 (1960)	31.4 (1971)
22	Number of irrigation pumpsets electrified as percentage of the State total	..	3.7

N.B. Agricultural workers consist of cultivators and agricultural labourers

Regional Imbalances

The Regional Office of the State Bank of India, Bangalore, in its study entitled "Credit Plan for Bidar District", published in 1976, has divided the district into three homogeneous regions, *viz.*, eastern, northern and southern, based on soil conditions, infrastructural amenities, irrigation facilities, agricultural activities and industrial patterns. The eastern area comprises Bidar taluk, while the northern one includes Bhalki and Aurad taluks and the southern tract covers Basavakalyan and Humnabad taluks. The eastern area is characterised by greater urbanisation, better infrastructural facilities and moderate agricultural development. The industrial activities of the district are concentrated here. In the southern area irrigational facilities and infrastructure are better developed. On the other hand, infrastructure, irrigation and agriculture, at present, are not so well developed in the northern area. The statement given below shows the regional variations within the district in respect of certain selected indicators as in 1976:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Eastern region	Southern egion	Northern region
1	2	3	4	5
1	Taluks	Bidar	Basavakalyan and Humnabad	Aurad and Bhalki
2	Number of blocks	1	2	2
3	Number of towns	1	3	1
4	Number of inhabited villages	131	192	268
5	Number of village Panchayats	60	114	120
6	Total population	1,90,849	3,33,086	3,00,124
	Urban population	50,670	55,362	13,099
	Rural population	1,40,179	2,77,724	2,87,025

1	2	3	4	5
7	Percentage of urban population to total population.	26.5	16.6	4.3
8	Density of population per sq.km.	206	152	128
9	Percentage of workers to toal workers :			
	(*a*) Cultivators	26.2	35.1	34.8
	(*b*) Agricultural labour	34.0	36.2	41.7
	(*c*) Allied agricultural activities	4.7	2.7	4.2
	(*d*) Household industries	3.2	5.0	3.6
	(*e*) Other industries	3.4	3.2	1.6
	(*f*) Trade and Commerce	2.2	5.7	3.6
	(*g*) Others	20.3	12.1	10.5
10	Road length per 100 sq. km. of area.	23	16	20
11	Length of railway track per 100 sq.km. of area.	3.2	..	2.1
12	Average number of people served by a post office.	4,438	2,846	3,410
13	Percentage to tal reporting area :			
	(*a*) Net cultivated area	85.6	43.0	61.7
	(*b*) Current fallows	1.1	13.6	4.9
	(*c*) Forests	0.7	3.7	0.3
	(*d*) Area not available for cultivation	4.5	14.7	4.4
	(*e*) Other uncultivable area	8.1	25.0	28.7
14	Percntage of irrigated area to sown area.	5	5.2	0.7
15	Percentage of double cropped area to net area sown.	4.7	17.6	23.7
16	Percentage of main crops to gross cropped area :			
	Gram	15.5	7.0	17.1
	Jowar	8.0	19.0	32.0
	Pulses	..	41.6	48.6
17	Percentage share of area and production :	*Area* *Production*	*Area* *Production*	*Area* *Production*
	Jowar	9 9	25 24	66 67
	Gram	28 28	15 15	57 57
	Pulses	.. ..	35 34	63 62
18	Size of holdings (in hectares) percentage to total area :			
	Below 2 hectares	6.2	7.6	5.4
	2 to 4 hectares	9.1	14.8	10.6
	4 to 6 hectares	10.2	15.5	11.6
	6 to 12 hectares	21.0	32.8	27.6
	12 to 14 hectares	29.6	23.4	26.2
	Above 24 hectares	17.9	5.9	18.6

1	2	3	4	5
19	Average quantity of fertilisers used per hect. of cropped area	34 kgs	40 kgs	15 kgs
20	Number of tractors	17	35	11
21	Industries :			
	(1) No. of medium-scale industries	..	1	..
	(2) No. of small-scale industries	98	26	14
	(3) No. of factories and Industries (Other than household and small-scale)	25	5	2
	(4) No. of handicrafts (bidari-ware)	25	..	..
	(5) No. of handlooms	77	3,144	100
	(6) No. of employment in handlooms	200	9,001	260
	(7) Total employment in other industries.	1,000	550	75
22	Value of turnover in markets (Rs. in lakhs)	407.47	61.34	337.20
23	Co-operatives :			
	a) Primary Land Development Banks	1	2	2
	(b) Agricultural credit societies	71	102	123
	(c) Other co-operative societies	46	48	27

Jayanthi villages

A village in every community development block of the district has been selected to mark the silver jubilee year of India's Independence. Such villages are being developed in an all-round way so that they may serve as model villages (Jayanthi Villages). They are Khanapur (Aurad Taluk), Mudbi (Basavakalyan taluk), Bhatambra (Bhalki Taluk), Andura (Bidar taluk) and Hallikhed (K) (Humnabad taluk) and several programmes for the development of these villages pertaining to infrastructural facilities, establishment of schools, local fund dispensaries, veterinary dispensaries, community centres, *balawadis*, *mahila mandals*, *yuvak mandals*, *etc.*, are being taken up. Construction of drinking water wells, formation and distribution of house-sites for the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, supply of electricity for domestic lighting and street lighting, development of co-operative societies and distributions of loans, construction of quarters for teachers, doctors, nurses etc., are some of the other items of work being taken up in these villages. In Khanapur village, 86 house-sites have been allotted and a *balawadi* is being run under the

auspices of the Family and Child Welfare Project. The Mudbi village is provided with an Ayurvedic dispensary, and a high school. The land army is constructing houses in Andura village. At Hallikhed (K), there is a service co-operative society, a youth club and a library. A key-village scheme sub-unit and a poultry unit have been started in this village under Applied Nutrition Programme.

Economic programme

A progressive Economic Programme announced by the Government of India in July 1975 was an integrated scheme intended to bring about certain important changes in the social and economic life of the people. It had envisaged measures for achievement of a more egalitarian social order, deterrent action against economic offences of all types, removal of various constraints on production so as to strengthen the resource-base and enlarging of opportunities for employment. In order to implement various items of the programme district-level committees and taluk-level co-ordination committees were started.

POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPMENT

The Five-Year Plans have accelerated the economic development of the district and their cumulative achievements have laid a good foundation for all-round development. There has been a marked improvement in the living standards of the people. But in recent years, the district suffered from famines and scarcity conditions of a severe type which, to a certain extent, hampered the developmental activities. The massive relief measures undertaken lessened the seriousness of the effects of droughts. According to the "Population Projections" for Karnataka (1972-86) carried out by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, the population of the district would be 1,13,78,000 by the end of 1986, the percentage increase expected being + 38.08 Efforts are being made to lessen the alarming population growth rate by advising to take up family planning practices on a voluntary basis. But the development of the district is still much below the average of the State, *e.g.*, its *per capita* income was Rs. 412 as compared to Rs. 540 for the State and its irrigated area was 3.5 per cent of the cultivated area as against the State average of 13 per cent as in the year 1971.

The *per capita* output in agricultural sector was, as in 1974, Rs. 381 while the State average was Rs. 430. The average size of the land-holdings (6.2 hectares), which is higher than the State average of 4.4 hectares, is at present over-shadowed by insufficient irrigational facilities. Modernisation of agricultural practices has

made some headway, but much has yet to be done. The district had 93,147 hectares of fallow lands (1975) and 61,762 hectares of other cultivable lands. Increase in irrigational facilities supplemented by reclamation of the cultivable waste lands will enhance the extent of cultivated area in the district. A portion of this area can be also brought under the afforestation programme. Measures needed for soil improvement like soil preservation, prevention of erosion, and maintenance of moisture content in the soil are receiving considerable attention. The farmers are being encouraged to use recommended dosages of fertilisers and to follow package of practices.

The Bidar district gets more rainfall than that of its contiguous districts. But the variability of rainfall, particularly during the months of September and October, sometimes adversely affects the standing crops. There is great need to minimise this dependence on rainfall by providing irrigational practices. Several medium and minor irrigation projects are at present under execution. The Karanja Project would irrigate 38,030 hectares, the Chulki-*nala* Project about 4,000 hectares, the Upper Mullamari Project about 2,700 hectares, the Maniksagar Project about 1,800 hectares, the Nagora Project about 1,200 hectares and the Manjra Lift Irrigation Scheme about 44,500 hectares. There is also the question of harnessing the surface flow of water at Kushnoor and Nagoor. The Karanja Project and the lift irrigation schemes in respect of this river would further increase the area under irrigation. It is contemplated to bring about an additional one lakh acres under irrigation by taking up a Major Manjra Lift Irrigation Scheme which is estimated to cost about Rs. 40 crores.

Plentiful under ground water

The district has great potential assets of underground water There were 11,275 irrigation wells, 60 per cent of which are located in Basavakalyan taluk. A well can irrigate, on an average, 1.2 hectares. However, during the recent drought years, nearly 50 per cent of these wells were found to be not useful as the water-table was very much reduced. On the basis of climatic water balance studies, it is estimated that 15 per cent of the rainfall goes to recharge the groundwater body*. The Groundwater Survey has shown that based on the total groundwater recharge and current utilisation, there is a residual draft of groundwater plus annual discharge of 611.90 million m^3 which can support nearly 9,400 additional wells. The water-table in Humanabad and Bidar taluks is found to be 15 to 20 feet. The quality of this groundwater has

* 'Geohydrologic Atlas of Karnataka, Department of Mines and Geology, Bangalore, 1975'

been found very useful for agriculture as it is devoid of salinity hazards.

Judicious use of these water resources would certainly help the economic prosperity of the area. For raising the water-table in other areas of the district, it is stated that percolation tanks at various places—an anicut at Nagoor of Bhalki Taluk and a stoppage weir in Bidar taluk would be of great help. The Groundwater Survey has recommended sinking of open masonry wells in almost all areas, except a few rocky pockets where bore-wells would be more economical. There are, at present (1976), about 376 borewells in the district. They are mostly used at present for domestic purposes. The Groundwater Survey has suggested that bore-wells would be more viable in the northern area of the district where the water-table lies below top-layer of hard rock and weathered rock at a depth of 70 feet. There is excellent possibility of very considerable increase of agricultural production by utilising the large quantum of underground water.

Sugar Industry

The district ranks third in the State in respect of production of sugarcane. The Karanja project will bring aditional areas under this crop. There are, at present, eight *Khandhasari* sugar factories and a sugar factory functioning in the district. A distillery unit has recently come up at Hallikhed (B) for utilising the molasses which are the bye-products of these units. After increased production of sugarcane, another sugar mill, a few more *Khandhasari* units and another distillery unit can be started. Bagasse, which is a waste product of these factories, is used only as a fuel at present. But this can be utilised as raw material for making boards and false-ceiling panels.

Cattle wealth

The cattle wealth of the district can offer a good scope for improving the economic condition of the people. In order to supplement the income of small and marginal farmers and also for diversifying rural incomes and providing employment to landless labourers, dairy-farming needs to be further encouraged. There are, at present, two milk-chilling plants in the district, one at Hudgi in Humanabad taluk and another at Kushnoor in Aurad taluk. The latter, which is at present closed, is to be revived. It is learnt that Murrah buffaloes and Godvari-Murrah cross-bred animals thrive well in the district. The local breed of cattle called "Deoni" can be also improved. The farmers need to be encouraged with liberal credit facilities for rearing these animals for milk purposes. There would be scope for having a few more chilling units and for expanding the existing ones. These plants can take up also manufacturing of condensed milk, skimmed powder, etc.

Fertilisers

The district's consumption of mixed fertilisers is expected to increase substantially with the improved farming practices, availability of credit and improved irrigational facilities. There is, therefore, a need for starting small units for producing mixed fertilisers which are prepared by a simple process of grinding ammonium sulphate, urea, superphosphate, potassium nitrate, oil cake and bone-meal and blending them in a mixer in the specified proportions. The agricultural programmes will cover a major portion of the grazing ground for purposes of cultivation. This will increase the need for manufacturing cattle-feed. The raw materials like rice and wheat bran, tamarind seeds and groundnut cake are available locally. Therefore, a few units for manufacturing cattle-feed can be started in the district.

Poultry and sheep farming

Poultry-farming is another promising industry of the district. It is popular in Bidar and Basavakalyan taluks. Poultry-feed is readily available in the district. Immunized chicks can be brought from Bangalore and Hyderabad. A number of poultry units can be started in all the growth-centres and central vllages as the demand for eggs is increasing and surplus eggs can be sent outside the district also. The district with its adequate grazing land offers considerable opportunity for promoting sheep-rearing as a subsidiary occupation. The promotion of this activity would serve as a base for wool-processing, leather-based and tanning industries. More of this activity is possible in the northern area of the district where black cotton soil, unlike laterite soil, offers good grazing ground. There is a good market for mutton in the district and the neighbouring areas.

Tannery Industry

The northern area of the district offers a good scope for promotion of the tannery industry, as there is a higher concentration of cattle population there. Assuming the annual mortality rate at ten per cent, it is estimated that 18,000 hides and 5,000 skins, would be available. This raw material is now being sent to Hyderabad and Warangal. In view of this, there is an urgent need for establishing a tannery unit in the district. This can further help to start footwear and leather goods manufacturing units. The Artisan Training Institute at Bidar is imparting training in leather crafts. Those who come out of this training institution and local traditional craftsmen can be drafted for manufacturing items like handbags, travel bags, suitcases, belts, wallets, etc., which find ready market in bigger towns. The Bidar town is the collecting centre for bones. It is estimated that about 500 tonnes of bones are being collected and sent out annually. These bones are used in manufacturing bone-meal which is used as raw material

for preparing fertilisers. It is estimated that a plant capable of manufacturing 300 tonnes of bone-meal a year can be started in the district.

Manufacture of fabrics

The Aurad and Bhalki taluks are the main cotton-growing areas in the district. With increased irrigation facilities that would be provided in the near future, the total production of cotton is expected to go up to one lakh quintals. The two existing ginning units and the handlooms in the district cannot consume all the cotton produced. The surplus cotton can support a few more ginning units. There would be also possibility of setting up units for manufacturing surgical cotton which has great demand all over the State. There are about 3,320 handlooms in the district, which employ nearly 9,500 workers. Many of the weavers have been reduced to the level of paid loom-operators subsisting on daily wages paid by the master-weavers and merchants. The Karnataka State Handloom Development Corporation has drawn up a tie-up arrangement with the nationalised banks to revive the weaving industry in the State. The arrangement envisages grant of working capital assistance to the weavers by a bank, the supply of yarn and purchase of the finished goods by the Corporation and remittance of the sale-proceeds to the bank for purpose of appropriation to the loan account. The Corporation is also preparing a plan for modernization of looms. The demand for ready-made garments has been steadily increasing. Now a small unit making ready-made garments is functioning in the industrial estate at Bidar. This can be supplemented by a few more units. The cotton growers in the northern area require gunny bags for picking and transporting *kapas* to the ginning factories. There is demand for gunny bags from the neighbouring cotton-growing areas also. Hence a unit for manufacturing such bags can be started so as to meet the demand. For purposes of dyeing, the weavers of the district are taking their products either to Hyderabad or to Bangalore. Hence establishment of a small dye-house can be of great help to these weavers.

Oil mills

Oil-seeds are largely grown in Aurad and Bhalki taluks. Cotton-seed, niger, groundnut and linseed are prominent among them. Considering the total production of oilseeds, the prospect of having an oil mill in the district is bright. In addition to this, hand-operated baby oil expellers can be also set up in central villages. For effective commercial exploitation of Cotton-seed, karod (safflower), sesamum and safflower (the production of which is expected to increase after the completion of minor irrigation schemes), it would be better to have a solvent extraction plant. *Chiranji*, a seed similar to that of almond, which is used for flavour-

of foods and drinks, is largely found in the district. It has great demand throughout the State. Hence small decorticating units for shelling these seeds can be started.

Various other aspects

The Aurad taluk has rich deposits of black stone. The increased activities in respect of formation of roads, sinking of new wells and construction of buildings demand the establishment of a stone-milling unit. The laterite materials, which is available in plenty in some parts of the district, can be quarried and dressed on a large scale for constructional purposes. The China clay found near Kamthana village can provide scope for setting up a unit for manufacturing glazed pottery. Another unit for the manufacture of distemper is also possible.

It is estimated that iron and steel materials of the value of Rs. 90 lakhs are being now used for construction purposes in the district annually. At present, they are imported from re-rolling mills at Hyderabad. As such, a small steel re-rolling unit can be started in the district. A field investigation carried out by the Small Industries Service Institute, Hyderabad, has shown that the district requires at least Rs. 3 lakhs worth of agricultural implements annually. The developments envisaged in the agricultural sector will further increase the demand for agricultural implements. Therefore, it would be better if small local units manufacturing simple agricultural implements are started in the district itself.

The district is getting its requirements of ice from Hyderabad. Since there is great demand for ice in the district, an ice-manufacturing plant can be set up in the district. This unit can also take up the manufacture of ice cream and ice-candy. As bread and biscuits are now becoming popular in the rural areas also, there is need to open hygienic and mechanised bakeries. There is now a single unit manufacturing washing soap. Considering the demand for such soaps, a few more small-scale units can as well be started. Basavakalyan and Bidar, which have the potentiality of being developed as tourist centres, would need to have some excellent tourist hotels.

In view of the increasing modernisation of agriculture, there is need for mechanical servicing units to help the cultivators readily. As in 1975, there were more than 4,500 acres under cultivation of rice. This area is likely to increase considerably after the completion of the irrigation projects. This would provide scope for setting up a fairly big rice mill in the district. The National Highway No. 9, which passes through the Humnabad town, connects it with Bombay and Hyderabad. There is a heavy commercial traffic on this road and a large number of vehicles halt

at this place. In view of the important location of this town on the highway, it would be possible to have there an automobile engineering and repair workshop.

Bidar is famous for Bidari-ware articles and it has many skilled workers of this handicraft. Ample facilities are being provided by the Government to help them produce better and more articles and to improve their living standard. The Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation has recently surveyed this industry and has made a tie-up arrangement for its promotion with the State Bank of India. The tie-up arrangement envisages benefits of assured supply of raw materials at controlled rates, fair selling prices for the products, cheap and readily available credit facilities, etc. A Common Facility Centre with modern "finishing" equipment like lathe, buffing and polishing machines has been opened at Bidar. This industry can hope to see much better days in the days to come. A handicraft complex is also coming up at Mailara village near Bidar town which will benefit skilled workers of other handicrafts also.

Bright future

There are signs of a new enterprising spirit among the residents of the district. The Government are taking speedy measures to opportunities for rapid agricultural and industrial development. The International Development Association has agreed to extend loans in various currencies equivalent to U.S. $40 million for constructing minor irrigation works (including wells and lift irrigation), land reclamation, well-drilling equipment and earth-moving machinery, tractors, consultancy services, etc. The Bidar district is included in this project. The district has also been chosen for development under the Small Farmers Development Agency which envisages extending of aid upto Rs. 40,000 to small farmers having holdings from 2½ acres to 10 acres. About 6,400 such small farmers have already been identified. Since this has been a very backward district, particular attention is being paid to develop it at a fast pace.

Bidar was accorded special weightage in the allocation of funds for programmes like soil conservation, drinking water wells and rural water supply, construction of rural godowns, afforestation, schools and hospitals. It was also ensured that one-twentieth of the outlays on different programmes in the State was ear-marked for the exclusive benefit of this district. This meant that five per cent of the plan funds was allocated on selected schemes in the district. These various beneficial measures have created a new vista and a tempo of all-round development of the district. Indeed the people of the district can look forward to a bright era of increasing prosperity in the near future.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

THE district unit has a special position in the administration of a State. General administration, in so far as this unit is concerned, signifies the management of public affairs within an area which is demarcated for the purpose. Since the Mauryan times, the district as a sizeable administrative unit has always been of importance. At different times, different ruling dynasties called the district-like units variously as *vishaya, kampana, nadu, seeme, paragana, sarkar* and so on. The code of Manu describes the village as, more or less, a self-contained basic unit with a headman, and that a group of such villages formed a bigger administrative unit which was placed under the charge of an officer. This position has not varied greatly over the centuries. But, it is not feasible to find a historical continuity between the old units and the modern districts.

Early period

It appears that under Ashoka's reign, the region was administered by an *Ayaputa* (*Aryaputra*, prince of the royal family), who was the viceroy, with the assistance of *Dharmamatras*, *Mahamatras* and *Rajjukas*. The Satavahanas, who succeeded the Mauryas, had also an efficient system of local administration. During the rule of the Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas, the district units were governed by *Prabhus*, *Nada-gavundas* and *Dandanayakas*. The administration of justice was carried on by the local *Mahajanas* and the village headmen in conformity with the traditional and local customs.

The region became a possession of the Sultan of Delhi in 1321, and a few years later, it was taken over by the Bahamanis who established their authority over the Deccan. Under them, the province was divided into *shiqqs* or *paraganas* which were managed by *Amils* and *Shiqqdars*. The various officials under the *Shiqqdar* were the *Munshif*, *Potedar* (treasurer), *Karkuns* and *Qanungo*. The *Amil* headed the *Paragana* administration. The *Munshif* was

the chief officer in charge of assessment, while the *Karkuns* acted as registrars. The *Qanungo* was a revenue inspector.

During the rule of Nizams

The Mughuls annexed the region after vanquishing Sikandar Adil Shah in 1686. The system of administration followed by Asaf Jah, the first Nizam (1724-48), who was the Mughul Subedar of the Deccan and his successors was based on the Mughul pattern. Large extents of lands were given away as *Jagirs* and *Paigahs* to nobles and others and some other lands were also appropriated as *Sarf-e-khas* (crown-lands). Some of the nobles who were granted lands had to maintain troops for the use of the Nizam. The lands given over to such nobles were called *Paigahs* and those presented to others for services rendered to the Nizams were known as *Jagirs*. It is interesting to note that these three kinds of lands constituted about one-third of the whole area of the Hyderabad State. The other lands over which the Nizam's Government had direct control were called *Khalsa* or *Diwani* lands. The following table indicates the extent of the district with taluk-wise area and number of villages as in 1901 :

Taluk	*Area in sq. miles*	*No. of villages*
Bidar	114	46
Karamungi (Janawada)	150	57
Aurad	158	54
Kohir	147	42
Nilanga	248	63
Udgir	544	153
Vaval-Rajura (Ahmedpur)	687	211
Jagirs, etc.	2,120	831
District Total	4,168	1,457

(One sq.mile = 2.59 sq.kms.)

Before 1905, Bidar was the headquarters of a Division districts, occupying almost the centre of the Hyderabad State and districts, occupying almost the centre of the Hyderabad State and the Bidar district had seven taluks namely, Bidar, Kohir, Janawada (Karamungi), Aurad, Udgir, Varval-Rajura (Ahmedapur) and Nilanga. In 1905, Gulbarga was made the headquarters of the Division which included the Bidar district. The Division was headed by a Divisional Commissioner called the *Subedar*. Each district was under a magistrate or collector designated as the *Talukdar*. The districts were further divided into sub-divisions and each of them was administered by a sub-divisional officer called the second or third *Talukdar*. There were two or three such sub-divisions in each district.

Each of the sub-divisions contained two or three tahsils and a *Tahsildar* was in charge of each of them. Each village had a *Patel* (headman). For the administration of justice, there was a Divisional Judge in each Division, and the *Talukdars* and *Tahsildars* in the district had the powers of first, second and third grade magistrates. In the more important places, the *Talukdar* had Judicial Assistants, and from their courts, complicated cases were sent to the Divisional Courts. In 1905, the district comprised five taluks, Bidar, Janawada (Karamungi), Nilanga, Udgir and Ahmedpur (Varval-Rajura) and had two sub-divisions, one consisting of Udgir, Ahmedpur and Nilanga taluks, in charge of a second *Talukdar* and the other comprising Bidar and Janawada taluks under a Third *Talukdar*.

In 1922, the Gulbarga Division was abolished and the Bidar and other districts were put under the direct control of the Revenue Secretariat of the State. However, the Division was revived in 1929 and continued till the police action in 1948, when again it was done away with.

Jagir administration

As in 1901, there were eight *Paigahs* in Bidar district, namely, (1) Chincholi, (2) Ekoli, (3) Chitaguppa, (4) Narayanakhed, (5) Hasanabad, (6) Partabpur, (7) Bhalki and (8) Ghorwadi. There were two *jagirs*, the *Jagir* of Kalyani and the *Jagir* of Mirag. While the *Jagir* of Kalyani was attached to the Bidar taluk, the *Jagir* of Mirag was attached to the Udgir taluk. It is noteworthy that the *Paigahs* and the *Jagirs* constituted 2,120 sq. miles with 831 villages out of the district's totals of 4,168 sq. miles and 1,457 villages. The following statement shows he taluk-wise number of *Jagir* villages as in 1905:

Taluk	*No. of Jagir villages*	*Taluk*	*No. of Jagir villages*
Bidar	80	Udgir	54
Janawada	19	Ahmedpur	33
Nilanga	26		
		Total	221

The *Jagirdars*, more or less, enjoyed the powers of a chief of an Indian State of the British days within the Hyderabad State and were subject to the overall supervision and control of the Nizam who was the paramount authority for them. They collected the land and other revenues within their jurisdictions though their own officers appointed by them. They had also their own police and judiciary for a long time. Owing to varying sizes and incomes of the *Jagirs*, there was a wide disparity in regard to their administration.

Several attempts were made to bring about some uniformity in the administration of the *Jagirs* and to bring it on a level with the *diwani* administration. But there was no adequate machinery in the *Jagirs* for the enforcement of certain laws promulgated by the Nizam's Government, as the internal administration of the *Jagirs* was detached from and uninfluenced by the *Suba, Zilla* and *Tahsil* administration. The Nizam's Government had no direct control over the *Jagirs* in respect of welfare activities either, such as public health and education. The *Jagirs* were mostly exploited by the *Jagirdars* for their personal aggrandisement and their welfare was sorely neglected. The *Jagirdars* were divested of their police powers in 1947 and judicial powers in 1948.

Abolition of Jagirs

A Royal Commission on the *Jagir* Administration was appointed by the Nizam's Government in 1947 under the Chairmanship of Sri Albion Rajkumar Banerji to suggest recommendations to reform the *Jagir* administration. Its report laid great stress on meeting the immediate requirements of good administration. But no action was taken to implement its recommendations. The promulgation of the Hyderabad (Abolition of *Jagirs*) Regulation, 1949, by the Military Government of Hyderabad after the Police Action in 1948, however, resulted in taking over of all the Jagirs by the Hyderabad Government.

The district was reconstituted under the Jagir Abolition Act of 1950 and it consisted of nine taluks, namely, (1) Bidar, (2) Bhalki, (3) Humnabad, (4) Aurad, (5) Nilanga, (6) Ahmedpur, (7) Udgir, (8) Zahirabad and (9) Narayanakhed. Janawada taluk was abolished and merged in the adjoining taluks of Bidar, Aurad and Bhalki. Bhalki, Aurad, Humnabad, Zahirabad and Narayanakhed were newly created out of the overwhelming ex-*paigah* and ex-*jagir* villages of Vikhar-ul Umra, Asmanjahi, Kurshidjahi, Kalyan and Dooni estates.

Earlier, just after the Police Action in 1948, the Nizam dismissed his Council of Ministers, and handed over the administration to the Military Governor. Thereafter, the State became a part of the Indian Union. The Military Governor and the Chief Civil Administrator replaced the old Council of Ministers and a Civil Administrator was appointed for each district. He had under him a Deputy Civil Administrator and an Assistant Civil Administrator on the one side and a first *Talukdar*, two or more Second *Talukdars* and *Tahsildars* on the other. The State became a part 'B' State of the Indian Union with the Nizam as the Rajpramukh.

Popular Government

A full-fledged popular Government consisting of thirteen representatives of the people, took charge of the administration of

the Hyderabad State in Mach 1952. This marked a new stage in historical, political and administrative evolution of the State and also served as a new spur to concerted efforts for development in various spheres. On the reorganisation of States on November 1, 1956, most of the Kannada-speaking area of the Hyderabad State was included in the new Mysore State. In so far as Bidar district was concerned, it was reduced to four taluks, namely, Bidar, Bhalki, Humnabad and Aurad. The Zahirabad and Narayanakhed taluks were merged in Andhra Pradesh, while the Ahmedpur, Nilanga and Udgir taluks were transferred to the then Bombay State. The Bidar district became a part of the Gulbarga Division which included the entire area coming over from the Hyderabad State to the new Mysore State. In 1965, a new taluk, *i.e.*, Basavakalyan was brought into existence by transferring 89 villages and Basavakalyan town from Humnabad taluk and 25 villages from Bhalki taluk and with Basavakalyan as its headquarters. The district thus came to have five taluks with only one sub-division comprising all the five taluks. There are 30 hoblis, six in each taluk, and there are five towns, 591 inhabited and 31 un-inhabited villages in this district.

The administrative machinery of the district consists of a hierarchy of officers and officials headed by the Deputy Commissioner. An Assistant Commissioner is in charge of the sub-division. After the achievement of independence, the district administration has come to encompass a large number of subjects of public administration. The expectations and demands of the people have been increasing. There is wide awareness among them, and the democratic set-up has stimulated aspirations and urges of an unprecedented kind. The district administration has been given added importance and responsibilities with the launching of the Five-Year Plans and several other development programmes. All administrative functions are required to be carried out in accordance with the rule of law.

Multifarious administrative functions

The functions of the district administration may be grouped into several broad categories. The first group relates to public safety, protection of the citizen and his rights, which includes maintenance of law and order and administration of civil and criminal justice. The second group may be called the revenue group pertaining to assessment and collection of taxes and duties of different kinds including land revenue, irrigation charges, income-tax, agricultural income-tax, sales-tax, entertainment-tax, stamp duty, court fees, registration fees, excise duties of both the Central and State Governments, taxes on motor vehicles, etc. Under this group may also be included recovery of loans advanced to cultivators, control and maintenance of Government treasuries, land acquisition,

maintenance of land records, consolidation of agricultural holdings and implementation of land reforms.

Agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, communications, industries and Commerce come under the third group. These constitute the economic group of administrative functions. The next group consists of welfare and development functions such as community development, co-operatives, public health, education, social welfare, local self-government institutions and the like; some of these are also economic. Dealing with calamities like famines, floods, fiire, etc., is another duty cast upon the district administration The conduct of elections to the Lok Sabha, to the State Legislature and to the local bodies, the conduct of population and livestock censuses, etc., are also the concern of the district administration. It has also to see that the local bodies like the municipalities, taluk development boards and village *panchayats* function properly. Further, it has to exercise executive authority of Government in periods of crisis endangering life and security of the people. To deal with these multifarious functions, there are a number of functionaries at the district, sub-divisional, taluk, circle and village levels. But, it is the Deputy Commissioner who has to bear the main brunt of the district administration under the guidance and supervision of the Divisional Commissioner.

Divisional Commissioner

Under the provisions of the States' Reorganisation Act, 1956, the posts of Divisional Commissioners in the new Mysore State were created under the Mysore Adaptation of Laws Order, 1956. The Bidar district is under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Commissioner, Gulbarga Division, which includes also Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary districts. (Bellary, which was a part of Bangalore Division upto 1st February 1966, was separated and included in the Gulbarga Division with effect from 1st February 1966). The Divisional Commissioner, as the head of the revenue administration within his jurisdiction plays a vital role in the general administration of the districts, not only in respect of the revenue matters, but also in regard to the activities of various other departments. In respect of all devevlopmental and public welfare matters, he acts as a link between the State Government and the district authorities. He undertakes tours in the districts and supervises the working of all development departments and gives them guidance and instructions.

The post of the Divisional Commissioner has gained greater importance owing to the numerous programmes taken up under the successive five-year and annual plans and the increased tempo of the developmental activities. He is the Joint Development Commissioner for the Division and the Chief Co-ordinator of various development programmes in the division. Periodically, he convenes co-ordination

meetings of the divisional officers with a view to reviewing the progress of development works and to removing difficulties and bottlenecks, if any, in their expeditious execution. He is also the chief controlling authority of the local bodies within his jurisdiction. He has also to be vigilant about natural calamities like famines, scarcity conditions and floods and bestow his urgent attention on the organisation of relief measures for alleviating the distress and hardships of the victims. He has to be watchful about the rise in prices and scarcity of foodgrains and other essential consumer commodities and take suitable remedial measures.

The Divisional Commissioner has to scrutinise all the proposals from the Deputy Commissioners to the State Government in respect of revenue matters, community development programmes, municipal administration and the like, which are required to pass through him. He has also the responsibility of distribution and re-appropriation of budget grants to revenue offices, community development blocks, taluk development boards and, to some extent, to municipalities. He is the appellate authority above the Deputy Commissioners in matters of revenue administration, both in respect of revenue laws and disciplinary proceedings against the revenue staff. He has administrative control over the police force in his division with reference to maintenance of law and order in general (but it does not extend to the powers vested in the officers of the police department regarding the internal organisation and discipline). On the whole, the Divisional Commissioner's functions may be summed up as supervisory, controlling, advisory and appellate.

Deputy Commissioner

As the district is the vital unit of general administration of the State, the Deputy Commissioner is the crucial figure in respect of general administration of the district. He plays a pivotal role in all aspects of the district administration.

The Deputy Commissioner is generally an I.A.S. officer. He has the status of the head of a department within the meaning of the Karnataka Civil Service Rules and Karnataka Financial Code for all matters of revenue administration of the district. The main functions of the Deputy Commissioner may be broadly classified as (1) revenue, (2) law and order, (3) development, (4) co-ordination and (5) public welfare in general. He is the custodian of Government property in land (including trees and water), wherever situated, and at the same time, the guardian of the interests of members of the public in land in so far as the interests of the Government in lands have been conceded to them.

Revenue functions

All lands, wherever situated and whether put to agricultural use or other uses, are liable to payment of land revenue except in

cases where it is expressly exempted by a special order or contract. Such land revenue is generally of three kinds: (1) agricultural assessment, (2) non-agricultural assessment and (3) miscellaneous. It is the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner to see that the revenues due to the Government are recovered regularly without much coersion and all such collections are properly credited and accounted for. He has been invested with wide powers under the Land Revenue Act and Rules in order to enable him to carry out these and related duties satisfactorily.

The Deputy Commissioner is also responsible for the collection of fees and taxes under various other enactments, *e.g.*, stamps and registration, water-rate in respect of irrigation, etc. Under the provisions of the relevant tax laws, any arrears due to Government, whether of State or Centre, may be recovered in the same manner as land revenue. If a party fails to pay a tax in time, the tax-collecting authority forwards a certificate of tax arrears to the Deputy Commissioner of the district and the latter has the powers to recover the amount from that party in the same manner as arrears of land revenue. Under the Land Improvement and Taccavi Loans Act, the Deputy Commissioner is required to estimate the loan requirements of his district and to approach the Government for sanction. Besides, he has also to arrange for proper distrirbution of the amounts of such loans placed at his disposal and cause recoveries to be made at the proper time.

Various powers

The Deputy Commissioner is also vested with powers under several other Acts such as the Land Reforms Act, Land Acquisition Act, Irrigation Act, Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, Municipalities Act, Excise Act, Public Health Act, Essential Commodities Act, etc., and Rules made thereunder, Old Age Pension Rules, Freedom Fighters Welfare Rules, Government Servants Welfare Fund Rules and so forth. In case of revenue disputes, he has also a quasi-judicial function to discharge. The entire collection of revenue from land has been assigned to the taluk development boards and the village panchayats by the Government in recent years and it is the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner to allocate these funds properly to these local bodies. He has also powers to survey and settle boundary disputes in respect of lands. He is also the custodian of all the *muzrai* institutions in the district. He is also concerned with the working of the Small Savings Scheme at the district-level. He has been invested recently with powers to inspect all Government offices, except police offices in the district.

Magisterial functions

In his capacity as the District Magistrate, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the maintenance of law and order

in the district. He is the head of all executive magistrates and has extensive powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, Indian Penal Code, the Karnataka Police Act, the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, etc., for the maintenance of law and order. He has control over the police force in so far as the law and order questions are concerned. He has supervisory powers over the administration of jails and lock-ups in the district. After the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the District Magistrate does not deal with the trial processes or with actual dispensation of justice. He is responsible for the enforcement of law and order through the police and by regulatory and penal actions and is also empowered to make preventive detention or get persons bound for good behaviour, when necessary.

In his executive capacity, he is responsible for the issue of licences and permits under the Indian Arms Act, Indian Explosives Act, etc., and also for the supervision of general administration of of these Acts within the district. He is the licensing authority under the Cinematograph Act and exercises powers vested in him under the prevention of Untouchability Act and the like. He looks after the proper implementation of various instructions received from the Government from time to time in respect of grant of visas, passports, etc.

Development functions

The Deputy Commissioner is also designated as the Deputy Development Commissioner who has to co-ordinate the efforts of the several departments in the district and see that the development programmes are implemented according to schedules. All the development blocks of the district are under his overall charge. In order to evolve an integrated approach to the various developmental programmes, he has to possess a clear picture of the working of several departments at the district-level. He holds periodical meetings of all the district-level officers (except the judicial officers), and also the officers at the block level at which the various developmental programmes are reviewed. He is also the *ex-officio* chairman of the District Development Council which guides and co-ordinates the developmental activities of several departments in the district and of the taluk development boards, which help in the execution of the community development programmes. It is also the responsibility of the Deputy Development Commissioner to implement successfully several schemes taken up under the Five-Year Plans and also those of social welfare.

Through co-ordination of efforts, he has to work for all-round development of the district. He is also responsible for the procurement of foodgrains and proper distribution of food and

civil supplies items in the district. Under the Essential Commodities Act and Rules made thereunder he is vested with vast powers for discharging these duties. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is also the District Registrar in which capacity he has to supervise the working of the various sub-registry offices in the district, (2) Chairman of the Regional Transport Authority, (3) Chairman, District Family Planning Action Committee, etc.

Co-ordination committees

In order to implement various programmes systematically and to resolve problems that might arise in the course of their execution, a District Committee at the district-level and taluk co-ordination committees at the taluk-levels, consisting of officials and non-officials as members, have been formed. The district committee meets twice a month and the taluk committees once a month to review the implementation of the programmes. Several steps to stimulate production, speed up procurement and streamline the distribution of essential commodities have been taken. Increased allocation of food grains and levy sugar to the district has been made. The wholesale and retail dealers of all essential commodities are required to display recommended retail prices and statement of stocks. Effective steps are being taken to implement the epoch-making land Reforms Act expeditiously. The Deputy Commissioner has to co-ordinate the work of different departments in order to see that the various items of the programme are executed expeditiously according to respective schedules.

Deputy Commissioner's establishment

The Deputy Commissioner is assisted by a Headquarters Assistant who is a Class I Officer (Junior Scale) with the rank of an Assistant Commissioner. He functions also as the Additional District Magistrate. There are two other class I posts of the K.A.S. cadre, *viz.*, those of the District Development Assistant and Food and Civil Supplies Assistant. The District Development Assistant assists the Deputy Commissioner in his duties relating to community development, taluk development boards, *panchayats*, municipal administration, etc., while the Food and Civil Supplies Assistant helps in matters pertaining to food and civil supplies. The latter is, in his turn, assisted by a Special Tahsildar for Food. The Deputy Commissioner has also a separate Headquarters Assistant who assists in matters relating to registration and stamps. The Deputy Commissioner is assisted by a District Planning Officer in matters pertaining to planning. Upto 1964, the Deputy Commissioner was the head of the Government treasuries. In 1964, an independent Department of Treasuries was formed and consequently, the District Treasury Officer is now directly under the control and supervision of the Director of Treasuries in the State. There is an Office Assistant of class II K.A.S. cadre for supervising the work of

the subordinate staff of the office. The establishment of the Deputy Commissioner has the following other subordinate staff :

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of posts
1	Accounts Superintendent (Deputy Tahsildar Grade)	1
2	Endowment Assistant	1
3	Sheristedars	4
4	Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner	1
5	First Division Clerks	11
6	Second Division Clerks	8+2
7	Typists	4
8	Drivers	3
9	Jamadar	1
10	Peons	8
	Total	44

Assistant Commissioner

There is only one sub-division in Bidar district and an Assistant Commissioner, who is responsible to the Deputy Commissioner, is in charge of it. The Assistant Commissioner forms the connecting link between the Deputy Commission and the Tahsildars of the taluks. This is generally the level at which a newly appointed officer of the Indian Administrative Service starts his official career. The Assistant Commissioner exercises both revenue and magisterial powers. He is the immediate superior authority over the Tahsildars, town municipal councils and Chief Executive Officers of the taluk development boards of the sub-division. His main revenue functions are :

(1) Inspection and supervision of the work of the Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Village Officers ;

(2) Safeguarding of the interests of Government in land by conducting regular inspections in respect of encroachments, breaches of conditions of tenure, etc.;

(3) Conducting of annual *jamabandi* of taluks except in cases where the Deputy Commissioner himself may conduct the *jamabandi ;*

(4) Hearing of appeals against the decisions of the Tahsildars and settling of cases regarding land acquisition matters ;

(5) Inspection of crops and boundary marks and checking of *anewari* of revenue and the record of rights ;

(6) Supervision over the realisation of Government revenues, such as land revenue, betterment levy, repayment of *taccavi* loans, etc., and so on.

The developmental works and activities of the taluk development boards are supervised by the Assistant Commissioner and he has been invested with wide powers under the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. Powers of granting old-age pensions have been delegated to him. He supervises all the *muzrai* institutions and social welfare institutions in his sub-division. In the capacity of Returning Officer, he has to conduct elections to the Legislative Assembly constituencies, of the presidents of the taluk development boards, etc.

Magisterial functions

The Assistant Commissioner is the executive magistrate at the sub-divisional level and has been designated as Sub-Divisional Magistrate in which capacity he is responsible for ensuring public peace, law and order and security. He has powers to take security for good behaviour, to pass orders for prevention of apprehended danger to public peace, to hold inquest and to resort to Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code when necessary for ensuring maintenance of law and order. All the cases sent by the Divisional Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner are to be investigated by him. He investigates cases on his own initiative too. He is the presiding authority of various committees at the taluk-level and also a member of several committees at the district-level. The Assistant Commissioner is assisted in his duties by a Sheristedar, five First Division Clerks, four Second Division Clerks and a Junior Steno and a typist. There is Special Assistant Commissioner for Land Reforms (*see* also Chapter XI).

Tahsildars

There are five taluks in Bidar district under one revenue sub-division. A Tahsildar (who is a class II officer) is in charge of each of these taluks. He is responsible to the Assistant Commissioner and through him to the Deputy Commissioner. He is the central figure in the general administration of the taluk. Enquiries regarding various revenue matters are to be conducted by him and reports submitted to the Assistant Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner. The Tahsildar has to execute the orders passed by these officers.

He is responsible for the collection of land revenue and other Government dues such as the recovery of *taccavi* loans, irrigation charges, *pot-hissa* measurement fees and the like. He is in charge of the work of granting lands and building sites. He deals with matters relating to acquisition and alienation of lands also. He has to discharge the duties and responsibilities vested in him under the Land Revenue Act, Land Reforms Act and such other Acts and Rules relating to the administration of the taluk as a revenue unit. All particulars in respect of the demand, collection and balance of land revenue which are required for conducting *jamabandi* of the

taluk are to be kept ready by the Tahsildar. He has also to collect other dues like income-tax, sales-tax, etc., from defaulters at the request of the departments concerned. Generally, applications for the grant of *taccavi* loans are received and enquired into by him.

The Tahsildar is also responsible for the procurement, and then distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops. He is expected to effect collection of paddy and other foodgrains from the cultivators under the levy orders in force. He has to supervise the Government stocks of paddy held by the different mill-owners, Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society and other agents. He has to pay surprise visits to the fair price shops and check their stocks and see that they function properly. Under the orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act and Rules made thereunder, he has several powers to exercise. He has to pay a special attention for the improvement of conditions of the weaker sections of the society. For implementation of the National Savings Scheme and the like, he has to organise drives as per the directions of his superior officers.

The Tahsildars are the executive magistrates at the taluk-level and in that capacity, they exercise certain magisterial powers and are responsible for maintaining public peace, law and order and security in the taluk. They are also responsible for preparing and maintaining electoral rolls for the Legislative Assembly, as Assistant Electoral Registration Officers, and they head the election machinery as Assistant Returning Officers in respective taluks. The work relating to conducting of periodical human and livestock censuses is also entrusted to them.

Block Development Officers

Each revenue taluk of Bidar district has been considered as a Community Development Block. An Officer designated as the Block Development Officer has been put in charge of the Community Development Block. Besides looking after the developmental activities of the taluk, he has to discharge duties as the Chief Executive Officer of the Taluk Development Board. The programmes for the block are to be planned and also various activities of the development departments at the taluk-level are to be co-ordinated by him. There are, on an average, eight Extension Officers (including Social Education Organiser, Lady Social Education Organiser and Junior Engineers) representing various development departments at the taluk-level. The Block Development Officer supervises the work of the Extension Officers, Gramasevaks and Gramasevikas. He acts as Secretary to the Taluk Development Board and has to implement its resolutions. Under the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act

of 1959, he has certain statutory powers to exercise. Under the Community development programme and also under the Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, it is his responsibility to implement developmental activities like digging of drinking-water wells, construction of school buildings, improvement of communications, execution of people's housing scheme, distribution of free house sites, implementation of agricultural programmes, progress of co-operative movement, etc.

Revenue Inspectors

The five taluks of the district have been further sub-divided into 30 circles or *hoblis*, each of which is under the charge of a Revenue Inspector. The Revenue Inspector is an important official within the jurisdiction of his circle and he forms a link between the Tahsildar and village officers. He is directly responsible to the Tahsildar of the taluk in the administration of revenue matters. He attends to recovery of land revenue, water-rate and other government dues, loans and advances, collection of betterment levy, procurement and distribution of foodgrains, etc.

He has to supervise the work of the village officers and inspect the boundary marks, all Government lands and encroachments thereon and irrigation sources under the control of the revenue department. He is also responsible for the collection of land revenue in the circle with the assistance of the village accountants. He has to acquaint himself generally with the agricultural conditions of the circle. The other functions of the Revenue Inspector are building-up of records of land grant, land acquisition and other revenue matters, and old-age pension, maintenance of records of rights and enquiries into miscellaneous applications from members of the public. He has also to attend to such other various items of work as the Tahsildar may entrust to him from time to time.

Village officers

Until some years ago, the village establishment in the Bidar district consisted of a *Patwari* (equivalent to Shanbhogue *i.e.*, Village Accountant), a *Mali-Patel* (Revenue-Patel), a Police Patel and a *Seth-Sanadi* or *Walikar*. All these posts were held by hereditary succession. The *Patwaris* and Patels were paid cash remuneration on a fixed percentage basis of the actual land revenue collections. The *Seth-Sanadis* were given a reduction in the assessment of lands held by them.

These hereditary offices were abolished by the Karnataka Village Offices Abolition Act, 1961, which came into force throughout the Karnataka State with effect from the 1st February 1963. Under the provisions of this Act, in the place of *Patwaris*, Village Accountants have been appointed as full-time Government servants on a salary basis under the Karnataka General Services (Revenue

Subordinate Branch) Village Accountants (Recruitment) Rules, 1970. The incumbents of the posts of Patels and other village officers are, however, being continued for the time being without hereditary rights.

Village accountants

The Village Accountants (locally called *Patwaris*) are required to work under the guidance of the Revenue Inspector of the circle. They are in charge of the work of one or more villages concurrent with the village *panchayat* jurisdiction. They are mainly responsible for collection of the Government dues. They have to maintain properly the village accounts in the prescribed registers and other forms and, when called upon by any superior officer of the taluk or the district, have to prepare various records or reports connected with village affairs. They are also required to perform such other duties as may be entrusted to them by the Tahsildar, the Assistant Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner. As in 1975, there were 314 Village Accountants working in the five taluks of the district.

Gramasevaks and Gramasevikas

The village-level workers are designated as *Gramasevaks* and *Gramasevikas*, the latter being the women workers. Usually, a *Gramasevak's* circle (working area) consists of a group of a few villages with a total population of about five to seven thousands. It is the primary unit for administrative purposes of a Community Development Block. A liaison between the Government and the people is formed by the *Gramasevaks* and *Gramasevikas*, who assist in enlisting the co-operation of the villagers in implementing various developmental works, particularly in respect of stepping up agricultural production. The duties of the *Gramasevikas* include assisting in matters relating to (1) mother and child care, (2) home management, (3) food and nutrition, (4) health and sanitation, (5) clothing, (6) domestic crafts, (7) agriculture and animal husbandry, (8) *panchayats* and co-operation and (9) women's and children's welfare activities. On an average, there are ten *Gramasevaks* and three *Gramasevikas* in each Block.

Law and order

Another important component of the general administration of the district is administration of law and order. The police force headed by the Superintendent of Police is responsible for the performance of all police functions including prevention and detection of crimes and prosecution of offenders, while the District Magistrate (the Deputy Commissioner) is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. For this purpose, the Superintendent of Police and the police force of the district are under the general control of the District Magistrate. When an executive Magistrate is present on a scene of rioting or wide-spread disorder, he assumes charge of the situation and the police force has to act under his

orders. It is he who can give the order to fire or to use force. But it is the responsibility of the Superintendent of Police to administer actually the police force, including discipline, training and deployment of the force.

Bidar district has been divided into two police sub-divisions for purposes of police administration, with their headquarters at Bidar and Bhalki, and each sub-division is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police, who is responsible to the Superintendent of Police, Bidar. These two sub-divisions have been further sub-divided into two circles each. The Bidar Sub-Division has Bidar and Humnabad circles, while the Bhalki Sub-Division has Bhalki and Aurad circles. Each of the police circles is under the charge of a Circle Inspector of Police. There is an Armed Reserve Police Force stationed at the district headquarters. Jails and judicial lock-ups form another element in the law and order component. There is a District Jail at Bidar and a Taluk Lock-up at Humnabad. The District Surgeon who is the *ex-officio* Superintendent of the District Jail is in charge of the District Jail. The Taluk Lock-up is looked after by a lock-up Officer. They work under the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bangalore. (*see* also Chapter XII).

Judiciary

In respect of judicial administration, the District and Sessions Judge, Bidar, is the head of the judiciary in the district, dealing with both civil and criminal cases. He is vested with a separate and independent sphere of powers. Both appellate and supervisory powers are exercised by him over the subordinate judicial officers in the district. In his capacity as the Sessions Judge, he deals with cases committed to sessions in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The sessions cases are the more serious ones falling mainly under the Indian Penal Code.

Other District Officers

For dealing with civil cases, apart from the District Court, there are, in the district, a Civil Judge's Court and a Munsiff's Court at each of the other taluk headquarters. On the criminal side, apart from the Sessions Court, there is a Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate at Bidar, and a First Class Judicial Magistrate's Court each at Bidar, Bhalki, Basavakalyan, Aurad and Humnabad. The Court of the Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate at each of the taluk headquarters is a combined court. The Chief Judicial Magistrate at Bidar has, subject to the control of the Sessions Judge, supervisory jurisdiction over the First Class Judicial Magistrates in the district (*see* also Chapter XII).

Prior to attainment of independence, the feudal administration did not pay much attention for economic and social development of the area. After the advent of freedom in 1947, great emphasis

has been laid on all-round development of the country and on raising the standard of living of the people. Massive plans of economic development are being implemented. The Indian Constitution has devoted sixteen of its Articles to the Directive Principles of State policy. They mainly relate to the people as a whole in both economic and social spheres. In keeping with the objectives of promoting the welfare of the people at a rapid pace, the democratic Government strengthened and reoriented the existing departments and formed several new ones. As a result, a number of economic and social administration departments have been functioning both at State and district-levels, in addition to the revenue, law and order and judicial departments referred to earlier. The following are the various district-level officers in the district, whose main functions, powers and responsibilities have been dealt with earlier in this Chapter, Chapter XIII and other relevant Chapters :

Deputy Commissioner
District and Sessions Judge
Superintendent of Police
Commandant, Home-Guards
District Surgeon
District Health and Family Welfare Officer
Deputy Director of Agriculture
District Horticultural Officer
Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce
Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies
Deputy Director of Public Instruction
Superintendent of Land Records
Executive Engineer, P.W.D.
Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Karanja Project)
Executive Engineer, P.H.E.
Executive Engineer, K.E.B.
Divisional Forest Officer
District Treasury Officer
Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services
District Employment Officer
District Statistical Officer
District Planning Officer
District Publicity and Information Officer
District Marketing Officer
District National Savings Organiser
Regional Transport Officer
Superintendent of Excise
Geologist, Ground Water Survey Unit

Deputy Director of Karnataka Land Army
Special Land Acquisition Officer
Commercial Tax Officer, Bidar Circle
Deputy Director of Agriculture (Soil Conservation)
Assistant Agricultural Engineer
Assistant Engineer, Major Irrigation
Assistant Engineer, Minor Irrigation
Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures
Assistant Director of Town Planning
Project Commander, Land Army

Central Government Officers

Superintendent of Central Excise
Engineering Supervisor, Telegraphs
Income-tax Inspector
Conservation Assistant, Archaeological Survey of India
Commanding Officer, Air Force

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

UNTIL recent times, the largest source of the State revenue was a tax on lands. According to the ancient practice, the share of the State in the gross produce of the lands varied between one-twelfth and one-sixth, but was liable to rise to one-fourth in times of war or other public calamities. The share of the State was set apart by the village headman out of the aggregate harvest of the village. Between the village headmen and the king, there was a chain of civil officers, consisting of heads of ten, 100 and 1,000 villages, who were responsible for the collection of revenue and for administering various other civil matters. They were remunerated in kind, by a portion of the king's share of produce or by grant of lands which were exempted from tax. In addition to the land revenue, there were some levies, both central and local, as also a few other taxes for particular purposes such as maintenance of tank, temple, feeding house, educational institution or hospital. This system had continued with some modifications or other under the various successive ancient dynasties like the Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas of Malkhed and Chalukyas of Kalyana.

During earlier period

In the earlier period of the Muslim rule, the state share of the gross produce was converted into the *Khiraj* or tribute payable on land, this share was larger than before. The then existing agency for collections was utilised. Measures were adopted for a complete or partial commutation of the State's share of the produce into cash. Later the assessment was introduced on the basis of Todar Mal's revenue system. It was calculated on the quantity of the grain sown in a field or on its produce, of which a certain share was taken by the government as revenue. Under this levy, the share on dry crops was about one-fourth of the produce and on wet lands, the share varied from half to two-fifths. When the payment in kind was commuted to cash, the amount

fixed became the revenue from the field. The revenue collections were made through contractors and in some cases, collections were done departmentally through *Talukdars* or *Naibs*.

The unit of land determined by the Bahamani rulers and later by the Mughuls was known as the *koorgy*. A *koorgy* of land was roughly estimated at four and a half acres. A piece of land on which could be sown three seers of jowar seeds by using six bullocks and three men in a day was known as a *koorgy*. The assessment on land was fixed according to four classes of land called (1) *Regar* (black-cotton soil), (2) *Milwa* (Black and red soil), (3) *Masab* (red soil) and (4) *Shore* (alkaline soil). The revenue demand was determined on the basis of a single *koorgy*. A *koorgy* of the first class was assessed at rupees five to ten, the second from rupees three to rupees eight, the third from rupee one to rupees five, and the fourth from annas eight (fifty paise) to rupees two. The assessment on wet lands depended on the supply of water. It varied from Rs. 20 to Rs. 150 per *koorgy*. The rate on sugarcane lands was fifty per cent more than the usual wet assessment. Paddy fields and *bagayat* (garden lands), which were irrigated by wells, were assessed according to the nature of supply of water, at rates ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per *koorgy*.

Rigorous collections

Generally, the collection of land revenue began immediately after the Dasara. The land revenue had to be paid in cash in respect of all the dry-cropped lands. But payment of assessment in respect of paddy fields was always in kind. This payment in kind was known as the *batayi* system. The cultivators had to pay the whole of the demand before the *rabi* crops were harvested. when the grains were ripe for harvest, the owner was not allowed to cut till he had given a written agreement and produced security for the next year's cultivation. If he failed to do so, the produce was confiscated and the land made over to another person. In case of seasonal fluctuations or unfavourable harvest, when the cultivator was unable to pay his instalment in full, the dues were realised by the sale of his property or from his relatives.

If the cultivator died or ran away owing to coercion, his dues were levied on all the cultivators of that particular village. The fields owned by the deceased or the runaway persons, had to be tilled by the patels with the help of the villagers and pay the assessment. In respect of the collection of revenue assessment on the mango and the tamarind groves, together with all the fruit trees that existed in the fields, were given out on contract basis for a stipulated amount. If the season proved unfavourable and the amount of contract fell below the collections of the previous

year as a result of low yield, tax was levied on all the cultivators and the balance made good from them.

If the authorities found that the crop was abundant and the cultivators could pay a large assessment, they charged an extra assessment which ranged from one to four annas per rupee. Thus the cultivators were compelled to pay additional taxes and every effort was made by the revenue officials to deprive the poor cultivator of any extra earning that came his way. In some taluks, the officers in-charge of collection work looked also to the condition of the land-holders. If the land-holder happened to be a well-to-do man, the entire assessment of revenue on his lands was collected in one lumpsum immediately. If, on the other hand, the land-holder was unable to pay the revenue, he was allowed five to six months time so as to enable him to pay it on the first day of the ensuing year (*Yugadi*).

Zilla-bandi systems

Nawab Sir Salar Jung I, who was Prime Minister of the Hyderabad State between 1853 and 1883, introduced several reforms in the revenue administration, one of which was the *Zilla-bandi* system. The chief object of this new system was to improve the land revenue collection and the consolidation of the fiscal position of the State. The assessments were modified from time to time. The arable lands were measured, demarcated and registered and the final assessments were regulated according to *bighas*. Each *bigha* was equivalent to 3,600 square yards. The land-holders or cultivators were given proprietary possession of their holdings. Each cultivator was granted a *kowl* for a period of three years. The annual assessment was fixed on the basis of the average payment of revenue made during the past ten years. At the time of the *Zilla bandi* reform, land revenue was derived from *raiyatwari* villages, leased lands, *paishkash*, *panmaqtas*, fruit trees and allied sources. The rate of assessment varied according to the category of land (dry, wet and garden).

Raiyatwari system

However, the fields were not accurately measured and the soils were not classified according to the relative value of the land. As a result of this, the assessments were unequally distributed on different holdings. The *raiyatwari* system with demand for cash payments, was introduced in 1866. There was a practice to collect the assessment on fruit trees, mango groves etc., with no definite principle or rates. Subsequently, it was regularised and fixed at six annas per tree which was to be collected annually and this was in force for several years. In 1281 F. (1872 A.D.), such collections were discontinued. When the cultivator rasied two *fasls* (crops) on a piece of land in a year, an additional assessment was

realised from him in the proportion of four annas in a rupee value, irrespective of the nature of the second crop he raised. In the case of sugarcane, the cultivator was charged one and a half times of what he would have been otherwise charged. Sir Salar Jung I examined also the condition of the *jagirs* and the *inams* and organised a separate department called *Dariafat-Inamaat* for supervising their administration.

Land records

The land records system was reformed in the Hyderabad State in 1919 (1328 *Fasli*) on the lines prevailing in British India. The Record of Rights was first introduced in the Hyderabad State in 1936. In 1937, a separate Land Records Department was organised with a Commissioner as its head. Besides keeping land records, this Department had other allied functions also like conducting of surveys. The chief functions connected with Records of Rights was the compilation of village-wise registers showing particulars of all private rights over lands, whether they had been acquired by registered documents, by succession, by oral agreements or otherwise and rights relating to owners, occupants, mortgagees and tenancy of assignees, rents of revenue, public rights, and Government rights. The entries in the records related also to various changes that took place, together with inspection notes of the boundaries, the repair of boundary stones when found damaged the dates of such repairs and the definition of particular holdings when the cultivators applied for the same. The two departments of Land Records and Records of Rights were amalgamated in 1354 F (1945). The chief function of the settlement section of this Department was to carry out the survey of *khalsa* and *non-khalsa* villages and attend to the revisions after expiry of the sanctioned period of settlement.

Survey and settlement

Prior to 1875, some attempts had been made to have some survey of lands and to settle the rates of assessment. Big estates such as *Sarf-e-khas*, *Paigah*, etc., had their own agency for survey and settlement while small *jagirs* got their assessment fixed arbitrarily. There was, therefore, no uniformity in the rates of assessment, and disparity was found in the majority of the cases. A complete cadastral survey was ordered in 1875 on the Bombay pattern which envisaged direct dealing with each cultivating individual, abolishing thereby the old system of middlemen. A Settlement Department was formed in 1876. The method of survey then adopted was that of chain and cross staff. From this base line, off-sets were measured to the several bends of the lands, forming triangles and trapeziums. Thus, the whole area was worked out into acres and guntas with the preparation of a village map.

In 1878, soil classification work was taken up in Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur areas on the Bombay model. The grades of soil were reduced from ten separate classes to seven. The relative value of the soil was arrived at after taking into account all the defects noticed in the soil.

Experts were able to define two broad soil types, namely, (1) black cotton soils and (2) red earth or *chalkas*. Locally, several varieties of both these soils are distinguished by the *raiyats* who try to make use of the typical characteristics of each of them. A difficulty which arose in the grouping of soils was that a type of soil had no definite boundaries. No demarcating line could be drawn to distinguish between two soils. One soil type usually gives way gradually to another and there is a wide transition zone between a well-defined soil type and its neighbour. Black cotton and red earths are found side by side over wide areas of the district. For classification of soils for land-revenue assessment purposes, two methods were used in the western and eastern districts of the old Hyderabad State. In the western districts, both the black cotton and red soils were classified with reference to their depth. The fertility of a soil being chiefly dependent on its power of imbibing and retaining moisture and this quality being mainly affected by depth, the latter peculiarity was used in the formation of scales for classification. The colour of the soil is, however, reflected in the classification-scale. It was presumed that red soil with a depth of one-and-a-half cubits would be as fertile as a black cotton land with a depth of one-and-a-quarter cubits. This gradation was reflected in the land revenue assessment. The *annawari* (1 Rupee=16 annas) scales of soil classification were as given below:

Soil class	*Black soils (Depth)*	*Red soils (Depth)*	*Comparative soil value in annas*
1	1¾ cubits or more		16
2	1½ do	1¾ cubits or more	15
3	1¼ do	1½ do	14
4	1 do	1¼ do	11
5	¾ do	1 do	8
6	½ do	¾ do	5
7	¼ do	½ do	3

These *anna* values were further reduced because of the existence of one or more faults in the soils. For black soils, faults allowed were existence of lime, sand, sloping surfaces, liability of being swept running water, dampness and *karal*. Existence of

stones or sand was not considered as faults for *chalka* (red) soils and of sand and dampness for wet lands. In practice, rocky and barren lands were classed in the lowest group at three *annas* and lands of five *annas* or lower classification were not usually sown with crops.

The Bidar district at that time consisted of seven taluks, namely, Bidar, Kohir, Janawada, Aurad, Udgir, Ahmedpur and Nilanga. Janawada and Aurad taluks being under ex-*Sarf-e-khas* estate, were placed under the Government supervision. The whole district was originally settled in the year 1885. The period of settlement recommended by the Settlement Commissioner was 30 years subject to the condition that after the expiry of 15 years, the assessment was to be enhanced by two *annas* in every rupee.

First Revision Settlement

In 1906 A.D., the rates of the original settlement of the seven taluks of the district were revised, but instead of an uniform increase in the assessment by two *annas* in a rupee, a sliding scale according to different values of *bhag-anas* was adopted, the details of which were as shown below.

Bhag-anas	*Increase per rupee*
9 annas to 16 annas	3 annas
8¾ annas to 6 annas	2 annas
5¾ annas to 4½ annas	1 anna
4 annas and below	Nil

The above method was applied in the district and every village was divided into four groups as above. During the period of the first revision, there was a reorganisation of districts all over the ex-Hyderabad State. Kohir and Aurad taluks of this district were abolished and they were merged in Bidar and Janawada taluks respectively. Consequently the district comprised five instead of seven taluks, namely, Bidar, Janawada, Udgir, Ahmedpur and Nilanga.

Second Revision settlement

For the second revision settlement, which was due in 1922-23, the survey was conducted by chain and cross staff. The Survey Officer felt the difficulty in working out the financial result according to any one proposed rate because of the sub-groups created previously. Unless the assessment before under each sub-group was known, it could not have been determined as to what the assessment would be according to the proposed rates. In order to avoid this cumbersome method, the Survey Officer proposed a uniform increase of 2½ *annas* and two *annas* per rupee over the existing assesment. The rates of assessment talukwise as per the second revision settle-

ment were in force till the introduction of curent revision settlement, as the maximum rates proposed by the Agro-Economic Survey Officer during the year 1955-56 were not given effect to in view of the reorganisation of the States on 1st November 1956. The rates of assessment (taluk-wise) as per the second revision settlement, which were in force prior to 1965 were as stated below :

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Group No.	Class of land Dry	Wet	Garden
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1	Bidar	I	4.08	12.86	13.50
			3.86	6 86	10.29
			3.54	..	6.75
		II	3.41	12.86	13.50
			3.00	10.29	6.75
			2.75	6.86	..
			2.75	4.82	..
			2.72	..	..
			2.57	..	..
		IV	2 35	12.86	13 50
			..	4.82	..
2	Aurad	I	4.08	12.86	10.29
			3.43	6.86	6 29
		II	2.35	12.86	6 75
			..	6.86	..
		III	2.35	12 86	6 75
			..	6.86	..
		IV	1.98	12.86	6.75
			..	6.86	..
3	Bhalki	I	3.35	..	..
		II	2.23	..	..
		III	2.57	.	6.75
			2.25	..	..
			1.77	..	..
4	Humnabad	I	3.86	..	..
			3 42	..	..
		III	2.65	..	12.86
			2.57	..	..
5	Basavakalyan	I	2.79	10.29	10 29
			2.57	..	6.86
		II	3.43	..	10.29
			3.14	..	..
			2.14	..	..
		III	2.57	..	10.29
			2.14	..	..

Under the Jagir Abolition Act of 1950, the district was again reorganised with nine taluks, namely, Bidar, Bhalki, Humnabad,

Aurad, Nilanga, Ahmedpur, Udgir, Zahirabad and Narayanakhed. Janawada taluk was abolished and merged in the adjoining taluks of Bidar, Aurad and Bhalki. Bhalki, Aurad, Humnabad, Zahirabad and Narayanakhed were newly created out of the ex-*paigah* and ex-*jagir* areas of Vikhar-ul Umra, Asmanjahi, Khurshidjahi, Kalyani and Devni estates. There was persistent demand by the people living in the *paigah* and *jagir* territories against the high assessment. In response to this, the then Government sanctioned an interim relief of 25 per cent in land revenue. During 1952-53, a survey was proposed to be conducted for the settlement of unsurveyed ex-*jagir* villages. But "due to lack of adequate staff", this work was not proceeded with. The revision settlement of *Diwani* (Government) taluks was also held over.

Curtailed process system

Later, the Hyderabad Government sanctioned the revision operations of the *Diwani* taluks under a curtailed process system In this system, the unnecessary process of regular revision survey was dispensed with. All the taluks of the Bidar district were surveyed and the work was completed. In 1954, a Settlement Committee was formed by the Hyderabad State Government in order to examine the scope of enhancing the land revenue without the long process of revision settlement. This Committee recommended that the revision work should be restricted to a survey of the agro-economic condition of the tract, and revision of the land revenue assessment rates. In the meanwhile, the report of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Commission was published. This Commission had suggested that the rates of land revenue over the entire area of the then Hyderabad State should, as far as possible, be standardised, and those disparities, which had resulted not because of the difference in the agro-economic conditions but because of the differences in the systems or the periods in which the earlier settlements were made, should be removed. The ex-*jagir* areas came under this category along with several other *Diwani* areas.

Standardised rates

An Assistant Settlement Commissioner was entrusted with the work of carrying out an agro-economic survey of the district. In 1955-56, he suggested the reconstitution of groups of the entire district taking into consideration the climate, means of communications, proximity to markets, the state of husbandry and natural fertility of the tract. Because of the merger of non-*Diwani* (*i.e., jagir*) areas, several rates of assessment were prevailing. Hence standardised rates ranging from Rs. 1.08 to Rs. 2.12 for dry crops proposed treating each taluk as a unit so that a single rate could operate in each of the groups. No decision was taken on the proposals due to the trifurcation of the Hyderabad State in 1956. Only four of the taluks of the old Bidar district, namely, (1) Bidar, (2) Bhalki, (3) Humnabad

and (4) Aurad formed the new Bidar district which was integrated into the new Mysore State.

The background of the revenue villages of the district which came into the new Mysore State was as follows :—

Name of taluk	Khalsa (Diwani or Govt. villages)	Ex-Sarf-e-khas villages (Crown lands)	Ex-Paigah villages			Ex-Jagir villages	Total
			Asman Jahi	Khurshid Jahi	Vikhar-ul Umra		
Aurad	50	57	6	..	15	21	149
Bhalki	17	6	51	22	25	37	158
Bidar	41	26	37	18	..	47	169
Humnabad	5	1	42	38	4	51	141
Total	113	90	136	78	44	156	617

The years of previous settlement of different areas of the district is shown in the following table :—

Territory	Year of settlement
Diwani	1922
Sarf-e-khas	1924
Khurshid Jahi	1915
Kalyani Jagir	1921
Asman Jahi	1922
Vikhar-ul Umra	1924-27
Devni Jagir	1950
Scattered Jagirs	Different years upto 1955

Latest revision settlement

The above statement indicates that revision settlement was overdue except in respect of the last two areas. After the re-organisation of States in 1956, the Government of Mysore appointed the then Deputy Commissioner for Settlement to formulate uniform principles and procedure of settlement which could meet most of the objections raised by the Taxation Enquiry Committee. Many of his suggestions have been followed in the present system of settlement operations. According to the revised procedure, the basis of settlement is the yield of the principal and money crops and prices of the agricultural produce. The unit of settlement is a zone which comprises a contiguous whole taluk or portions of taluks of the same district or of more than one district which are homogeneous in soil characteristics, physical configuration, climate and rainfall and nature of predominant crops grown in that area. A Settlement Officer is appointed for each zone as per the provisions of Section 116 (2) of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964. He is required

to form groups in each zone on the basis of three main factors, *viz.*, (1) physical configuration, (2) climate and rainfall and (3) yield of principal crops and their prices.

While thus forming groups within the zone, he has also to take into consideration the marketing facilities, communications, standard of husbandry, population and supply of labour, agricultural resources, variations in all the area of occupied and cultivated lands during the previous thirty years, wages and ordinary expenses of cultivating principal crops including the wages of the cultivator for his labour in cultivating the lands. The settlement officer is required to collect these particulars from various departments. While arriving at the average yields of principal crops, he has to conduct crop-cutting experiments or rely upon such experiments conducted by other departments. The average yield of principal crops in each group is arrived at separately for dry, wet and garden and plantation crops. On the basis of this, the cash value per acre is calculated.

The standard rates are then fixed for each class of land at a certain percentage of the cash value. The settlement officer submits his detailed report proposing revised standard rates to the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The standard rates proposed are then notified in the *chavadi* of each village. The interested parties can file their objections on the report with the Deputy Commissioner. All the objections so received by the public and the results of the hearings conducted by the Deputy Commissioner on the request of the parties concerned are then transmitted to the Government through the Commissioner for Survey, Settlement and Land Records. The settlement reports together with the objections are laid before both the houses of the State Legislature. After both the Houses approve the settlement reports with or without modifications by resolutions moved in this behalf, the State Government passes orders in conformity with such resolutions.

Removal of disparities

Due to disparities in the assessment rates in the ex-non-*khalsa* villages of the district the correct picture of the existing groupings was not available so as to compare the same with the proposed groups. The rates of assessment in the ex-non-*khalsa* villages were much higher than the *khalsa* villages. To bring such exorbitant rates on par with the *khalsa* villages, the State Government allowed in 1958 a suspension to the extent of 25 paise and 50 paise in a rupee. In order to remove the existing disparities of assessment between the same types of lands, a revised procedure of settlement had to be adopted. Under this method, the whole of Bidar district as a unit was divided into four groups covering large areas based on physical configurations, climate and rainfall, nature of crops grown and yield and prices of principal crops.

At the first instance, three groups were formed, but after intensive local enquiries, a separate group had to be formed of the area of Ladwanti revenue circle of Humnabad taluk on account of its soil characteristics, physical configuration, etc. The grouping was done taking the area of the highest rate of assessment to be the first group and so on. In the first group, the major portion of Bhalki taluk, northern portion of Bidar taluk, southern portion of Aurad taluk and a part of north-east portion of Humnabad taluk were included. In this area, the land is undulating with good drainage, the soil being heavy black-cotton soil with considerable depth, which retains moisture. Alluvial deposits are generally found along the banks of the Manjra river and its main tributaries. The principal crops in this area are *rabi* and *kharif* jowar and groundnut. **Groupings**

A major portion of Bidar and Humnabad taluks and southern portion of Bhalki taluk where red laterite soil is predominant were formed into the second group. The surface of this part is punctuated by flat and undulating hillocks. The principal crops are *rabi* and *kharif* jowar, bajra and groundnut. The soil of this part is suitable for growing also vegetables and fruits, but there is no assured water supply and major irrigation project. Very few irrigation tanks are found in Bidar and Humnabad taluks. But irrigation through wells is common.

The south-west portion of Humnabad taluk was formed into the third group. Its land is bare, undulating and there are barren hillocks. The area has black-cotton soil with very low depth. The principal crops are *rabi* and *kharif* jowar and groundnut. The fourth group consists of the extreme northern portion of the district comprising more than half the number of villages of Aurad taluk. The landscape here is undulating rather hilly towards the north. This area has light black-cotton soil with low depth. The principal crops are *kharif* jowar and cotton. The talukwise number of villages under each of the four groups is given hereunder :

Taluk	*No. of villages in*				*Total*
	Group I	*Group II*	*Group III*	*Group IV*	
Aurad	44	..	..	105	149
Basavakalyan	23	49	42	..	114
Bhalki	120	2	..	..	122
Bidar	53	98	..	..	151
Humnabad	14	73	..	..	87
Total	254	222	42	105	623

The revised standard rates worked out at four per cent of the cash value of the average yield of the principal crops which have been made applicable to the four groups in the district are given hereunder :

Zone	Group No.	ate per acre (in Rs.)		
		Dry	Wet	Garden
Bidar zone	I	3.77	8.92	8.02
	II	2.79	8.92	8.92
	III	2.14	8.92	8.92
	IV	1 42	8.92	8.92

The Government have conferred powers on the Deputy Commissioner of the district to levy the dry rate in respect of *Motasthal* garden lands also in view of the earlier decision of the ex-Hyderabad Government that dry assessment equivalent to the highest dry rate be levied on lands irrigated under wells situated outside an *ayacut* area from Government source. Accordingly, the *bagayat* rates were reduced to maximum dry rate of the village.

Survey records

As a part of the survey system, the surveyor, who is engaged in the task of survey, chooses a particular old survey number and begins his work by fixing a base line. He measures the survey numbers having due regard to the old survey numbers. The new measurements thus taken are then to be transferred to a rough sketch on paper, with all the detailed measurements of the holding. Various registers are being maintained in the district for recording the observations. The *pucca* book, as it is called, is an important document wherein all details relating to the *tippana* are calculated and entered. The *tippana* book contains all the survey numbers of the village. There is a *tippana* book for each village in the district. In the *pucca* book, one can see final figures of each number. All triangular plots, rectangular plots, length and breadth of each plot, total extent of land are inscribed in the *pucca* book.

The other book which is equally important is the classification book (or *pati* book) in which the nature of the land, *i.e.*, wet, dry or the bagayat, first order, second order and similar other details that are required for determining the classification are entered. The class register is a book which contains the rate of assessment, classification of the land, survey number, *phod* number, previous number, the *pattadar's* name, total area of the holding, *phod crop*, *phod-kharab*, etc.

Sur-naksha is a map prepared during the survey, which denotes a particular number, *chaltha* numbers, base lines, physical features

of the field, etc. This map is drawn according to a scale and its copies are obtainable on payment of prescribed fees. *Akar-bund* is a final settlement register containing the latest assessment rates. In the register, the survey number, *phod* number, *hissa* number, total area of the holding, *phod-kharab* details, dry wet or *bagayat* details and the amount of assessment to be paid based on the standard rates approved are entered. It also furnishes information about the source of water supply for cultivation and also about the nature of *phod-kharab*.

Water-rates

In 1947, the Government of Hyderabad issued instructions for assessing the lands irrigated under wells as dry and the maximum dry-rates were to be fixed for such lands. It was then decided to levy a consolidated rate for lands which received an assured supply of water from Government sources of irrigation. In 1954, the Government of Hyderabad fixed special water rates for *Abi* crops at Rs. 12, for sugarcane at Rs. 35, for fruit gardens at Rs. 15, for eight months' gardens at Rs. 18, for *rabi* crops at Rs. 6 and for irrigated *kharif* crops at Rs. 4. In respect of lands under light irrigation, concessions were sanctioned for a period of three years. There was no assessment for the first year, but in the second year, 50 per cent of the assessment was to be paid and in the third year, full assessment was levied. Similar concessions were given to those cultivators who brought waste lands under cultivation. Now wet assessment is levied only on rainfed wet lands not deriving advantage of water from any Government irrigational source, while lands coming under a Government irrigational source are liable to a levy of dry assessment in addition to water rate under the Karnataka Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water-Rate) Act, 1957.

The water rate is not included in the land revenue assessment under the new settlement. The rules relating to the water-rates were issued in 1965. Subsequently, the water-rates were enhanced by 33 1/3 per cent of the existing rates and the revised rates came into force from 1966. The Government appointed a committee to go into the question of water-rates, which reviewed the entire issue and recommended that the water-rates might be scaled down and levying of maintenance charges might not be continued. The Government accepted the recommendations and passed orders accordingly. But the Government had to reconsider the issue in view of the mounting expenditure on irrigation projects, and the maintenance cess was restored and it is levied in accordance with the Karnataka Irrigation Act of 1965. The water-rates leviable on lands coming under the Government source of irrigation are defined under Rule 3 of the Karnataka Irrigation (Levy of Water

Rate) (Amendment) Rules, 1971, and they were given effect to from 1st July 1965. The water-rates as levied in 1965 and as revised in 1972 and 1976 were as follows:

Sl. No.	Crops	Water rates per acre as in 1965	as revised in 1972	1976
1	For sugarcane crop;			
	(a) to be harvested within a period of twelve months	20	40	80
	(b) to be harvested after a period of twelve months but before a period of eighteen months.	30	60	120
2	For paddy crop;	11	20	
	(a) for paddy crop (in Malnad areas with annual rainfall of 1250 mm.)	..	..	20
	(b) in other areas	..	..	30
3	For any crop of jowar, maize, ragi, navane, sajje, pulses, greengram, wheat, cotton, groundnut, sweet potatoes, gingelly, onions, tobacco or coriander	5	12	18
4	For any manurial crop such as sannhemp or sesbania	3	6	9
5	For any crop of arecanut, betel-leaves, turmeric, lime, oranges, pomegranates, coconut, pepper, mulberry or any fruit.	12	24	36

Jagirs

The *jagir* was a tenure which was common under Muslim Government with the general appellations of *Inam-ul-Tunqha* and *Madad-Maash*, according to which the public revenue of a given tract of lands was made over to the favoured persons with powers requisite to enable them to collect and appropriate such revenue, and sometimes to administer the general government of the territory so assigned. In the early part of the 18th century, Asaf Jah, who was a feudal chief of the Mughul and the first Nizam of Hyderabad, brought with him from North India a number of followers who were attached to his person and fortunes. To many nobles, he granted *jagirs* (*inams*) on military tenure and employed them as his generals. Some of the officers who were employed in administrative work in the departments of revenue and finance, were also granted *jagirs* in recognition of their services. The *jagirs* in the Hyderabad State were neither in the nature of the *zamindaries* of the former Madras provice, nor like the *Taluqdaries* of Uttar Pradesh. They were not acquired for any consideration, but were given as free grants by the ruler as enunciated in *Kanuncha-Mubarak* of 1302 *Fasli*. The State was founded on despotism and autocracy, the whole dominion being considered as the private

property of its ruler. All these *jagirs* came to be considered as hereditary.

In many cases, the assignment, in the first instance, was either for a stated term or for the life-time of the holder, lapsing to the State on his death. It was frequently renewed to his heir on payment of *nazarana*. It was sometimes specified to be a hereditary assignment, without which specification, it was held to be a life-tenure. There were in the Hyderabad State many estate-holders who were recognised and confirmed in their possessions on payment of a tribute and they were allowed to exercise a kind of semi-independent jurisdiction within the limits of their estates. Some of the *jagirdars* were fully authorised to collect land revenue, local cesses and other taxes which were not prohibited in the *khalsa* areas. They were entitled to recover them in accordance with the terms of the *sanad* or with the permission of the State Government. The land revenue was collected by the *jagirdars* directly. The excise revenue was taken over by the Hyderabad Government in October 1936.

The bigger of the *Jagirdars* were, in varying measure, responsible for the administration of their *jagirs*. In almost all such important *jagirs*, except those under the Court of Wards or Government supervision, revenue collection was completely in the hands of the *Jagirdars* who used to appoint and maintain staff of their own. A Jagirs Revenue Recovery Regulation was passed in 1946, limiting the powers of the *Jagirdars* and their officers in respect of revenue collections. Lands, which were the subject of State grants and the revenue from which was assigned, came under the category of non-*khalsa* lands. Small *jagirs*, which came under this category, were free grants of lands of one or more villages as a reward for some conspicuous service rendered, or for maintaining the status and dignity of the grantee. The *jagir* was inalienable and the *Jagirdar* was only entitled to the revenue accruing from the land.

Haq-e-intezam

A special feature of the *jagirs* in the Hyderabad State was that possesion of the estate was given to a single person who was known as the *Qabiz* (holder) who, in addition to his own share, was entitled in respect of management to one-fourth share in income of the estate where the total income of the estate was more than Rs. 25,000 and to one-eighth share where the income did not exceed Rs. 25,000. This right was called *Haq-e-intezam* (right of management). The junior members of the family were entitled to their respective shares after deducting *Haq-e-intezam* and other administrative expenses. Besides the shares of *hissedars* (sharers) there were other dependents of the family who were entitled to *guzara* (maintenance) from the *jagir*.

The *jagirs* were of four kinds, namely(a) *paigahs*, (b) *Ilaqas* of premier nobles, (c) *samsthan* and (d) other *jagirs*. There was no *samsthan* in this district.

The number of village under *paigahs* and *jagirs* in the different taluks in the district are as under:

Name of taluk	*Jagirs*	*Paigahs*	*Total*
Aurad	20	8	28
Basavakalyan	64	48	112
Bhalki	17	60	77
Bidar	52	37	89
Humnabad	14	63	77
Total	167	216	383

1,500 Jagirs

Several commisisons were appointed under the Atiyat Department between 1822 and 1851 to settle disputes among the *jagirdars*. Later on, a small branch was set up under the Revenue Secretary, which worked between 1866 and 1876 and settled many disputes. A new commission was appointed in 1866 under Mr. Dunlop who was subsequently made the Inam Commissioner with several Deputy Commissioners under him. In 1876, Sir Salar Jung appointed a commission called *Dariafat-Inamaat* for investigation into the affairs of the *jagirs* which were in a chaotic condition. Many forged documents claiming rights over proprties came to its notice. In 1932, the Atiyat Department was brought under the Revenue Department. A Commission was appointed in 1356 *Fasli* (1947) to enquire into the administration of *jagirs* and to suggest reforms. The report of this commission served as a back-ground for their abolition later in 1949, of about 1,500 *jagirs* comprising about 6,500 villages in the Hyderabad State. The Jagir Abolition Regulation promulgated by the Military Government on the 15th August 1949 was a considerable advancement on the recommendations of the commission.

The transfer of the administration of the *jagirs* to the Hyderabad Government took place in September 1949, under the order of the Military Governor. In order to bring about speedy and effective transfer of *jagir* villages, a *jagir* Administrator was appointed. All the Civil Administrators (District Collectors) and First Talukdars were appointed as Assistant Jagir Administrators within their respective jurisdictions. Finally, all the *jagirs* were integrated with the *diwani* area by the 5th May 1950. Several ameliorative measures were taken by the Government in the *jagir* villages soon after their merger in the *diwani* area. The Settlement Commissioner took up the survey of the unsurveyed villages. As a provisional

step against the existing high rates of assessmnet in the *jagir* areas, the Government announced a general remission of 12½ per cent in land revenue of all *jagir* areas for 1950. The *pattedari* rights were also protected in the *jagir* villages.

Inam tenures

The word "Inam" means a favour or reward. An *inam*-holding was a grant of land in which the State had given up its right of land revenue, or a portion of it in favour of an individual or an institution, in return for the performance of certain duties or as a charitable endowment. This had been an old system. Such grants varied from small isolated fields to whole village or several villages. In 1276 F (1865 A.D.), a Commisison known as the Inam Commission was appointed to examine the title and rights of the *inamdars*, *jagirdars*, etc. This commission continued its work till 1312 F (1902) and remaining work was completed by the Revenue Department. Those claims which were proved to be valid were confirmed afresh and title deeds issued. The types of *inams* that existed in the district were :—(1) Service *inams*, (2) *Madad-Mash inams*, (3) *Bulluta inams*, (4) *Hadoli inams*, (5) *Mazkuri inams*, (6) *Oati inams*, (7) *Halgia inams* and (8) *Mathapati inams*. Service *inam* lands were granted to the Muslim and Hindu religious and charitable institutions and to the Deshmukhs, Deshpandes and village officers. *Madad-Mash inams* were granted to help certain families. *Balluta inams* were granted to carpenters, blacksmiths, washermen, barbers, *kumbaras*, *pholaries*, coblers, etc., in villages for rendering services to the villagers. The persons who were granted the *Balluta inams* were not permitted to leave the villages where the lands were granted. Some Harijan families of villages were granted lands for rendering services to the villagers by cleaning them etc., and such *inams* were called *Hadoli inams*.

The *Mazkuri inams* were granted to those families which rendered services in the village office. The *Oati inams* were granted to those who cleaned the village *chavadi* and made arrangement of drinking water, etc., for the officers who visited the villages. The *Halgia inams* were granted for the service of announcing Government orders as and when necessary by beat of drums. The *Mathapati inams* were given to those families which rendered services to visitors of *mathas* (monasteries) from outside the village. Except service-condition *inams* granted to religious and charitable institutions and the *Bulluta inams*, all the *inams* were abolished and occupancy rights of all the abolished *inam* lands were granted either in favour of the *inamdars* or their tenants under the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act, 1954. The Karnataka Legislature has passed a legal measure called the Karnataka (Bombay and Hyderabad Areas) Religious and Charitable Inams Abolition Act, 1973,

which has not yet come into force. Only the *Balluta inams* were continued. The area of *inam* lands resumed was 6129.12 hectares and the area regranted was 15819.02 hectares. . The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 6,03,448.83.

Various tenures

Land tenure means the manner in which the land is held or cultivated. Theoretically, the *raiyatwari* tenures does not contemplate any middlemen between the land-holder and the State unlike in the case of *zamindari* estates. Still as the registered occupant was not always -and neecessarily the actual culti vator, there were certain tenures which were inferior to that of the registered occupant (*pattadar*), based on contract or custom in the *raiyatwari* villages. The forms in which lands were actually held under the *raiyatwari* system were classified as (i) *pattadari*, (2) *pot-pattadari*, (3) *Shikmidari* and (4) *asami-shikmi*. Besides, there were other tenures in respect of the *Diwani* (*khalsa*) lands namely *pan-maqta, tahud* and *ijara*. The *Diwani* lands were generally held on the raiyatwari tenure. The details of the system of survey and settlemenet of the raiyatwari lands and the principles of land revenue administration were laid down in the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act of 1907 which was formulated on the same lines as the Bombay Land Revenue Code V of 1879. Under the *raiyatwari* system each field is considered a holding, technically called survey number. The land-holder is called a registered occupant or *pattadar* or *khatedar*. The right of occupancy depended on the regular payment of assessment by the *pattadar*.

Pattadari tenure was a simple occupancy wherein the occupant cultivated the land personally or through hired labour. On account of the unrestricted right of transfer which was allowed to the occupant of the *pattadar*, a class of noon-cultivating owners or *pattadars* came into existence. They leased their lands to tenants and became rent-receivers. *Pot-pattadari* was a tenure where two or more cultivators held a joint *patta*. The *pattadar* in the case of *pot-pattadar* could neither evict the *pot-pattedar*, nor enhance the existing assement payable by him. The *pot-pattadar* had to pay land revenue in proportion to the share held by him and so long as he continued to pay it, he could not be evicted from his holding. In cases where the occupants made over the lands to cultivators on certain conditions, such cultivators were known as *shikmidars* and they could not be evicted as long as they carried out the terms of their agreement with the registered occupant. The *shikmidars* were peremanent tenants and possessed rights almost similar to those of the *pattadars*. *Asami-shikmis* were tenants-at-will.

The *Asami-shikmi's* Act (1354 *Fasli*) (1945) was enacted on the lines of the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, to protect the interests of such tenants. They were responsible to the holders for the payment of rent. After 12 years of continuous tenancy, they could be deemed to be *shikmidars*, but in practice, it was difficult for them to prove such a period of continuous possession. *Pan-maqta* was a *kowl* of tenure by contract in which lands were given to the holders on a fixed quit-rent without liability to enhancement. The rights of these *pan-maqta* holders were examined by the Inam Commission and only such as were proved to be valid were confirmed. *Tahud* or *Sarbasta* was a lease for a specific period. This was abolished by Sir Salar Jung I long back. *Ijara* was a special type of tenure governed by contracts made between the State and *ijardars*. This was introduced by Sir Salar Jung I with a view to repopulating some deserted villages and to bringing under cultivation of cultivable lands which were lying waste. Under this system, the land was assessed at light rates subject to progressive increase till full assessment was reached. The period of lease granted for a whole waste village was a term of 30 or 40 years. The *Sarf-e-khas* lands, as stated earlier, were the sole property of the Nizam, the revenue of which was a contribution to his privy purse. After the accession of the State to the Indian Union, these land were merged in the *Diwani* (*khalsa*) lands.

Tenancy in non-Diwani areas

Tenancy in the non-*Diwani* areas of the old Hyderabad State had a different history. There were unauthorised claims of the *jagirdars* to a right in the lands whereby they sought to treat the cultivators as mere tenants. The *jagirdars* were leasing the lands and the occupants in many cases were sub-letting the lands to others. Some *jagirdars* were also in the habit of insisting upon payment of "*nazarana*" (meaning, in such cases, premium in the shape of one or two year's assessment) before they accorded *pattadari* rights to old cultivators. It was found that some *jagirdars*, while they allowed freely *pattadari* rights to old cultivators, did not permit the *pattadars* to sell or mortgage the holdings without their permission. This permission was sometimes granted on the *pattadar* paying a *nazarana*. There were also cases where the holders of the alienated villages, after giving *pattadari* rights to cultivators on payment of a *nazarana*, deprived them of these rights later. Conditions in those *jagir* villages, where survey and settlement had not been carried out, were still worse. The *jagirdar* called himself a *pattadar* of many fields in the villages, even old cultivators being entered as *kowldars*, who were not allowed to sell lands cultivated by them. The State Government had to intervene from time to time to make the position clear.

With a view to putting an end to the controversy in respect of right to the land created by the unauthorised claims of the *jagirdars*, the Government took power to compulsorily introduce survey and settlement operations in the *jagir* areas. Finally, the Government, by an amending Act, incorporated certain modifications in the Land Revenue Code which defined the respective rights of the *jagirdars* and of cultivators under them. According to the Hyderabad Land Revenue Code, the *pattadar* was defined as the person who was directly responsible to the Government for payment of land revenue and whose name was entered as such in Government records whether he was personally in possession of the holding or through his tenant. In the case of non-*Diwani* lands, *pattadar* was defined as the person who was directly responsible to the *jagidar* for payment of land revenue, whether his name had or had not been entered as such in *jagir* records.

In course of time, the tenancy problem became complicated because of alienated villages, where even hereditary cultivators were sometimes considered tenants-at-will. The question had become more urgent on account of the large volume of agricultural indebtedness in villages. Thereupon, the State Government appointed a Tenancy Committee to investigate the condition of tenants This committee arrived at the conclusion that one-third of the net yield, after deducting the cost of cultivation, weeding and harvesting, remained with the tenant, and two-thirds or more went to the *pattadar*. Out of the *pattadar's* two-third net profit, half or less went towards assessment. Thus on a rough calculation, after deducting the cost of cultivation, manuring, weeding and harvesting, from the gross yield, the net income was divided into three equal parts among the *pattadar*, the tenant and the Government. The Tenancy Committee was of the view that early steps were needed for putting the position of the tenants on a secure basis.

Tenancy Regulations

In the wake of the changes brought about in the social and political structure of the society, attempts to regulate tenancy were taken up in the various parts of India including the Hyderabad State. Several regulations were enacted for giving relief to the tenants and in the course of their implementation innumerable difficulties were experienced. It was felt that any amount of tenancy legislation, so long as the cause of tenancy remained, would deny the real security of tenure to the tenants. There was the demand that the peasants who actually tilled the soil should be the owners. It was visualised that a new class of peasant proprietors should manage the lands and produce from it abundant food. The main theme of the agrarian reforms was to eliminate all intermediaries between the cultivators and the Government. Absentee landlordism was found to be a severe hindrance and it was decided to do away with it.

In the Hyderabad State, the first step was taken in 1933 when a regulation was passed for preventing agricultural lands from passing into the hands of money-lenders and others. In the same year, an officer was appointed to conduct a detailed survey of agricultural indebtedness. One of his findings was that "people from all walks of life began acquiring land, not for purposes of cultivation by themselves, but as a source of business or commercial investment". The Hyderabad Government passed the prevention of Agricultural Land Alienation Act, 1939. This legislation closely resembled the Punjab Land Alienation Act of 1900. Land transfers were prevented unless the transferee belonged to the class of agriculturists as defined by the Act and land with an assessment of Rs. 50 at least was left with the transferer. Those holding land with an assessment of more than Rs. 500 were not deemed to be agriculturists.

A Tenancy Committee was appointed during 1939 and in the light of its recommendation, the Asami-Shikmis Act of 1945 was promulgated. The tenants, however, could not derive any benefit from this legislation as its enforcement was half-hearted. According to the Act, *Asami-Shikmidars* could be deemed to be *Shikmidars* after 12 years of continuous possession but in practice it was difficult for tenants to prove such a period of continuous possession. The hardships and complaints of the cultivating class continued as before.

Hyderabad tenancy reforms

After the accession of the Hyderabad State to the Indian Union in 1948, the State Government took up the question again and an Agrarian Reforms Committee was appointed in 1949. On the basis of its recommendations, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, was passed. The main objectives of this Act were to improve the status of tenants, to limit the size of holdings, to abolish absentee landlordism and to preserve lands in the hands of genuine agriculturists. The Act declared all tenants who had cultivated the land continuously for six years within the prescribed period as protected tenants and conferred special rights and privileges upon them including the right to purchase the land held by them on easy terms. It was also made clear in the statute that no land-owner could terminate the tenancy of a protected tenant who was for the time being a member of the co-operative farming society.

Protected tenants

The most important of the rights conferred on the protected tenants was the one to purchase the land-holder's interests in the land. If the offer was not accepted, the protected tenant had the choice to apply to the tribunal for the determination of the reasonable price of the land. The extent of the family-holding as

envisaged ranged from 21 to 36 acres of black cotton soil, from 6 to 9 acres of wet land under irrigation and from 48 to 72 acres of poor lands. The area of a basic holding was equal to one-third of the area of a family holding.

The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, had another interesting feature, namely, the use of compulsion for the formation of co-operative farming societies. If an application was made to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies by any ten or more persons of a village or two or more contiguous villages holding between them 50 acres or more for the formation of a co-operative farming sciety, the Registrar had to make enquiries and grant a certificate of registration. The majority of tenants holding lands on lease from substantial holders in 1954 were found to lack protection under the law, because they were ordinary tenants to whom land was leased out by land-holders in order to circumvent the effect of land reforms legislation. The Tenancy Act was, therefore, amended under which ordinary tenants of land-holders, whose holding including those under tenants exceeded three family holdings, were declared as protected tenants.

The process of voluntary purchase of lands by the protected tenants was, however, not brisk due to a variety of reasons. Although, according to tenancy records, the number of protected tenants in the whole of the old Hyderabad State was 6,30,000, only 13,000 of them purchased 57,105 hectares upto the end of 1955. The sale in most of these cases was effected with the consent of the landholders and the protected tenants did not insist on paying a reasonable price. Instead, they paid at market rates. Some of them, however, yielded to the pressure of land-holders and surrendered their rights. The Tenancy Act of 1950 made provisions for prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holdings. It laid down that no land should be permanently alienated, leased or sub-divided so as to create a fragment. The Government had powers to prepare a scheme for consolidation of land-holdings and to enforce it in areas previously notified.

Land Commission

In order to fully associate public opinion with the implementation of land reforms, the Hyderabad Government appointed a Land Commission consisting of three elected, one official and three nominated members. After touring the State extensively and carrying out enquiries for four and a half months, the Commission submitted a report on the determination of family-holdings and local areas and the Government accepted the recommendations of the Commission and issued a notification specifying the local areas in all the districts and the extent of family-holdings for different classes of lands in those areas. The second report of the Commission was on

consolidation of holdings. The Government accepted also the recommendations of the Commission on consolidation of holdings and action was initiated in 125 villages in the State. Although the Agrarian Reforms Committee, 1949, had recommended consolidation, as far as possible, by voluntary methods through co-operative agencies, the Land Commission suggested that as the work was technical and required considerable knowledge of settlement and land records work, it should be started through departmental agencies only.

Tenancy in Ijara villages

In the light of experience gained, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act of 1950 was amended by the Amending Acts XIII and XXIII of 1951. These aimed at improving the status of tenants of lands in *ijara* villages. After the expiry of the term, the lease-holders were recognised as *raiyatwari* holders on concessional land revenue assessment. With the concentration of large extents of land in their hands, many of them had developed into a class similar to the *zamindars* of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The Tenancy Act of 1950 did not apply to their tenants, but some of them were cultivating lands for long periods and had made efforts for reclamation of lands. Such of those tenants as had been in possession of any land in an *ijara* village continuously for a period of 12 years or who had from the commencement of cultivation or from the time *patta* was granted to the *ijardar*, cultivated such land jointly with the *ijardar*, were declared as *shikmidars* i.e., holders of a proprietary right. They are also allowed a right to purchase the *ijardar's* nominal interests on payment of an amount not exceeding ten times the difference between the rent and the land revenue payable in respect of such lands.

Eviction of tenants

With th object of stopping large-scale eviction of tenants, in which the land-holders started indulging, the Hyderabad Prevention of Evictions Ordinance was promulgated in 1952 for staying all suits claiming relief through eviction of tenants and for restoring possession of tenants evicted after 21st March 1952. Sales of lands which were made without giving first an option to the protected tenants for purchasing the lands were declared void. During the years 1951-52 and 1952-53, tenancy records were prepared for all the villages in the district to consolidate the position of the protected and ordinary tenants. As a token of recognition of the protected tenancy rights, certificates were distributed to six lakhs of protected tenants in the old Hyderabad State. Similarly, *shikmidari* records were prepared in the *ijara* villages and *shikmidari* certifi- were distributed. The Ordinance, however, lapsed in January 1953. Meanwhile, the Planning Commission made recommendations for further progressive measures to be taken in regard to land policy.

The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Land Amending Act, 1954, was passed in order to implement the recommendations of the Planning Commisison. This was another landmask in the progress of land reforms in the Hyderabad State. The salient features of this new Act were introduction of "family-holding" as a new yardstick for administration of land reforms, reduction of rents, their fixation in terms of multiples of land revenue, imposition of fresh restrictions on resumption for personal cultivation, imposition of ceillings on the size of holdings, on future acquisition of lands as well as on the existing holdings, sale of lands in favour of tenants on easier terms and assumption of management on acquisition by the State of surplus or inefficiently cultivated lands. Maximum rents for both protected and ordinary tenants were also prescribed. The Act aimed at merging of ownership with cultivation and by permitting the tenant to acquire ownership on easy terms.

After the States' Reorganisation on 1st November 1956, when the Bidar district became a part of the new Mysore State, an ordinance was issued on 11th March 1957 suspending the provisions relating to the landholders' right to terminate protected tenancy and also staying all proceedings whether for termination of tenancy or for resumption of land which were pending on 11th March, 1957. Surrenders of land were required to be verified before the Tahsildar and registered in his office. The Ordinance also contained a provision that all the lands surrendered by a tenant in excess over the extent which, along with the extent already in the holding of the landlord, would make up three family-holdings, should be taken under Government management and leased out to co-operative farming societies, agricultural labourers, landless persons and other agriculturists in that order. This Ordinance was replaced by the Hyderabad Tenancy Suspension of Provisions and Amendment Act, 1957, passed by the Mysore Legislature.

Land Reforms

In the various parts of the new Mysore State, different tenancy laws were in force and there was a persistent demand for examining afresh the tenancy problems in detail and for adoption of a uniform measure. Therefore, a committee called the Mysore Tenancy and Agricultural Land Laws Committee was appointed on 10th May 1957, under the chairmanship of Shri B. D. Jatti. This Committee went into the question of fixation of rent, security of tenure, right of resumption of land by landholders for personal cultivation, right of purchase by tenants and payment of compensation to landholders, ceilings and land-holdings and other cognate matters. The Committee after fully examining all these aspects submitted its report in 1958. The Government then introduced a bill called the Karnataka Land Reforms Bill, 1958, in the Karnataka Legislature. After a general discussion, the bill was referred to a Joint Select

Committee of both the Houses consisting of 46 members, which submitted its report in March 1961. The bill was adopted with certain changes by the State Legislature in November 1961 and it received the assent of the President of India in March 1962.

However, as it was found necessary to amend certain provisions of the Act, its implementation was held up for some time. It was accordingly amended in 1965 by Act No. XIV of 1965. The Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act X of 1962), as amended in 1965 had been brought into force throughout the State with effect from the 2nd October 1965, the Gandhi Jayanthi day. The enactment had made comprehensive provisions in respect of tenants' rights, ceiling limits of existing holdings and future acquisitions, payment of compensation for surplus lands taken over from land-owners and other connected matters. Under the provisions of the Act, no tenancy could be terminated merely on the ground that its duration, whether by agreement or otherwise, had expired. Tenants who were cultivating the lands prior to 10th September 1957, but who had been dispossessed either by surrender or eviction, were entitled for restoration of possession. Land in excess of 27 standard acres in the case of existing holdings were to be treated as surplus lands, which were to be vested with the Government. The ceiling area for future holdings was limited to 18 standard acres. This Land Reforms Act was further amended in 1966, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1972 and 1973. Several highly important provisions were made by the Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Karnataka Act No. 1 of 1974).

Radical measures

Over five lakh families of tenants, spread throughout Karnataka will become free from the clutches of the landlords with the implementation of the Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Act No. 1 of 1974). This Act, a major policy decision designed to give reality to the slogan "Land to the Tiller", has come into force with effect from March 1, 1974. The Act, which is considered to be a most revolutionary measure in the history of agrarian reforms in the country, has also enabled agricultural labourers and landless persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and others to own the land. Besides reducing the ceiling limit on the land to be held by each family, the Act has reduced the size of the family by redefining the term.. Persons with an annual income exceeding Rs. 12,000 from non-agricultural sources, companies, associations and co-operative societies are barred from acquiring lands in future except under specified conditions.

Abolition of Tenancy: The tenant-landlord relationship has come to an end and there will be no future tenancies except in the cases of soldiers and seamen and Court of Wards. As a sequel to

abolition of tenancies, about 3.97 lakh holdings comprising 10.18 lakh hectares of land will go to the tenants who are cultivating them on lease and 1.6 lakh hectares of surplus land will be made over to the displaced tenants, agricultural labourers, landless persons, including ex-service personnel whose gross annual income does not exceed Rs. 2,000. Other persons in the villages in the taluk or the adjacent taluk having less than one unit with gross annual income of Rs. 2,000 will get land in the order of priority fixed. Fifty per cent of the surplus land is reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The tenants have to pay to Government an amount equal to fifteen times the net annual income in the case of A,B and C classes of land and twenty times such income in case of D class of lands to be eligible to be registered as occupants. They are permitted to pay the amount in one lumpsum or in twenty annual instalments with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent annum. In case of a permanent tenant, however, the amount payable shall be six times the difference between the rent and land revenue.

Classification of lands : 'A' class lands include those having facilities for assured irrigation from Government canal or tank capable of supplying water for two crops of paddy a year ; 'B' class include those lands having similar facilities for one paddy crop a year and lands irrigated by lift irrigation constructed or maintained by Government and wherein two crops of paddy can be grown in a year ; 'C' class lands include those irrigated by any other Government source of water and also by lifting water from any river or Government canal, pumping installations or any other device of lifting water having been provided by individual himself and the lands wherein paddy or areca crops can be grown with the help of rain water. 'D' class includes dry lands.

Possession of Lands : The Government will take possession of all tenanted lands except those mentioned under Section 5, and the Taluk Tribunals will decide the proceedings relating to the conferment of ownership rights on tenants and distribution of surplus lands. Every person entitled to be registered as an occupant has to file his application before the Tribunal of the concerned taluk in Form 7 before 31st December 1974. The delay in filing the applications can be condoned and applications can be received up to 31st December 1976. In order to eliminate the huge costs involved in litigation and the time-consuming procedures, the Government has declared that the decision of the Tribunal is final and that no legal practitioner will be allowed to appear in any proceedings. The right of resumption of tenanted land available to the landlords under the principal Act will no more be there. All pending applications

for resumption will abate. The rent to be paid will be 10 times the land revenue plus water rate not exceeding the specified rates.

Ceiling Limit : Another important feature in the amended Act is bringing down of the ceiling limit from the existing 27·216 acres per family to 10·54 acres per family and the reduced ceiling will be effective from 24th January 1971. For the purpose of ceiling, the lands classified earlier into seven classes is now reclassified into four classes. Plantation lands of coffee, tea, rubber, pepper and cardamom are exempted from ceiling. Exemptions from ceiling available to the lands exclusively used for grazing the cattle, forest lands, lands used for specialised farms, surgarcane farms, etc., will cease. For the extinguishment of the rights of the landlords in the lands vesting in Government, the Government will pay them for the first Rs. 5,000 of net income, 15 times the net income, for the next Rs. 5,000, 12 times and for the balance 10 times. No landlord can get more than Rs. two lakhs for the lands surrendered by him.

In case of dry land ('D' class) or if the landlord is a small holder, minor, widow, woman who has never married, physically or mentally handicapped person or a soldier or a seaman, the amount payable is twenty times the net annual income. The aggregate amount payable to the landlord is restricted to an overall limit of Rs. 2 lakhs. Persons having an annual income of Rs. 12,000 or more from sources other than agriculture are not allowed to acquire land.

Educational, religious or charitable institution or society or trust of a public nature capable of holding property, formed for such purpose, is permitted to hold land upto 20 units, even if the land held is cultivated by hired labour or by servants under the personal supervision of an employee or agent of such institution or a society or trust, but subject to the rider that the income from the land is appropriated for the institution or the society or the trust concerned. A soldier or a seaman, who is a landlord, continues to have the right of resumption upto ceiling area provided he had created the lease while he was serving as a soldier or seaman or not earlier than three months prior to his becoming a soldier or seaman. If a soldier or a seaman fails to issue notice to the tenant to deliver possession of land within the specified time, the Tahsildar by issue of notification can order the vesting of the land in Government free from all encumbrances.

Sales of Lands : While landlord is prohibited from transferring by sale, gift or exchange the resumed land within fifteen years of resumption, he can mortgage the land in favour of Government, scheduled bank, etc., for raising loan for improving the land.

Failure to cultivate personally within one year of taking possession of the land or ceasing to cultivate personally within three years, makes the landlord lose the land in favour of Government and the land reverts back to the tenant entitled. Sale of a site on which dwelling house is built is to be in favour of tenant and the price shall not exceed ten times the land revenue.

A person or a family is prohibited from holding land in excess of the ceiling area (family includes the individual, his or her spouse, minor sons and unmarried daughters). Families having more than five members are permitted to hold additional land at two units (unit meaning one acre of 'A' class land, soil classification of which is 50 paise or above or its equivalent as specified in Schedule I to the Act) for each additional member in excess of five, subject to a maximum of twenty units. Sugar factories can hold land for research or seed-farm upto a limit of 50 units. Educational, religious or charitable institutions or trust of a public nature capable of holding property are permitted to hold upto twenty units if the income from the land is appropriated for the institution, society or trust. Plantation lands are exempted from ceiling but the agricultural lands interspersed in the plantations do not get blanket exemption but they are subject to scrutiny by the prescribed authority.

If a person has transferred his land after 24th January 1971 and by such transfer, he had reduced his holding to less than the ceiling, the transferred land shall be taken into account for computing the surplus land to be surrendered by him and the lands deemed to be surplus shall be surrendered out of the lands retained by him. Change of class of land due to Government irrigated works constructed later will result in a fresh application of the ceiling provisions. It is made incumbent on every person holding 10 acres or more of 'A' or 'B' class of land, 20 acres or more 'C' class of land or 40 acres or more 'D' class of land to file a declaration of his holding within 31st December 1974 before the Tahsildar. Companies, associations, bodies of individuals not being a joint family, co-operative societies are prohibited from holding land, but co-operative societies, scheduled banks, finance corporations and the Coffee Board are permitted to take mortgages of land as security for loans granted for agricultural purposes.

Payment of Annuity. Religious, charitable or other institutions capable of holding property shall be paid for their lands vesting in Government annuity in perpetuity equal to the net annual income of such institutions. The annuity bonds shall be non-redeemable and non-negotiable.

Except the provisions of the Act pertaining to rent, others shall not apply to land belonging to Government; held on lease from Government for a period of not exceeding 20 years held on lease from a local authority, agricultural produce marketing committee, University or Karnataka Bhoodan Yagna Board; used for stud farms in existence on 24th January 1971 and approved by Government; used for cultivation of linaloe and used for research, propaganda or development by the Coffee Board. Rent shall be ten times the aggregate of land revenue and water rate, if any.

The water rates to be taken for computing rent should not exceed for 'A' class land Rs. 16.50 per acre, for 'B' class land Rs. 11.00 per acre, for 'C' class land Rs. 5.50 per acre. Contract rent if it is less will prevail. In the *malnad* area for dry lands exclusively used for grazing and removing leaves, the rent will be two times the land revenue. Liability to pay land revenue, water rate and cesses is on the tenant.

Land Tribunals: Land Tribunals have been formed in all the taluks of the district under Section 48 of the Karnataka Land Reform (Amendment) Act, 1973; the Assistant Commissioner of the revenue sub-division having jurisdiction over the taluk or an Assistant Commissioner specially appointed for the purpose by the State Government is its Chairman and the Tahsildar of the taluk or the Special Tahsildar for Land Reforms its Secretary. It has four other members nominated by the Government, of whom one shall be a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Tribes. The duties of the Tribunal are to make necessary verification or hold an enquiry and pass orders in cases relating to registration of a tenant as occupant, to grant occupancy rights to eligible tenants, to decide whether a person is a tenant or not, to grant surplus land to the weaker section among the categories of landless labourers, displaced tenants, etc., and to perform such other duties and functions as are imposed on the Tribunal.

Every person entitled to be registered as an occupant had to make an application to the Tribunal before 31st December 1974. The Tribunal can also entertain such applications after 31st December 1974 and upto 31st December 1976 if they are satisfied about the reasons of delay. The Tribunal makes a notification and issues notices to individuals concerned and calls upon the landlords and all other persons concerned to appear before it. If no objection is filed, the Tribunal may grant or reject the application after verification. If any objection is raised, it determines the person to whom land is to be granted after enquiry. The order of the Tribunal is final in all cases decided by it. The Tribunal of the

taluk is empowered to determine the surplus land as well as the amount payable to the landlords and land-holders after the amendments effected in 1976.

Consolidation of holdings

In order to remedy the excessive fragmentation of lands which has taken place on account of the law of succession or economic necessities of the parties, a uniform measure to consolidate the holdings and prevent further fragmentation of lands called the Karnataka Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1964, was adopted. According to this Act, a holding of lesser extent than the appropriate standard area determined under Section (3) of the Act, which is not profitable for cultivation, is considered a fragment. The unit of standard minimum area varies from half an acre to four acres according to the classification of lands. Any unit of land, which is not profitable for cultivation, is regarded as a fragment. No person can dispose of such a fragment to any one other than the contiguous holder. According to the provisions of the Act, no fragment shall be divided or partitioned. In addition, the Act also provides for the consolidation of holdings in respect of the existing fragments. In the scheme of consolidation, there is provision for compensation to the owner. Every person to whom a holding is allotted according to the consolidation scheme, gets a certificate of transfer without any stamp duty or registration fee (*see* Chapter IV for particulars of land holdings in the district).

Grant of lands

The Karnataka Land Grant Rules came into force in 1969. In pursuance of Rule 24 of those Rules, Consultative Committees, consisting of officials and non-officials, were constituted in all the taluks of the district during May 1970. These Taluk Consultative Committees were abolished in 1971. Thereafter, a special staff was appointed for expeditious disposal of lands. In 1972, the Government constituted again the Consultative Committees after amending the Karnataka Land Grant Rules, 1969. These committees have to be consulted in respect of all applications for grant of land for agricultural purposes. The lands are granted as per reservations: ex-servicemen and soldiers 10 per cent, persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 50 per cent, political sufferers 10 per cent and othrs 30 per cent. The conditions of grant are that the grantee shall not alienate the land for a period of 15 years and the land granted shall be brought under personal cultivation within three years from the date of taking possession.

Bhoodan

The Bhoodan movement, which was initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave in 1951, aims at obtaining lands as a gift from the land-holders and distributing them among the landless. This movement has been

assisted by organisations like the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and a number of Sarvodaya workers. After the reorganisation of States the movement was taken up by the Sarvodaya Mandal. The movement had its impact on the minds of the people in the district. However, the extent of lands given in *bhoodan* in the district is not much, but the spirit behind *bhoodan* has been considerably appreciated by the people. In order to remedy certain anomalies in regularising the donations and distribution of lands among landless persons, the Karnataka Bhoodan Yagna Act, ,1963, was passed. The State Government constituted a Karnataka Bhoodan Yagna Board which started functioning in June 1966. The following are the particulars of land donations as in 1976 in the taluks of the district, as furnished by the Chief Executive Officer, Bhoodan Yagna Board, Bangalore :

Taluk	*No. of donations*	*Extent donated (Area in hectares) (Dry)*
Aurad	4	1,008.00
Basavakalyan	4	8.20
Bhalki	43	452.04
Bidar	7	581.34
Humnabad	10	148.30
Total	68	2,050.08

out of the 68 donations covering 833.98 hectares, only 35 donations covering an area of 256.8 hectares contain details of survey numbers. Out of these, 23 donations of an area of 49.16 hectares have been confirmed, and an extent of 47.26 hectares have been distributed as follows :

Taluk	*No. of Danapatras confirmed with extent*		*Extent of lands distributed*
	No.	*Hect*	*Hect*
Aurad	1	4.86	4.86
Basavakalyan	4	3 32	1.02
Bhalki	12	25.92	25.92
Bidar	4	9.92	0.82
Humnabad	2	4.90	4.90
Total	23	48.82	47.12

Several changes have taken place since the donations were made. It is stated that many of the donors are now dead and their heirs are not willing to effect the donations. In some other cases, the lands have been alienated and are in possession of persons other than the

donors. Efforts are being made by the Board to regularise the gifts.

TAXES OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE.

STATE TAXES.

State Excise

The State exchequer derives a large amount of revenue from the State Excise. The revenue in this respect is mainly in the form of rentals from toddy and arrack shops, duty and price on arrack, tree tax, duty on beer, I.M.F.L. duty, licence and other fees, etc. The revenue from this source in 1958-59, just before the enforcement of prohibition in this district, was Rs. 6,92,336, whereas the revenue in 1959-60, when prohibition was introduced, was Rs. 1,54,546. During 1967-68, it was Rs. 1,79,554. In 1968-69 when prohibition was lifted, the revenue was Rs. 14,48,901, and in 1972-73 it was Rs. 25,11,231. The extents of annual consumption of various intoxicants, which fetched the revenue, as during the period from 1968-69 to 1973-74, were as given hereunder :

Year	*Toddy (in trees)*	*Arrack. (in litres)*	*I.M.F.L. (in litres)*	*Beer (in litres)*	*Opium (in grams)*
1968-69	25,249	92,908	9,941	14,743	5,013
1969-70	9,258	96,102	9,549	14,714	4,685
1970-71	12,076	1,08,569	10,620	15,066	4,440
1971-72	11,012	1,78,620	18,648	22,441	3,535
1972-73	9,763	1,87,703	20,455	23,279	3,010
1973-74	7,879	2,98,830	18,568	30,603	2,465

There were 130 arrack shops and 193 toddy shops in 1975-76 The taluk-wise number of toddy shops and arrack shops in 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 was as follows :

Taluk	*Arrack shops*			*Toddy shops*		
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Aurad	25	25	25	21	21	21
Basavakalyan	25	25	25	47	47	47
Bhalki	21	21	21	39	39	39
Bidar	32	32	32	41	41	41
Humnabad	27	27	27	45	45	45

The revenue realised in the district from the State Excise during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76, are detailed below :

Sl. No.	Items	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1	Arrack shop rent	9,42,000	13,24,750	12,32,300
2	Toddy shop rent	9,14,000	9,24,700	8,66,700
3	Beer shop rent	7,920	3,720	3,900
4	Price and duty on arrack	10,61,880	14,26,837	12,08,351
5	Duty on Indian made liquor	1,01,380	1,01,845	1,57,074
6	Duty on beer	29,310	40,211	22,338
7	Duty on S.M.P.	125	170	275
8	Tree tax and tree rent	28,830	29,821	220
9	Foreign liquor licence fee	1,35,796	1,55,696	9,100
10	Denatured spirit and rectified spirit licence fee.	1,750	6,798	1,73,296
11	Receipts from distillaries	50,000	1,00,000	18,770
12	Fines and miscellaneous	5,295	9,404	58,581
	Total	[illegible],74,295	41,23,938	37,51,055

Registration

The work of registration of documents and collection of registration of fees is administered by the Deputy Commissioner of the district, who is also the *ex-officio* District Registrar and is responsible to the Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps, Bangalore, for the purpose. There were only two Sub-Registry offices in the district upto 1966-67, and from 1967-68 there are five Sub-Registry offices, one in each of the taluk headquarters. The subjoined statement shows particulars relating to registration in the district during the years from 1960-61 to 1974-75 :

(*Amount in rupees*)

Year	*Registration offices*	*Documents registered*	*Total receipts*	*Total expenditure*
1960-61	2	1,162	24,672	8,568
1961-62	2	2,213	43,763	9,005
1962-63	2	2,366	39,638	8,348
1963-64	2	3,208	52,294	9,785
1964-65	2	4,175	67,406	9,842
1965-66	2	5,995	1,04,880	15,835
1966-67	2	5,507	98,225	21,260
1967-68	5	5,956	1,15,726	32 425
1968-69	5	7,353	1,96,467	54,616
1969-70	5	5,111	1,53,525	47,595
1970-71	5	7,347	1,96,467	54,616
1971-72	5	10,569	1,63,934	53,028
1972-73	5	12,610	3,39,023	61,474
1973-74	5	19,507	2,10,984	76,638
1974-75	5	14,172	5,06,058	91,526

Sale of stamps

The Indian Stamp Act, 1955, was made applicable to the entire State of Karnataka in 1956 and the Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps was made the appellate authority under the Act A uniform Karnataka Stamp Act and Rules made thereunder were brought into force in 1965. The following statement shows the amounts of revenue collected under stamps in the district during the years from 1971-72 to 1975-76:

(Amount in rupees)

Sl. No.	Pariculars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1	General stamp	11,41,050	12,14,440	5,93,181	21,33,436	9,26,416
2	Court fee stamp	1,26,700	1,79,465	1,62,933	1,73,517	1,87,808
3	Revenue stamp	43,872	48,713	66,502	46,604	56,107
4	Document copying fee	8,750	12,425	10,290	10,710	15,550
5	Special Adhesive stamp	150	303	450	1,064	3,272
	Total	13,20,522	14,55,346	8,33,356	23,65,431	11,98,153

Sales-tax

The Sales-tax is a levy imposed on the sales or on the elements incidental to sales. It is collected on the first stage of transaction in some cases and on all stages of transactions in some other cases. Before the integration of the area with the new Mysore State, the Sales-tax in the district was being collected under the Hyderabad Sales-Tax Act, 1950, which was replaced by the Karnataka Sales-Tax Act, 1957. All goods, which are liable to be taxed at single stage of transaction, or in all stages of transaction as also the goods which are exempted from the levy of sales-tax are listed in the schedules of the Act.

Every dealer, whose total turnover is not less than the minimum limit prescribed, and every dealer, who is registered under the Central Sales-Tax Act, 1956, casual traders dealing in goods mentioned in the Act, agents of non-resident dealers and non-resident millers and commission agents, irrespective of the quantum of turnover, have to get themselves registered under the Act. The minimum turnover for registration was Rs. 10,000 from 1948 to 30th September 1957, Rs. 7,500 from 1st October 1957 to 31st March 1966, and it has been Rs. 10,000 from 1st April 1966. The registration fee prescribed was Rs. 6 per annum from 1st September 1948 to 31st March 1970 and it has been Rs. 25 from 1st April 1970.

The minimum turnover for levy of this tax was Rs. 7,500 from 1st October 1967 to 31st March 1966 and Rs. 10,000 from 1st April 1966 to 31st March 1970, and it has been Rs. 25,000 from 1st April 1970. But this limit is not applicable to (a) a dealer registered under the Central Sales-Tax Act. He is liable to pay tax on the sale of goods purchased in the course of inter-State trade or Commerce in respect of concessional rate of tax under Section 8(1) (b) of the Central Sales-Tax Act has been levied, (b) a casual trader dealing in goods specified in III and IV scheduleds, and (c) non-resident dealer including his agent or manager. Petty dealers and also hoteliers, who are not registered under Section 10(2) of the Karnataka Sales-Tax Act and also not liable to taxation under Section 5(3) (a) of the Act, are given the option to pay a lumpsum amount. The rates of such lumpsum amount payable are as follows:

Turnover range	*Amount per annum*
Rs.	Rs.
25,000 to 35,000	600
35,000 to 45,000	900
45,000 to 55,000	1,200
55,000 to 65,000	1,500
65,000 to 75,000	1,800

In order to plug evasions of the tax, Section 6 was introduced by an amendment to the Karnataka Sales-Tax Act, 1957 by Act No. 9 of 1970 which came into force from 1st April 1970. Additoinal tax at the rate of two paise in a rupee on the sales-tax or purchase-tax or both was introduced with effect from 1st December 1971 and was in force upto 31st March 1974. A new section was introduced with effect from 1st April 1975, according to which every dealer, whose turnover is more than Rs. 10,00,000, is liable to pay an additional tax at the rate of 10 per cent of the sales-tax or purchase-tax or both, but this provision is not applicable to the dealers exclusively dealing in areca, with effect from 23rd May 1975. The Central Sales-Tax Act, 1956, came into force in the district in October 1956. It is a levy on sales of goods which take place in the course of inter-State trade and commerce. The number of assessees and the amounts of revenue collected under the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957, the Central Sales-Tax Act, 1956, for the years from 1964-65 to 1974-75 were stated hereunder:

Year	No. of assessees		Tax collected (in Rs.)		Fines (in Rs.)	
	K.S.T.	C.S.T.	K.S.T.	C.S.T.	K.S.T.	C.S.T.
1964-65	315	171	5,79,642	13,080	3,932	294
1965-66	337	180	7,70,645	10,277	6,072	1,823
1966-67	404	187	9,05,016	14,383	7,252	281
1967-68	450	185	16,50,642	11,397	6,601	22
1968-69	511	190	18,42,290	5,336	15,600	20
1969-70	508	198	21,06,985	3,820	8,471	..
1970-71	510	201	23,76,954	17,129	5,689	182
1971-72	406	144	30,00,065	12,070	8,731	..
1972-73	394	141	19,16,238	18,472	15,137	..
1973-74	397	131	20,62,206	58,102	20,298	..
1974-75	453	161	22,95,272	1,67,814	9,948	..

The Karnataka Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957, was in force in the district with effect from 1st October 1957. This Act was repealed with effect from 1st April 1970, and motor spirit and petrol were brought to the Second Schedule of the Karnataka Sales-Tax Act, 1957. The number of registered dealers in this respect and the amount collected for some years before the revocation of the Act were as shown below:

Year	No. of dealers	Revenue collected in Rs.	Fines collected in Rs.
1964-65	24	44,469	140
1965-66	21	45,049	27
1966-67	21	72,831	5
1967-68	24	77,630	182
1968-69	22	81,321	6
1969-70	18	53,725	..
1970-71	.	4,000	10

Entertainment-Tax

The Karnataka Entertainment-Tax Act, 1958, is in force in the district. The work of administration of the Act rested with the Police Department till 31st December 1958, and then it was transferred to the Commercial Taxes Department. There are three types of levy under this Act as follows.

(1) *Entertainment-Tax.*—The levy ranges from 20 per cent to 35 per cent on the value of admissions to entertainments. Ninety per cent of the collections made in respect of this levy goes to the local bodies of the respective area and the balance is being retained by the State Government. The payment of tax was by way of affixing stamps upto 15th May 1966, and since then, the tax is being collected in cash.

(2) *Surcharge.*—Levy of surcharge was introduced from 16th May 1966 by Act No. 14 of 1966. The rate of surcharge was fifty per cent of the Entertainment-Tax upto 30th November 1971, and it was raised to 60 per cent from 1st December 1971 to 31st March 1974, and then it was enhanced to 100 per cent. The entire proceeds of this surcharge are being credited to the Consolidated Fund of the State.

(3) *Show-Tax.*—In the case of cinematograph shows, a show-tax at the rates prescribed in Section 4 of the Act is payable in addition to the Entertainment-Tax.

Exemptions in respect of the levy of the tax could be made by the Government and the Commercial Tax Officers till an amendment was effected by Act No. 14 of 1966 by which only the Government was empowered to grant exemptions.

The amounts of revenue realised in the district for the years from 1963-64 to 1976-77 are given hereunder :

(Amount in rupees)

Year	*No. of theatres*	*Entertainment tax*	*Surcharge*	*Show-tax*	*Miscellaneous*
1963-64	5	89,949	23,392	4,411	..
1964-65	6	92,216	24,397	4,462	15
1966-67	7	1,11,898	55,964	9,318	..
1967-68	8	1,42,710	75,158	10,988	..
1971-72	9	2,63,884	1,43,417	20,194	35
1974-75	10	3,23,016	3,19,158	57,097	540
1975-76	10	3,41,685	3,41,687	63,073	2,905
1976-77	10	3,64,778	3,64,741	59,068	93,265 includes additional tax.

Under the Karnataka Taxation of Motor Vehicles Act, vehicles plying in the district and in contiguous districts of the Karnataka State have to be registered with the Regional Transport Officer, Bidar. According to the figures furnished by him, the revenue realised under various items for the year 1973-74 was as follows. **Motor Vehicles Tax**

		Rs. P.
(1)	Tax on the capacity of the passenger carriers	4,70,746 70
(2)	Tax on passenger goods	10,80,820 96
(3)	Driving licence	10,191-50
(4)	Registration	7,151-50
(5)	Fitness certificate	19,584-00
(6)	Permits	31,532-00
(7)	Other receipts	11,775-00

Agricultural Income-Tax

Prior to integration of the Bidar district with the new Mysore State, the Hyderabad Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1950, was in force. The Karnataka Agricultural Income-Tax .Act, 1957 was introduced in the district in 1957. The Act was amneded twice in 1962,once in 1963 and again in 1964 and in 1976. In the beginning the enforcement of the Act had become entrusted to the revenue authorities, and it was later transferred to the Commercial Taxes Department. Prior to the amendments effected in 1976 the Act envisages the levy of a tax on agricultural incomes derived from growing of commercial and plantation crops. The commercial crops taxed were areca, chillies, coconut, coriander, garlic, ginger, grapes, groundnut, mango, mulberry, onion, plantain, potato, sesamum, sugarcane, tobacco and turmeric and the plantation crops on which the tax is levied are cardamom, coffee, linaloe, orange, pepper, rubber and tea. In order to have equality in the levy of this tax, lands were classified into eight different categories. The Act provided for the levy of the tax only on a total agricultural income exceeding Rs. 3,500 per annum. It has also laid down that no tax is payable by a person who derives agricultural income from lands of not more than 50 acres of the VIII class of lands or an extent equivalent thereto consisting of any one or more of the classes of land. The rates of this tax vary from three per cent to 40 per cent in accordance with a slab system. A super-tax is also levied on the income slabs ranging from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 1 lakh at nine per cent to fifteen per cent. The percentage of taxation goes upto 20 in cases of income on the balance of the total agricultural income.

The Act, as amended in 1976, classifies the lands into two groups, namely, Group I and Group II. In group I, the lands are classified from 'A' to 'J' classes according to the source of water available. 'A' class lands are those which have facilities of assured irrigation from such Government canals and Government tanks as are notified by the State Government to be capable of supplying water for growing two crops of paddy in a year. The lands of the 'J' class, which is the last class, are those which are dry with no irrigation facilities from a Government source and which are assessed for land revenue of less than fifty paise per acre. Lands under Group II are those which grow special crops classified as 'S' class. No tax is payable where the total agricultural income does not exceed Rs. 8,000. The rates vary from 12 per cent to 65 per cent for incomes exceeding Rs. 8,000 in accordance with a slab system.

The revenue collected under the tax during the years from 1968-69 to 1975-76 was as follows :

Year	Revenue collected in Rs.
1968-69	23,676
1969-70	21,006
1970-71	15,732
1971-72	28,808
1972-73	15,164
1973-74	11,135
1974-75	24,330
1975-76	43,340

CENTRAL TAXES

Central excise

Upto 1957, the administration of Central excise in the district was being carried on by the Collectorate of Central Excise at Hyderabad, and then a separate Collectorate was formed at Bangalore with jurisdiction over the entire new Mysore State (*see* also Chapter XIII). The Central excise duty is levied and collected under Section 3 of the Central Excise and Salt Act and Rules 1944. The rates of duty on various items are levied according to Schedule I of the Act. The main sources of revenue of the Central excise in the district are sugar, *khandasari* sugar and unmanufactured tobacco. The other items are matches, *beedis*, chewing tobacco and snuff. The duty is being levied on the manufactured tobacco since 1943, on *khandasari* sugar since 1965, on matches and sugar since 1960. The hand-made *beedies* (labelled), chewing tobacco and snuff came under the tax with effect from March 1975 after the introduction of these tariff items in the Finance Bill of 1975. The levy of duty is fixed as per Tariff Schedule which varies from commodity to commodity. The exemption limits are also prescribed in the Tariff Schedule. Any violation of the Central Excise and Salt Act and Rules, 1944, in the district is being adjudicated by the Superintendent (Tech.), Central Excise, Bellary, and the Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Bellary Division, Bellary. The Appellate Collector, Central Excise, Madras, is the authority to hear appeals against the adjudication orders.

The following table gives the number of assessees and the amounts of revenue realised under different commodities from the year 1965-66 to 1975-76 :

(Amount in rupees)

Year	*Khandasari sugar*		*Tobacco*		*Sugar*		*Matches*	
	No. of assessees	*Amount*	*No. of assessees*	*Amount*	*No. of assessees*	*Amount*	*No. of assessees*	*Amount*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1965-66	4	37,680	123	50,862	..	..	..	..
1966-67	7	70,210	112	45,699	..	..	..	..
1967-68	7	1,97,512	103	48,888	..	..	..	..
1968-69	7	3,60,693	89	43,374	..	..	..	..
1969-70	8	3,13,303	116	43,647	1	4,20,726	1	6,015
1970-71	8	1,88,362	115	25,223	1	49,58,803	1	1,406
1971-72	8	2,52,817	140	27,772	1	52,38,917	1	394
1972-73	8	2,27,000	59	24,709	1	65,67,345	1	581
1973-74	8	2,63,954	35	31,077	1	8,06,585	1	..
1974-75	8	5,29,335	125	25,325	1	19,96,971	3	362
1975-76	8	18,81,320	140	22,509	1	94,85,244	4	13,867

Beedies (taxed from March 1975) had 25 assessees and the revenue was Rs. 8,139 during the year 1975-76. The chewing tobacco and snuff had one assessee each and the revenue realised was Rs. 2,347 and Rs. 12 respectively. The penalties, fines and duties collected during the years from 1967 to 1975 are detailed below :

(Amount in Rs.)

Year	*Penalty*	*Fine*	*Duty*
1967	732	358	34
1968	1,638	251	748
1969	2,005	5,857	4,524
1970	840	510	2,388
1971	1,530	732	5,729
1972	397	237	774
1973	822	700	3,163
1974	1,457	682	9,544
1975	2,320	860	1,463

In addition to the Central Excise and Salt Act and Rules, 1944, the Central Excise Officers are also administering the following Acts: (a) Gold Control Act, 1968, (b) Customs Act, 1962, (c) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, (d) Export and Import Control Act, 1955, (e) Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958 (partly), (f) Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958, (g) Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development Additional Excise Duty on Cloth Act, 1953, (h) Produce Cess Act, 1966, (i) Duties (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1957, (j) Additional Duties

of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 and (k) Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

Income-Tax

The District comes under the jurisdiction of the Income-tax Officer, Gulbarga. The sub-joined statement gives the amounts of collection of income-tax and the number of assessees in the district for the years 1966-67 to 1976-77 :

Year	*No. of assessees*	*Amount collected (Rs.)*
1966-67	460	2,63,000
1971-72	625	5,98,000
1972-73	645	4,17,000
1973-74	700	4,73,000
1974-75	560	4,39,000
1975-76	900	11,02,000
1976-77	940	9,91,000

Gift-Tax and Wealth-Tax

The number of assessees for gift-tax and wealth-tax and the amounts collected in the district during the year from 1972-73 to 1976-77 were as given below :

Year	*Gift-tax*		*Wealth-tax*	
	No. of assessees	*Amount collected*	*No. of assessees*	*Amount collected*
		Rs.		Rs.
1972-73	4	16,000	18	1,000
1973-74	6	17,000	20	4,000
1974-75	9	16,000	23	[illegible],000
1975-76	10	25,000	28	4,000
1976-77	12	31,000	32	9,000

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

PRIOR to the ministry of Sir Salar Jung I, (1853) there was no well-organised police force in the ex-Hyderabad State, and the arrangements made in the different districts depended, to a large extent, on the revenue officers. In 1866, a regular police force was also raised and placed under the revenue authorities. In 1869, a special Sadar-ul-Moham was appointed for the State, and the district police force was placed under the First *Talukdar* of the district with a District Police Superintendent as his executive deputy. Subsequently, a detective branch was also organised under an officer. A system of identification of the accused by means of finger prints was introduced in 1898. The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial series, Hyderabad State, published in 1909 has recorded that the then district of Bidar had 27 police stations and the police force in the district consisted of 446 constables, 75 subordinate officers, and 52 mounted police under 7 inspectors and there was also a small police force called *Rakhwali*.

During earlier period

The history of police administration in respect of Bidar district may be broadly divided into two district periods, the period prior to 1948 and that subsequent to it. Under the Nizam's rule, Gulbarga was the divisional headquarters comprising the four districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur and Osmanabad. There were two separate police forces functioning, *i.e.*, the *Diwani* Police and the Jagir Police. The *Diwani* Police force was of the Nizam's Government, while the Jagir Police force was of the individual Jagirdar Chiefs who had been allowed to maintain their own police establishments to administer law and order in their respective areas. The Jagir Police force was not properly organised and was more or less irregular. The *Diwani* Police in the old Bidar district had two sub-divisions, one at Bidar and the other at Udgir (now in Maharashtra), while there were *Jagir* Police units at Aurad,

Kamalnagar, Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Devni, Chitaguppa, Janawada and the like places.

After the accession of the Hyderabad State to the Indian Union in 1948, the *Jagirs* were abolished and their entire police administration was taken over by the *Diwani* Police. Formerly, one of the two sub-divisional police offices was at Humnabad, the other one being at Bidar. In 1955, instead of Humnabad, Bhalki was made a sub-divisional police headquarters. On 1st November 1956 when the Hyderabad State was trifurcated most of the Kannada speaking areas of that State were integrated with the new Mysore State. Uniformity in the police administration through the new State was brought about by the Mysore Police Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 4 of 1964) which came into force with effect from 2nd April 1965. The functions, powers and administrative set-up of the police force are now governed by the Act.

Law and order situation

Owing to an agitation in connection with an inter-State border dispute, there was some tension in a few border villages of the district in 1956. During the general elections in 1967, there were a few incidents of violent activity which was brought under control by the local police. In recent years, except for some sporadic incidents and agitation, the law and order situation in the district, on the whole, has been satisfactory. On 19th August 1972, the cycle-rickshaw men of Bidar took out a *morcha* in connection with a "land-grab" agitation and attempted to occupy certain plots of land in Gandhinagar of the place. Again on 30th March 1974, they held a demonstration demanding grant of *Gairana* land and supply of tyres, tubes and kerosene oil. Druing 1972-73, at Bidar and in every taluk place in the district, some political parties took out procession demanding immediate famine relief works and supply of foodgrains. In this connection, there were also some hunger strikes. There was tension at Humnabad, Bidar and Basavakalyan. From 21st October 1974 to 5th November 1974, the labourers of Bidar Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd. Hallikhed (B), went on a relay hunger-strike asking for payment of arrears of pay and dearness allowance. On the assurance by its Managing Director, it was taken back. Some Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students went on a hunger strike at Bidar in March 1973 demanding exemption of school and college fees and extension of hostel facilities during the summer vacation. They resorted to a hunger strike again in December 1973 and January 1974 on a political issue.

On 16th June 1973, about 1,500 agriculturists of Bhalki taluk marched to the Tahsildar's office at Bhalki and demanded supply of seeds to them unconditionally. The Tahsildar explained the

procedure and the rules for the same, but they attempted to assault him and another official and threw stones. They trespassed into the Community Development Block office and snatched away the keys of the godown in order to seize the seeds from it. They formed an unlawful assembly at Bidar also and committed breach of peace and assaulted some police personnel. The situation, which was serious, was brought under control by timely steps.

During December 1974, some political parties observed " Bidar Bundh " to express their protest in regard to the inter-State border dispute. On 19th April 1974, some members of the Scheduled Castes of Bhalki, and from 3rd to 6th June 1974, some members of the Scheduled Castes of Hallikhed took out processions to ventilate a grievance. For two days from 14th February 1974 there was a hunger strike by P.W.D. labourers demanding more wages. Some persons of a community organised a procession on 19th July 1975 to give vent to their demand for permission to use for worship of a monument which was protected by the Archaeological Survey of India. For three days, from 7th September 1974, the teachers of a high school along with some political workers went on a relay hunger strike demanding establishment of a junior college and change of principal of the high school. From 11th December 1974 to 22nd December 1974, some teachers were on a relay hunger-strike protesting against transfer of teachers from primary school to high school and *vice versa*.

On 29th April 1974, some students and political workers attempted to organise a " Bidar Bundh " and took out a procession asking for establishment of a spinning mill at Bidar and opening of canteens for students for providing eatables, etc., at concessional rates. On 23rd November 1974, some members of the Scheduled Castes held a demonstration to press their demand for provision of a plot near Telephone Exchange, Bidar. On 25th October 1974 a religious association of Humnabad took out a procession demanding permission to instal a statue of a late leader on the National Highway No. 9 in front of the inspection bungalow at Humanabad. On 3rd June 1974, some youths held a demonstration at Aurad urging for establishment of a spinning mill and teaching of Kannada language in each and every school of the district. On 2nd January 1975, workers of some political parties and students attempted to organise a " Bidar Bundh " to protest against an alleged misbehaviour of some Government official. From 1st May 1975 to 4th May 1975, a relay hunger-strike was organised by a political party demanding to stop recovery of seed loans from small farmers. On 9th January 1975, a " Bidar Bundh " was organised by the Border Action

Committee consisting of several political parties as a protest in connection with an inter-State border dispute.

Cognisable crimes

Cognisable offences under the Indian Penal Code have been classified into six different categories for purposes of investigation, *viz.*, offences against State, offences against persons, serious offences against property, minor offences against persons and of property and offences not specified. The following table gives the number of crimes registered for some recent years :
recent years :

Sl. No	*Nature of crimes*	1973	1974	1975
1	Offences against State, public tranquility, safety and justice	107	148	200
2	Serious offences against persons	244	273	321
3	Serious offences against persons and property or against property.	368	352	303
4	Minor offences against persons	63	61	102
5	Minor offences against property	504	594	534
6	Other offences not specified above	1,745	1,191	10
	Total	3,031	2,619	1,470

Thus during the year 1975, the number of cognisable offences registered under classes 1, 2 and 4 showed an increase, while there was a decrease in respect of other categories. There was also an overall decrease in 1975 when compared with the figures of the earlier two years.

Grave crimes

The numbers of grave crimes committed in the district during the years 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975 were as follows :

Sl. No.	*Nature of crime*	*Number of cases*			
		1972	1973	1974	1975
1	Murder	30	31	44	34
2	Dacoity	23	43	55	26
3	Robbery	5	14	15	10
4	House breaking and theft	1	6	9	12
5	Ordinary thefts	5	25	4	2
	Total	64	119	127	84

There was thus an overall marked decrease of such crimes during the year 1975, when compared with the previous two years.

This was due to the famine in those earlier years. The following is the classification of murders according to the motives :

Motive	1972	1973	1974	1975
Property dispute	8	5	13	10
Murder for gain	..	2	6	2
Sexual causes	4	2	2	3
Sudden provocation	..	..	..	1
Other causes	18	22	23	18
Total	30	31	44	34

The number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly registered during the year 1975 was 144 as against 133 in 1974 and 102 in 1973. The increase during the years 1974 and 1975 in these offences was due to petty quarrels and land disputes. Preventive action under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code was also taken in this respect. The statement given hereunder shows the quinquennial yearly averages pertaining to various catgories of crimes committed in the district during the period from 1966 to 1970 and 1971 to 1975 .

Sl. No.	*Nature of crime*	*Quinquennial average* 1966 *to* 1970	*Quinquennial average* 1971 *to* 1975
1	Cognisable crime	644	1,222
2	Rioting	61	116
3	Murder	25	30
4	Kidnapping and abduction	4	6
5	Dacoity	17	36
6	Robbery	10	30
7	House-breaking and thefts	98	215
8	Cheating	5	12
9	Breach of trust	4	10

The figures indicate that there was an increase in the number of offences during the latter five-year period under all heads, and there was famine in the district during 1972 and 1973.

Un-natural deaths

Un-natural deaths have to be reported under the law to the police, so that the real causes of the same can be determined. The police have to send the dead bodies for post-mortem examination. Inquest proceedings are held when witnesses are called to testify to the facts of the case. After this, the dead bodies are handed over to the relatives. The suicides were mainly due to dejection in life or

family quarrels and ailments. The table given below shows the incidence of un-natural deaths during some recent years :

Sl.No.	Category	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
1	Accidental drowning	78	85	86	79	107
2	Suicidal drowning	25	28	34	40	22
3	Suicidal hanging	46	46	47	43	22
4	Snake bites	38	27	15	8	20
5	Burns	11	24	8	..	8
6	Electric shocks	6	4	11	..	9
7	Lightning	2	1	..	1	5
8	Motor accidents	20	13	14	23	22
9	Fall from height	..	13	8	3	5
10	Crushed by weight	..	..	..	1	..
11	Gunshot	1	1	..	..	..
12	Poisoning	8	6	9	25	25
13	Other cases	4	31	46	38	98
	Total ..	239	279	278	261	343

Motor vehicle offences

The number of cases put up for trial in respect of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act was as follows in some recent years :

Sl.No.	Category	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
1	Over-speeding	59	59	34	..	24
2	Violation of Traffic signals	..	..	..	4	..
3	Defective vehicles	210	346	215	205	286
4	Using routes without permits	27	7	9	16	8
5	Driving without Driving Licence	8	5	3	38	32
6	Non-payment of tax	2	..	10	2	1
7	Over loading	124	123	89	160	108
8	Miscellaneous	1,060	1,148	314	597	570
	Total ..	1,490	1,688	674	1,022	1,029

The amount of fines collected during 1972, 1973 and 1974 was Rs. 11,467, Rs. 39,512 and Rs. 31,657 respectively. The subjoined table gives figures of motor accidents for the past few years :

Category of vehicles	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Motor cars	2	2	8	4	5
Motor buses	13	13	11	6	19
Motor lorries	1	2	13	20	31
Motor cycles and Scooters	14	9	6	8	21
Jeeps	4	11	10	5	6
Other vehicles	2	3	30	31	14
Total	36	40	78	74	96

Traffic control is done by the fixed duty pointsmen at all important locations in Bidar and other towns. Excessive speed of the vehicles is checked and traffic offences are booked under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act. The number of persons killed and injured in road accidents during those years was as follows :

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Persons killed	24	30	14	23	20
Persons injured	42	99	55	57	96

Detection of cognisable crimes

Crime detection involves perseverance, scientific approach and production of fool-proof evidence. It is natural to assume that not all cases put up by the police end in conviction. The percentages of detection of cognisable crimes during the years 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975 were 80, 50.3, 52, 44.2 and 49.1 respectively. The percentages of detection of grave crimes for some recent years were as given below :

Sl.No.	*Type of crime*	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
1	Murder	88.5	46.7	86.3	78.5	80.8
2	Dacoity	30.0	23.3	72.2	85.0	45.4
3	Robbery	62.2	47.6	45.8	76.0	61.3
4	House-breaking and theft	28.9	44.1	35.0	34.0	26.0
5	Ordinary theft	58.5	48.9	49.0	42.2	40.6
6	Cattle theft	73.1	52.3	39.7	57.1	40.0

Investigation was refused under Section 157(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of six cases in 1974 and five cases in 1975, as the properties involved were either unidentifiable or of trivial nature. The position in regard to sessions cases as at the end of 1975 was as indicated below :

No. of pending cases carried forward	*No. committed to sessions in 1975*	*Total*	*Convicted*	*Percentage of convictions*	*Acquitted*	*Pending trial*
26	39	65	11	23%	32	22

Properties lost and recovered

The total value of properties lost and recovered after investigations during some recent years was as noted hereunder :

Amount (in Rs.)

Year	*Value of properties lost*	*Recovered*	*Recovery Percentage*
1961	1,18,023	59,072	39.9
1972	2,98,914	55,451	18.5
1973	4,69,985	85,467	19.0
1974	4,92,279	1,95,204	39.2
1975	5,54,389	1,31,920	23.8

The nature of disposal of prosecuted cases during the past few years was as follows :

Disposal of cases

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
No. of cases decided by courts	584	462	859	962	2,677
No. of cases which ended in conviction	289	232	601	552	3,132
No. of cases ending in acquittal or discharge.	196	120	125	173	232
No. of cases compounded	70	96	88	188	174
No. of cases otherwise disposed of	29	14	44	49	39
Percentage of convictions	49.6	50.2	70.8	58	82.6

Security Cases.— The number of security cases put up in the district during 1975 was 232 under Section 109, and 71 under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Habitual offenders

The Karnataka Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1962, is in force in the district. Persons sentenced to substantive terms of imprisonment on not less than three occasions for any of the offences indicated in the Act are classified as habitual offenders. There were six such habitual offenders in the district at the end of 1975.

Prohibition

The Prohibition Act and Rules had been brought into force in Bidar district with effect from 1st July 1959. The Karnataka Prohibition Act, 1961 (Act XVII of 1962) was introduced in the district in July 1962 and the same was lifted on 1st July 1968. The following tables show the nature and number of cases booked and fines levied and realised in the district during some years prior the discontinuance of prohibition :

TABLE I

Year	*Illicit distillation*	*Smuggling*	*Drunkenness*	*Others*	*Total No. of cases booked*
1964	421	149	397	90	1,057
1965	360	37	250	158	805
1966	83	98	514	545	1,240
1967	61	87	550	521	1,219
1968 (upto 1st July)	47	19	301	108	565

TABLE II

Year	*Amount of fines imposed*	*Amount of fines realised*
1964	17,619	11,702
1965	15,432	14,424
1966	16,272	12,690
1967	20,948	19,680
1968 (upto 1st July)	1,039	1,039

Suppression of Immoral traffic

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1955, is in force in the district. No separate or special staff have been appointed to deal with the offences under this Act. The Deputy Superintendents of Police of Bidar and Bhalki have been authorised as special officers for the work of dealing with offences under this Act. The following statement shows particulars of cases booked and convicted under this Act during some recent years :

Year	*No. of cases booked*	*No. of cases ended in conviction*	*No. of cases acquitted*	*No. of cases pending trial*
1971	31	31	..	..
1972	18	18	..	..
1973	11	10	1	..
1974	17	14	..	3
1975	21	21	.	..

Mobile Food Squad

There is a Mobile Food Squad at Bidar. It consists of a Sub-Inspector, a head constable, two constables and one driver with a jeep. It is charged with the duty of detection of smuggling of foodgrains, by moving throughout the district since the Bidar district shares borders with some districts of two other States. There are five Food Check-posts at Chandakapur, Ambewadi, Lakhangaon, Kamalnagar and Ekamba, under Basavakalyan, Hulsoor, Bhalki, Kamalnagar and Aurad police stations respectively. Each check-post has a strength of two head constables and three police constables.

Organisation of police force

In order to manage efficiently the police administration of the State, the districts are grouped into police ranges and the Bidar district comes under the North-Eastern Range which has its head-quarters at Gulbarga. The Superintendent of Police, Bidar, is the head of the District Police Force. He works directly under the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, North-Eastern

range, Gulbarga, who is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police in Karnataka, Bangalore. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the executive District Magistrate and in that capacity, he is responsible for maintenance of law and order on the district. He has control over the police in so far as law and order matters are concerned. He has to enforce law and order through the police, and secondly, he has to take regulatory and penal actions The Superintendent of Police is responsible for all matters relating to the Department's internal management and economy, maintenance of discipline and regular and punctual performance of all police duties in the district. He has to ensure investigation and detection of crimes and has to see that the staff posted under him are properly trained and kept efficient. He is competent to transfer the Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables from one place to another within the district in cases of defaults.

For the purpose of police administration, the district is divided into two sub-divisions with headquarters at Bidar and Bhalki respectively. Each sub-division is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. The Bidar sub-division has one circle, Bidar. The Bhalki Sub-division has three circles, (1) Bhalki, (2) Aurad and (3) Humnabad. The Deputy Superintendents of Police are competent to impose minor punishments on head constables and constables of their sub-divisions as per rules. A Circle Inspector of Police is in charge of each circle which comprises three to four police stations. The Circle Inspectors have to guide and supervise the work of Sub-Inspectors of Police who are in charge of the Police Stations. They have to investigate personally grave crimes occurring in their circles. The Sub-Inspectors, who are responsible for the efficient working of the police stations (which number 16 in the district), have to maintain law and order and also to attend the prevention and detection of crimes in their respective jurisdictions. Next in the hierarchy are the Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables. There were in 1976, in all, 18 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 16 being in charge of police stations, one in charge of the Special Branch and another in charge of the District Crime Record Bureau.

The police stations are located at the following places :

Circle		*Police Stations*
Bidar	..	Bidar town, Bidar rural, Gandhi Gunj, Bagdal, Janawada.
Humnabad	..	Humnabad, Chitagnppa, Mannaekhalli, Basavakalyan.
Bhalki	..	Bhalki, Hulsoor, Dhanura, Khatak Chincholli
Aurad	..	Aurad, Kushnur, Kamalnagar

Five of the police stations have in all six out-posts as detailed below :

Police Station		*Out-posts*
Bagdal	..	Marballi
Humnabad	..	Mudbi, Hallikhed
Basavakalyan	..	Matala
Dhanura	..	Nittur
Kamalnagar	..	Hokrana

Strength of police force

The Superintendent of Police has to inspect annually headquarters offices of the districts, police sub-division offices, circle offices, police stations and out-posts, and offices of the District Armed Reserve Force and Assistant Public Prosecutors. The Deputy Superintendents of Police have to inspect twice in a year all the circle offices, police stations and out-posts in their sub-divisions. The Circle Inspectors in their turn have to inspect all the police stations and out-posts in their jurisdictions twice a year.

The sanctioned strength of the district's police force (permanent and temporary) including the District Armed Reserve is shown in the statement given below :

Sl. No.	*Designation*	*As on 31st December 1975*		
		Permanent	*Temporary*	*Total*
1	Superintendent of Police	1	..	1
2	Deputy Superintendents of Police	2	..	2
3	Circle Inspector	4	..	4
4	Sub-Inspector	18	2	20
5	Assistant Sub-Inspector	1	..	1
6	Head Constable	70	14	84
7	Constable	398	36	434
	Total	494	52	546

There is an Armed Reserve Police Force at Bidar which has to attend to emergency duties, escort of criminals and treasury remittances, etc. The strength of armed reserve police force was as follows :

Sl. No.	*Category*	*Strength*
1	Police Inspector	1
2	Police Sub-Inspector	4
3	Police Assistant Sub-Inspector	4
4	Head Constable	16
5	Police Constable	155
	Total	180

Crime Record Bureau

District Crime Record Bureau.— There is a District crime Record Bureau at Bidar under the control of the Superintendent of Police. It is functioning with a staff of one Sub-Inspector and three head constables attached to the District Police Office, Bidar. The Bureau serves as the agency to collect particulars about criminals and crimes and to disseminate the information to police officers in and outside the district. Finger-prints and foot-prints are photographed in house-breaking and theft cases and other offences and they are sent to the State Finger Print Bureau, Bangalore, for necessary development and records. There is no separate staff for finger-print work in the district. There is a branch of the Finger Print Bureau at Gulbarga which functions under the supervision and control of the State Finger Print Bureau, Bangalore.

Special Branch.— A Unit named as the District Special Branch is attached to the District Police Office. It is directly under the control of the Superintendent of Police. It has to collect intelligence regarding certain types of activities. It has to prepare *bandobust* strategy during agitations and festivals etc. In this section, there are one Sub-Inspector and seven head constables.

Mobile Squad.— There is a Mobile Squad consisting of one Sub-Inspector and three constables. A jeep is allotted to this Squad which moves throughout the district and books cases of contravention under the Essential Commodities Act and such detected cases are reported to the police station concerned for investigation and legal action. The Deputy Superintendents of Police will send such reports to the Superintendents of Police by quickest possible means and on receipt of such reports, the information is sent to the higher authorities concerned by radio messages. This Squad also books cases of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Police Lock-ups

All police stations, except Bidar rural, Gandhi Gunj (Bidar), Dhanura, Bhalki taluk and Hulsoor, Basvakalyan taluk have two lock-ups each, one for men and the other for women. The lock-ups are of Hyderabad-type design, except those at Humnabad, Mannaekhalli and Kamalnagar which have new Karnataka-type lock-ups. All these lock-ups are a part of the police stations.

There is an anti-corruption squad at Bidar working separately under the State Vigilance Commission, Bangalore. The Divisional Commissioner, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga, is the superior authority concerned in the division in this respect. There is a Remand Home at Bidar with a separate staff, set up with the objective of rehabilita-

ting delinquent, victimised destitute, or orphan children. (*see* also Chapter XVII).

Civil Rights Enforcement Cell

'Untouchability' offences are treated as grave crimes requiring an officer not below the rank of an Inspector of Police to investigate. Every police station in the State has been instructed to maintain in a register a list of Harijan colonies. All beat constables and head constables have been asked to visit the Harijan colonies periodically for making enquiries of occurrence of incidents, if any. Senior officers including the Superintendent of Police have been also asked to visit the Harijan colonies periodically. In 1974, a Special Cell called the Civil Rights Enforcement Cell was created in the State Criminal Investigation Department in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, for strict enforcement of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, and for dealing effectively with cases of harassment of Harijans.

Equipment.— The armament of District Police Force consists of 581 rifles of 303 bore, 99 muskets of 410 bore, 35 revolvers, three 9 MM. pistols, 7 TMC of 45 bore, 7 V.L. pistol, 15 guns of 22 bore, one DBBL gun and six gas guns. Five rifles of 22 bore have been allotted for training of civilians in rifle shootings The District Police Force has in all 24 vehicles consisting of one station wagon, one motor car, ten jeeps, three motor cycles and nine vans. These vehicles are utilised for purposes of investigation, detection, *bandobust* duties and for quick mobilisation of the police force when needed.

Wireless sets.— For quick communication purposes and for conveying confidential and urgent orders, wireless sets are being used by the District Police. At present, there are two wireless stations, one at Bidar and the other at Humnabad. Their staff consists of one Assistant Sub-Inspector, three head constables and six constables. A V.H.F. tower of 102′ has been installed at the District Armed Reserve Headquarters, and four V.H.F. sets are to be installed for use at Bhalki, Basavakalyan, Aurad and Humnabad. The Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police, head constables and constables are now given washing/clothing/dress allowances at uniform rates of Rs. 6 in cities and Rs. 4 in mofussil places, per month. For the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, an annual uniform allowance of Rs. 100 is paid.

Police Welfare

A police *Kalyan Mantapa* was built in the Police colnoy at Bidar in 1964 by the policemen themselves with the co-operation of civilians. It is used for marriages, other functions, etc. There is a Police Welfare Centre at Bidar, which provides training in tailoring to the needy female members of policemen's families. A lady instructor has been appointed and four sewing machines have

been provided. There is a co-operative consumers' society consisting of 474 share-holders at the District Police Headquarters, where food-grains and other essential commodities are made available at reasonable prices. A vegetable garden is being maintained at the police headquarters. Vegetables grown here are sold to policemen at reasonable rates and the sale proceeds are being credited to the accounts of the Police Benevolent Fund. A Police Canteen is also being run at the police headquarters on no profit and no loss basis. A Police Health Centre is also functioning there for the benefit of policemen and their families. It has a doctor, a pharmacist and other staff whose salaries are paid by the Government. Bidar has a police primary school which has I to V standards in Kannada and Urdu. It is housed in the police *Kalyan Mantapa*. Training in sports is also provided to children of policemen by engaging a head constable, at the D.A.R. parade grounds. There is a Police Officer's Club at Bidar, which is a registered body. It provides also suitable facilities for lodge and boarding for police officers coming on duty from other places.

There was a Police Recruiting School at Bidar which had been set up by the erstwhile Hyderabad Government in 1950. The police recruits (civil and armed) were being given training here before being posted for duty. In 1964, this school was shifted to Channapatna in Bangalore district. The men recruited for the civil police force are now sent to Channapatna for their training, while those recruited for the Armed Reserve are sent for training to the City Armed Reserve Centre at Bangalore.

Cost of police force.—The amount of expenditure incurred for maintenance of the police force in the district during some recent years as was follows :

Year	*Expenditure*
	Rs.
1970–71	15,83,431
1971–72	17,93,790
1972–73	21,62,164
1973–74	24,27,440
1974–75	26,13,947

The State Directorate of Fire Force is not maintaining any fire-fighting unit in the Bidar district. There is a fire-fighting unit of the I.A.F. at Bidar, which helps the public whenever necessary.

Home Guards

A Home Guards Unit was started at Bidar on 1st September 1963, and by 1975, the district had six units, of which five were in taluk headquarters, and the sixth one at Kamalnagar. The enrolment in the units is voluntary. The position as in 1975 is shown by the following statement:

Sl. No.	Unit at	Date of establishment	Home Guards trained
1	Bidar	1- 9-1963	174
2	Humnabad	1-11-1967	100
3	Aurad	1-11-1968	59
4	Basavakalyan	1-12-1969	42
5	Bhalki	1- 4-1970	100
6	Kamalnagar	1- 2-1972	100
	Total		575

The Home Guards organisation imparts training with a view to instilling discipline and a sense of service in its members who are from different walks of life. They are trained in physical education, drill with arms, use of weapons, civil defence, fire-fighting, first aid, flood rescue work, traffic control, security duty, and leadership in such work. The Home Guards of the district assist law and order authorities in maintaining peace and order on occasions like general elections, Independence Day and Republic Day celebrations, festivals, etc. They have helped in extinguishing fire and saving lives and properties and rendered service in traffic control, during the strike of the railway workers, in verification of ration cards, etc. There is a Commandant of Home Guards at Bidar, who is assisted by an Instructor, two Assistant Instructors and office staff. The expenditure on the Home Guards Organisation in the district during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 was Rs. 60,908 and Rs. 63,562 respectively.

Police Patels

Each village or a group of villages has a Police Patel. He has to collect information about suspicious strangers and convey the same to the police. He has also to give information to the police about any offence committed in his jurisdiction and is required to assist the police generally in preventing and detecting of crimes.

Village defence parties

The village defence parties are constituted under the provisions of the Karnataka Village Defence Party Act, 1964, and the Rules made thereunder. They were begun to be formed in Bidar district from the year 1967 and by 1975, 267 villages had such defence

parties. The average number of members in each village defence party formed in the district is 30. The important purposes and functions of these bodies are (1) aiding the police in matters of internal security, watch and ward, patrolling and guarding, preventions of crimes, protection of persons and properties and maintenance of public order in the village, (2) assisting as an emergency labour force, the armed force, and other agencies responsible for the maintenance of communications and essential services, and (3) conveying timely information to the proper authorities about local events and occurrences of significance and about movements of any suspicious characters.

Railway police

The jurisdiction of the Railway Police in Bidar district lies between Metalkunte railway station and Kamalnagar railway station. In addition to a railway police station at Bidar, there is a railway police outpost at Bhalki. The Railway Police force in Bidar district is headed by a Railway Police Sub-Inspector who is assisted by a Railway Assistant Police Sub-Inspector, three Railway Police Head Constables and 15 Railway Police Constables. The Railway Police Sub-Inspector at Bidar is responsible to the Railway Police Inspector whose headquarters is at Raichur.

JAILS AND JUDICIAL LOCK-UPS

The origin of the present system of jail management in the district of Bidar may be said to be dating from 1897, when the then Director-General of Prisons of the Hyderabad State, Mr. Hankin, organised district prisons, wherever needed and compiled a Jail Manual on which their day-to-day administration was to be carried on. Before that, the department was in a very backward condition. Several reforms were introduced in the management of prisons during Mr. Hankin's regime.

District Jail

The District Jail, Bidar, was constructed in the year 1920. The area of this jail proper is 4,672 square matres. There is a big yard which covers six barracks for confining the prisoners. Under-trial prisoners, prisoners under jail punishments, new entrants, etc., are lodged separately. There is a separate arrangement for lodging female prisoners in the District Jail. Sick prisoners are lodged in a separate ward. The total accommodation of this jail is for 250 prisoners. Only 'C' class prisoners are lodged in this Jail, there being no provision for 'A' and 'B' class prisoners here. Death sentences are not carried out in this Jail. Such cases are transferred to the Central Jail at Gulbarga.

Facilities to prisoners

An extent of about 1.13 hectares of land is set apart for growing vegetables by the prisoners who have to do gardening and

other work. A prisoners' panchayat has been formed in the Jail to create a sense of reliance and responsibility among them. Facilities for indoor and outdoor games such as carom, volley-ball, *kabaddi*, have been provided for inmates of the District jail to make them cheerful. Physical training classes are also held for convicts. They are encouraged to sing *bhajans* and *lavanis*. Special diets are issued to inmates on occasions of festivals. Lectures and film shows are also arranged. Daily part-time adult education classes in Kannada, Hindi, etc., are conducted with the help of the Department of Public Instruction. The prisoners lodged in the Jail are permitted to have interviews with their kith and kin and to correspond with them. There is a small dispensary with a pharmacist attached to this prison. Prisoners with serious ailments are sent to the District Hospital for treatment. The inmates have complete freedom of worship and to practice their religion in their own way.

Administrative set-up

Formerly, the District surgeon, Bidar, was the *ex-officio* Superintendent of the District Jail. Now, the Jail is managed by the departmental staff. A full time Superintendent is responsible in so far as the management of the jail is concerned to the Inspector General of Prisons in Karnataka, Bangalore. He is assisted by one Chief Jailor, one Jailor, two head warders, 20 warders, one female warder and other officials. There is a board of visitors. The provisions of the Hyderabad Jail Manual are continued to be followed for the administration of this District Jail, at present.

Judicial Lock-ups

Apart from the District Jail, which is at Bidar, there are three Judicial Lock-ups or Sub-Jails located at Humnabad, Aurad and Bhalki. At present (1976), the Sub-Jails at Aurad and Bhalki are not functioning. The prisoners are produced for trial before the courts at Aurad and Bhalki through police escorts and are sent back the same day to the District Jail, Bidar, where they are lodged. The average number of prisoners lodged in a year during the five years from 1970-71 to 1974-75 was 190 and 180 at Aurad and Bhalki respectively. The average expenditure incurred during those five years was Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 1,200 per year for Aurad and Bhalki Sub-Jails respectively.

Sub-Jail at Humnabad

The Sub-Jail at Humanabad is located in the premises of the Court of the First Class Magistrate. Under-trial prisoners and convicts sentenced upto one month are confined in this Sub-Jail. The Revenue Sherestedar is its *ex-officio* Superintendent to whom a special pay of Rs. 20 per month is paid. Guard duties in this Sub-Jail are done by the local police. The average number of prisoners lodged in a year during the five years from 1970-71 to

1974-1975 was 137 and average expenditure incurred per annum was Rs. 1,100.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Earlier period

In 1863, there was a reorganisation of administrative units in the Nizam's dominion. Prior to 1866, the Bidar district had no separate judicial courts. The revenue officers had powers to dispense civil justice. Then separate city courts were established to entertain cases of a civil nature. In 1870, the powers to decide civil cases were taken away from all the revenue officers except the Tahsildars who, however, still retained civil powers as there were no civil courts in taluk headquarters. On the criminal side, the *Talukdar* and the Police Patels disposed of magisterial work. The Subedar of the Gulbarga Division was the highest judicial officer in the Division in addition to his revenue duties.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

Separation of the judiciary from the executive was implemented in the erstwhile Hyderabad State in the years 1922 and the principles governing this reform were extended all over the State. The revenue officers, who were earlier exercising also magisterial powers, were divested of them and Munsiff-Magistrates were appointed for each *Diwani tahsil* (taluk). They were invested with first class magisterial powers on the criminal side. Besides, the First *Talukdar* (now called Deputy Commissioner), the second *Talukdar* (now called Assistant Commissioner) and Tahsildar (II class Magistrate) were all given certain powers relating to preventive action by the police and maintenance of law and order under the amended Code of Criminal Procedure and they were exercising their powers conferred on them as the executive magistrates.

Upto 1951, there was only one District Court for the entire Gulbarga *Subah* which included the three Karnataka districts, *viz.*, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar, and the District Judge, Gulbarga, was the presiding officer for all these three districts. After April 1951, the *Subah* Court was abolished and each district in the Hyderabad-Karnataka area was provided with a District and Sessions Court. In addition to the District and Sessions Court, at Bidar, a Subordinate Judge-*cum*-District Magistrate was also appointed in 1951. This Court of Subordinate Judge-*cum*-District Magistrate was functioning in this district till 1964 and, in July 1964, this post was abolished and in its place, a post of Civil Judge (Senior Division) was created at Bidar. Between 1917 and 1974, the following were the courts established in the district :

Sl.No	Name of the Court	Year of establishment
1	District Court, Bidar	1917 A.D.
2	Court of Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate (First Class), Bidar	1922 A.D.
3	Court of Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate (First Class), Bhalki	1950 A.D.
4	Do Humnabad	1951 A.D.
5	Do Aurad	1963 A.D.
6	Civil Judge's Court, Bidar	1964 A.D.
7	Court of Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate (First Class), Basavakalyan.	1970 A.D.
8	Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court, Bidar	1974 A.D.

Prior to 1948, the court work in the district was being conducted in Urdu which was the official language of the Nizam's Government. In 1948, English became the court language. From 1st November 1974, the Government of Karnataka permitted the use of Kannada as the language of the courts of the judicial Magistrates. All the courts have their own libraries.

District and Sessions Judge's Court

The District and Sessions Judge at Bidar is the head of the judiciary in the district. He is appointed by the State Government in consultation with the High Court of Karnataka. He presides over the District Court and acts as an appellate authority over the judgements of subordinate civil and criminal courts, apart from his jurisdiction as a Sessions Judge in respect of criminal cases and power of general superintendence and control in respect of administrative matters of all the courts of the district. The Sessions Judge tries and disposes of the cases committed to him under the Criminal Procedure Code. He can hold his sessions court any where in the district subject to approval of the High Court. He has been specially empowered to try the cases under the Anti-corruption Act, Indian Railways Act, Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and also cases arising under the provisions of the Educational Appellate Tribunal Act, etc. as a special Judge. He exercises jurisdiction as *ex-officio* Claims Commissioner to try and dispose o fthe claims preferred to him for compensation under the Indian Railways Act, 1890 He is an appointing authority in the district in respect of class III and Class IV officials including the post of Head-Munshi of subordinate courts of the district. He can also impose penalties prescribed under the C.C.A. Rules. He has to inspect periodically the subordinate courts in the district.

Chief Judicial Magistrate

The post of Chief Judicial Magistrate was created at Bidar on 1st April 1974. He exercises powers vested in him under the Code of Criminal Procedure. He can impose sentences of imprisonment

not exceeding seven years. He is above the rank of a Civil Judge and below that of a District and Sessions Judge.

Civil Judge's Court

As per provisions of the Civil Courts Act, 1964, the Civil Judge, Bidar, has unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction over the decisions of the Munsiffs in the district. Formerly, the Civil Judge was also appointed as First Class Magistrate and District Magistrate on the Judicial side. After the Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1965, was brought into force with effect from 1st November 1965, the Civil Judge-*cum*-District Magistrate ceased to be the Judicial District Magistrate and was relieved of criminal work. From that date, the functions of the Judicial District Magistrate were vested with the Sessions Judge.

The Civil Judge's Court, Bidar, which has jurisdiction over all the taluks of the district, has unlimited jurisdiction for original suits, the value of which exceeds Rs. 10,000, and also decides cases relating to insolvency, pecuniary, small causes, guardians and wards, matrimony, elections to municipalities and hears appeals against the judgements and orders passed by the Munsiffs in original suits and miscellaneous and execution cases of a civil nature. The Civil Judges are appointed by the High Court by promotion from the cadre of Munsiffs.

Munsiff Magistrates' Courts

There is a Court of Munsiff Magistrate (First Class) in each of the taluk headquarters of the district. They have both civil and criminal jurisdiction. As Munsiffs, they have civil powers to entertain all civil matters and proceedings upto the value of Rs. 10,000 only. As Judicial Magistrates (First Class) on the criminal side, they exercise powers under the Criminal Procedure Code within their territorial jurisdiction. The Munsiff Magistrates are responsible to the District and Sessions Judge in all administrative matters. They are appointed by the Governor in accordance with the Karnataka Munsiffs Recruitment Rules, 1958, in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court.

The Munsiffs of respective taluks were working as presiding officers of the Land Tribunals for dealing with cases coming under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961. These Tribunals were redesignated as the Additional Munsiff's Courts at Bidar, Bhalki, Aurad, Basavakalyan and Humnabad with effect from 15th January 1970. There were no separate posts of Munsiffs sanctioned for this purpose. The following statement shows the number of cases under the Land Reforms Act, 1961 in each taluk of the district for the year 1974 :

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	No. of pending cases of previous year	No. of cases refiled	No. of cases instituted during year	Total	No. of cases dis-posed of	Balance no. of cases
1	Bidar	60	..	3	63	4	59
2	Basavakalyan	..	..	37	37	36	1
3	Humnabad	14	..	..	14	14	..
4	Bhalki	70	5	..	75	75	..
5	Aurad	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	144	5	40	189	129	60

* In 1974, fresh Land Tribunals were formed on a new basis (*See* Chapter XI)

Executive Magistrates

Some officers of the Revenue Department are *ex-officio* executive magistrates with responsibilities for maintaining law and order in their jurisdiction. For this purpose, they are empowered to give directions to the police force. Their duties in this respect are of an executive nature as distinguished from those of judicial magistrates. While the Deputy Commissioner is the District Magistrate, the Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner is the Additional District Magistrate. Similarly, the Revenue Sub-Divisional Officer, *i.e.*, the Assistant Commissioner, Bidar, is the *ex-officio* First class Magistrate, and the Tahsildars of the five taluks of the district are *ex-officio* Second Class Magistrates. They exercise their magisterial powers under the supervision and control of the District Magistrate (*see* also Chapter X).

Bar Associations

The district headquarters as also all the taluk headquarters in the district have Bar Associations, the membership of which is open to all legal practitioners. The Bar Association at Bidar has a good library. As in 1975, the number of lawyers, practising in Bidar district was 153 (Bidar 80, Bhalki 29, Basavakalyan 25, Humnabad 15 and Aurad 4). In 1975, the members of the Bar Assiciation at Bidar established a Legal Practitioner's Co-operative Society.

TABLE I

Statement showing the number of Civil Cases of all types instituted, disposed of and pending in various Courts of the Bidar District for the year 1973-74.

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the Year	Instituted during the year	Refiled, remanded or received by or transfer	Total for disposal	Decided	Transferred to other courts	Total disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Total receipts Rs.	Total charges Rs.
	Number of original civil suits									
District Judge's Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,655.70	1,03,501.47
Civil Judge's Court	260	86	24	370	136	..	234	234	23,232.69	67,221.83
Munsiffs' Courts	1,042	983	75	2,100	1,104	..	1,104	996	79,179.16	2,24,218.17
Total	1,302	1,069	99	2,470	1,240	..	1,240	1,230	1,06,067.75	3,94,941.47
Miscellaneous Civil Cases										
District Judge's Court	52	33	2	87	23	..	23	64		
Civil Judge's Court	103	51	2	156	67	..	67	89		
Munsiff's Courts	197	144	10	351	121	..	121	230		
Total	352	228	14	594	211	..	211	383		

Source: Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Karnataka State for the year 1973–74, the High Court, Bangalore.

TABLE II

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases and Session Cases instituted, decided and pending in various courts in the Bidar district for the year 1973-74

Name of Court	Number of cases					*Total Receipts*	*Total charges*
	Pending at the beginning of the year	*Instituted during the year*	*Total for disposal*	*Disposed of during the year*	*Pending at the end of the year*		
Sessions Court	38	46	84	72	12	2,006 50	1,03,501.50
Magistrates' Courts	1,164	2,484	3,648	3,252 +60 transferred	1,136	42,690.50	2,27,334.00
Total	1,202	2,530	3,732	2,584	1,148	44,697.00	3,30,835.50

Miscellaneous Criminal Cases

Name of Court	*Pending at the beginning of the year*	*Instituted during the year*	*Total for disposal*	*Disposed of during the year*	*Pending at the end of the year*
Sessions Court	3	60	63	56	7
Magistrates' Courts	281	268	549	336	213
Total	284	328	612	392	220

Source: Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Karnataka State for the year 1973-74, the High Court, Bangalore.

TABLE III

Statement showing the number of original suits of all types instituted, disposed of and pending in various Courts of the Bidar district for the year 1974-75

Name of the Court	Number of original Civil Suits: Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	Refiled remanded or received by transfer	Total for disposal	Decided	Transferred to other courts	Total disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Total Receipts Rs.	Total charges Rs.
District Judge's Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,218.45	1,06,429.30
Civil Judge's Court	234	46	14	294	125	.	125	169	82,566.05	88,237.76
Munsiffs' Courts	996	830	39	1,865	1,007	..	858	516	76,048.94	2,95,973.91
Total	1,230	876	53	2,159	1,132	..	983	685	1,60,833.44	4,90,640.97

Miscellaneous Civil Cases

Name of the Court	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	Refiled remanded or received by transfer	Total for disposal	Decided	Transferred to other courts	Total disposed of	Pending at the end of the year
District Judge's Court	64	45	..	109	75	..	75	34
Civil Judge's Court	89	74	5	168	86	..	86	82
Munsiffs' Courts	230	120	..	350	139	77	216	134
Total	383	239	5	627	300	77	377	250

Source : Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Karnataka State for the year 1974-75, the High Court, Bangalore.

TABLE IV

Statement showing the general results of trial of Criminal cases and Session cases in Bidar district for the year 1974-75.

Name of the Court	*Number of cases*						
	Pending at beginning of the year	*Instituted during the year*	*Total for disposal*	*Disposed of during the the year*	*Pending at the the end of the year*	*Total ιceipts s.*	*Total charges Rs.*
Sessions Court	12	96	108	74	34	454 75	1,06,429.30
Magistrates' Court	1,130	3,062	4,198	2,767 +95 transferred	1,336	48,637.87	3,56,231.22
Total	1,148	3,158	4,306	2,936	1,370	49,092.62	4,62,660.52
Miscellaneous Criminal Cases							
Sesssions Court	7	78	85	76	9		
Magistrates' Courts	213	759	972	703	269		
Total	220	837	1,057	779	278		

Source: Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Karnataka State for 1974-75, the High Court, Bangalore.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

IN some of the earlier and also later chapters of this volume, the functions of some of the important administrative and development departments in the Bidar district have been dealt with. In this chapter, brief accounts of mainly their organisational aspects, and of general activities and administrative set-up of other departments and public undertakings are given.

Agriculture Department

Until the end of 1967, all the agricultural development and extension activities in Bidar district were being looked after by a District Agricultural Officer, with the assistance of some technical and ministerial staff. Consequent on the increase in the volume and tempo of agricultural development activities in recent years, the Agriculture Department of the State was reorganised in January 1967 and a Deputy Director of Agriculture, a Senior Class I Officer, was placed at the head of the Agriculture Department in each district and a Joint Director of Agriculture at the head of each division. Thus, the district of Bidar also came to have a Deputy Director of Agriculture at the district-level in place of the District Agricultural Officer, which post was upgraded. Since then, all activities connected with the development of agriculture in the district are under the charge of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, who is directly responsible to the Joint Director of Agriculture, whose headquarters is at Gulbarga.

At Bidar, the Deputy Director of Agriculture is assisted in his duties by four Agricultural Officers, one each for Seeds, Local Manurial Resources, Plant Protection and Soil-Testing Laboratory, 12 Assistant Agricultural Officers, 18 Field Assistants, about 20 members of ministerial staff, a Demonstration Maistry, a Mechanic, two Laboratory Assistants, two Laboratory Attenders, a Spraying Attender, Kamdar and five members of class IV staff. There are two Seed Farms, one at Hudgi (Humnabad taluk) and another at Bhalki and a Soil-Testing Laboratory at Bhalki. There are eight Agricul-

tural Extension Officers in the Community Development Blocks of the district to look after their agricultural activities. Eighteen Field Assistants and eighty Agricultural Assistants are working under various schemes in the district.

Under the Community Development Programme, there are five Block Develpoment Officers, one each for a revenue taluk in the district. They are also responsible for the implementation of the several agricultural development and extension programmes in their respective blocks. To assist them in this aspect of the work, there are eight Agricultural Extension Officers and 80 Agricultural Assistants. Though these two functionaries are under the administrative control of the Block Development Officers of their respective blocks, they are borne on the establishment of the Agriculture Department.

Soil conservation division

There is a Soil Conservation Divisional Office at Bidar, which was established during the year 1965. This office is headed by another Deputy Director of Agriculture (Soil Conservation), who is directly responsible to the Joint Director of Agriculture (Soil Conservation), Bangalore, and through him to the Director of Agriculture. This officer is assisted at Bidar by two Agricultural Assistants, one Technical Assistant, one Draughtsman, four Tracers, 16 members of ministerial staff and necessary class IV staff. For purposes of administrative convenience the district has been divided into five Soil Conservation Sub-Divisions, with headquarters two at Bidar, and one each at Aurad, Basavakalyan and Humnabad. Bidar taluk besides a regular Sub-Division has another Sub-Division under forestry. Each of these Sub-Divisions is under the charge of an Agricultural Officer who is directly responsible to the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Soil Conservation), Bidar. Each Agricultural Officer, Soil Conservation Sub-Division, is assisted in his duties by about seven Assistant Agricultural Officers, 36 Field Assistants, six Junior Engineers, a Draughtsman, two Tracers and five ministerial and 10 members of the class IV officials.

The main functions of the Department of Agriculture in the district are to provide technical advice and guidance to the cultivators in order to step up agricultural production, to improve the quality of the various crops and to carry on propaganda among the agriculturists about scientific methods of agriculture by conducting demonstrations, organising crop competitions, etc. The Department also arranges for the supply of improved seeds, modern implements, chemicals and fertilisers and the like. The services of tractors and bulldozers are also made available to interested cultivators. The Karnataka Land Improvement Act, 1961, and the Karnataka Land Improvement Rules, 1962 are administered by the Department in the district.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

The post of the District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, was upgraded in 1971 and re-designated as that of Senior Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, who is a Class I Officer. The Regional Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Gulbarga is the next immediate senior officer at the divisional level. The Senior Assistant Director supervises the working of the various veterinary institutions in the district. Under the control of this department in the district, there were in 1975, one Veterinary Hospital, nine Veterinary Dispensaries, seventeen Rural Veterinary Dispensaries, two Key Village Schemes and a Regional Poultry Farm. In 1976, there were eight Assistant Directors, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services (Class II), seven Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 43 Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors, 28 Veterinary Compounders and 58 Class IV officials working under the control of the Senior Assistant Director. This Department works for the improvement of livestock and treats and controls diseases of domesticated animals, and gives technical advice and guidance to private poultry farms, dairies, etc. It has also to arrange for castration of scrub bulls and upgrading of the local non-descript cattle through natural or artificial insemination methods (*see* also Chapter IV).

Bureau of Economics and Statistics

Formerly, there was only a Divisional Statistician's Office at Gulbarga covering this and other districts of the division. With the large increase in the extent and tempo of developmental activities, much need for expansion of statistical work was felt. Hence, the Government opened a District Statistical Office at Bidar in 1965. The nomenclature of this Department, which was known as the Department of Statistics was changed as the " Bureau of Economics and Statistics " in 1968, in keeping with the nature of its functions.

District Statistical Officer

The District Statistical Officer, Bidar, is directly responsible to the Director of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics in Karnataka, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters by three Senior Statistical Assistants, one Junior Statistical Assistant, one Enumerator, one Computer (Sample Registration Scheme, Government of India), one clerk and one typist and two class IV employees. In the taluks, there are five Junior Statistical Assistants, five Progress Assistants and five Enumerators (one each in every taluk) under the control of the District Statistical Officer. The Junior Statistical Assistant working in each taluk is attached to the Taluk Office. He has to attend to the collection and compilation of statistical data and also to conduct the surveys of this department with the help of other departmental agencies at the taluk-level, under the administrative control of the Tahsildars. Each Community

Development Block has one Progress Assistant for attending to the statistical work.

The main functions of the District Statistical Officer are collection of all essential statistical data about the district from various Government departments, semi-Government institutions and also private bodies. He has to correlate and analyse them and pass them on to the head office at Bangalore for being processed and published. Collection of vital statistics, verification of birth and death registers maintained by village patels, compilation of figures of periodical rainfall and weather and crop reports, conducting of crop estimation surveys in regard to principal food and non-food crops like jowar, bajra, tur, paddy, sugarcane, pepper, fruits and vegetables, collection of agricultural statistics, work pertaining to National Sample Survey, Land utilisation data, etc. Collection of statistics in respect of local bodies and community development blocks have also to be attended to by the District Statistical Officer and his staff. He publishes a statistical sheet called "Bidar District at a Glance" every year containing some basic statistics about the district.

Co-operative Department

Until 1971, an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies was in charge of the administration of the Co-operative Department in the district. With the re-organisation of the Department in August 1971, a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed as the head of the Department in the district. The Deputy Registrar is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters by an Assistant Registrar, seven Senior Inspectors, 16 Inspectors, a Senior Bank Manager, two Junior Sales Officers, six Supervisors, a Process Surveyor and ten members of ministerial staff and 12 class IV employees. There are also five Co-operative Extension Officers working in the community development blocks and they are also under the technical control of the Deputy Registrar. For auditing the accounts of the co-operative societies, there is a separate audit staff headed by a District Co-operative Audit Officer who is also under the administrative control of the Deputy Registrar of the district. The Audit Officer is assisted in his duties by necessary ministerial and class IV staff. The Deputy Registrar, Bidar, is directly responsible to the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Gulbarga Division, whose headquarters is located at Raichur.

The Deputy Registrar is responsible for the growth of the co-operative movement in the rural and the urban areas and for the organisation of different types of co-operative bodies to suit the needs of the people in various spheres. He is authorised to exercise powers as per the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 and the Rules framed thereunder and also other powers delegated to him by

the Government. He exercises supervision over all the co-operatives in the district. In so far as the administration of the co-operative law is concerned, powers have been delegated to the Assistant Registrars in their respective jurisdictions. The Deputy Registrar is also the *ex-officio* Registrar of Money-lenders and in that capacity, he is empowered to issue licences to money-lenders and pawn-brokers and to regulate their transactions in the district.

Commercial Taxes Department

For the administration of commercial taxes, there is an office of Commercial Tax Officer in the district, which was established in 1957. Prior to that, there was a Sales-Tax Officer for the entire district. In 1957, the Commercial Taxes Department was re-organised. The Commercial Tax Officer is directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Gulbarga Division, who has his headquarters at Bellary. He is an independent registering and assessing officer in the district in regard to dealers having a business turnover exceeding Rs. 75,000 per year under the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957, and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. He is assisted in his duties by a Commercial Tax Inspector, a Bill Collector, seven ministerial and three class IV officials.

An office of the Agricultural Income-Tax Officer has been functioning at Gulbarga, with effect from 1st April 1964. This officer has jurisdiction over both Gulbarga and Bidar districts. The Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Gulbarga Division, Bellary, is the administering authority for the entire division and also the appellate and revision authority against the orders of the Commercial Tax Officers and the Agricultural Income-Tax Officers under relevant Acts except the Karnataka Sugarcane Cess Act, 1958.

Drugs Control Department

There is no subordinate office of the Drugs Control Department in Bidar district. The divisional office of the Drugs Inspector located at Gulbarga has jurisdiction over Bidar district also. The Divisional Drugs Inspector, Gulbarga Division, Gulgarba, works under the administrative control of the Drugs Controller in Karnataka, Bangalore.

Employment and Training Department

The Department of Employment and Training was created at the State-level in 1964. Till then, the related work was being attended to by the Department of Labour. The Department of Employment and Training maintains an Employment Exchange at Bidar. The Exchange, which was set up in April 1961, is headed by a District Employment Officer who is directly responsible to the Director of Employment and Training in Karnataka, Bangalore. The District Employment Officer is assisted in his duties by an Assistant Employment Officer, a Vocational Guidance Officer, four ministerial and four class IV officials.

The main functions of the Employment Exchange are to bring together employers in need of workers and workers in need of employment, so that the employers could find suitable workers and the workers suitable jobs. This is a free service rendered by the Exchange and neither the employers nor the employment-seekers need spend anything for availing of its services. On the training side, the Department is running an Industrial Institute at Bidar, headed by a Principal who is also directly responsible to the Director of Employment and Training in Karnataka, Bangalore (*see* also Chapters VI and IX).

Excise Department

A Superintendent of Excise is in charge of the administration of the Excise Department in the district. The office was opened in 1968 after the lifting of prohibition. He works under the control and guidance of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The Superintendent of Excise is assisted in his duties by four Excise Inspectors and 12 Sub-Inspectors of Excise. These executive officers are, in turn, assisted by ministerial staff of about 18 members and necessary class IV staff including 53 Excise Guards.

For administrative convenience, the district has been divided into two Excise Ranges, with headquarters one at Bidar and the other at Basavakalyan, with an Inspector of Excise for each range. While the Bidar Range has jurisdiction over Bidar, Aurad and Bhalki taluks, the Basavakalyan Range covers Basavakalyan and Humnabad taluks. These two ranges have been further sub-divided into six Sub-Ranges in all. Each of these Sub-Ranges is under the charge of a Sub-Inspector of Excise. There is an excise flying squad at the district headquarters under the charge of an Excise Inspector for detecting illicit distillation cases. There is also an Excise Inspector for prosecution work. Two Excise Clerks and one Excise Guard are attached to each of the taluk offices in the district for attending to excise work, under the control of the respective Tahsildars.

The Superintendent of Excise exercises certain independent powers under the Excise laws. The Excise Inspectors are empowered to inspect liquor shops, date groves and licensed liquor manufacturing units and also to book cases against contravention of excise laws and are required to ensure proper assessment and collection of excise duties and detection and prevention of malpractices. The duties of the Excise Sub-Inspectors include inspection of arrack depots and shops, marking of date trees and detection of excise offences in their respective jurisdictions.

Fisheries Department

Until 1973, the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Gulbarga, was in charge of the administration of Fisheries Department in the

district. In 1973, the Fisheries Department was re-organised. Now an Assistant Director of Fisheries is in charge of the administration of this department in the district, who is directly responsible to the Deputy Director of Fisheries, Bellary Zone, Bellary. He is assisted in his duties in the headquarters by four members of ministerial and three of class IV staff. Besides, at the block and taluk-levels, there are five Fisheries Extension Officers and ten Fishermen. While the Assistant Director of Fisheries exercises technical control over them, the respective Block Development Officers supervise their work. The main functions of the Fisheries Department in the district include survey of cultivable waters, fish seed collection, rearing and stocking of fish, management of fish farms, conservation and exploitation of fishery resources, fishery extension work, demonstration of fishing in deep waters, organising of fishermen's co-operatives and fish marketing.

Food and Civil Supplies Department

The work relating to food and civil supplies in the district is looked after by the Deputy Commissioner. There is a separate wing headed by a Food Assistant to assist the Deputy Commissioner in this aspect of the work. Besides the Food Assistant, the wing consists of a Special Deputy Tahsildar (Food), two Food Inspectors, an Accounts Superintendent and eight members of ministerial and five of class IV staff. The Deputy Commissioner is the licensing authority in respect of the statutory orders relating to food supplies, which are in force in the district. His functions in this sphere comprise among other things, keeping in touch with the supply position and price trends of food-grains in the district, authorising the opening of fair-price depots wherever necessary, equitable allocaton of food-grains allotted to the district, procurement of food-grains and regulation of their supplies. In the field of civil supplies, he has to attend to all items of work relating to the control and distribution of various essential commodities like kerosene oil, diesel oil, vegetable oils, textiles, baby foods, tyres and tubes, etc., under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. With regard to these two aspects of work, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible to the Director of Food and Civil Supplies in Karnataka, Bangalore. In the taluks, the Tahsildars attend to the work connected with the food supplies.

Forest Department

Prior to 1st April 1974, the forest area of this district was under the control of the Divisional Forest Officer, Gulbarga. For smooth administration and for increasing the forest revenue, it was felt necessary to have a separate forest division for each of the districts. With the reorganisation of the Department in 1974, a Divisional Forest Officer was appointed as the head of the Forest Department in this district. He is directly responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Bellary Circle, Bellary. The Divisional

Forest Officer is responsible for the management, administration and execution of all forest works under his charge. He is empowered to enter into contracts on behalf of the State Government in the disposal of forest produce which is auctioned periodically. The main functions of the forest division in the district include afforestation of the depleted State forests, conservation and maintenance of plantations and village forests with a view to providing timber, firewood and minor forest produce to the people and protection of whatever natural vegetation that exists in the district.

Detection and prevention of forest offences, periodical inspection of State forests and implementation of the various forest development schemes are among his duties. The forests of the district are divided into five ranges, each of which is under the charge of a Range Forest Officer, who has to execute all the instructions of the Divisional Forest Officer in the management, supervision and administration of the range. The headquarters of the Range Forest Officers are located at Bidar, Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Aurad and Humnabad. There are, in all, twelve Foresters in the district and they work directly under the control of the respective Range Forest Officers. The five ranges have been divided into 28 beats and each beat is under a Forest Guard who is responsible for the protection of the State forests, detection of offences, etc., within his beat. The Forest Guards work under the supervision and control of the Foresters.

The Divisional Forest Officer is assisted in his duties at the Bidar Headquarters by an Assistant Conservator of Forests and about ten members of ministerial and class IV staff. Range Forest Officers are assisted by Foresters, Forest Guards, Forest Watchers and necessary class IV staff. In order to impart training in forestry technique, a Forest Guards Training Centre is being run by the Department at Bidar, in which 60 Forest Guards of various districts of the State are trained in a calendar year.

Horticulture Department

Until 1959, the parks and gardens in Bidar district were being looked after by the Public Works Department. With the gradual expansion of the State Horticulture Department, all the horticultural activities in the district were transferred to the Horticulture Department during 1959-60. The Department of Horticulture was started in Bidar district in 1960-61. The District Horticultural Officer is an independent officer in the district and is directly responsible to the Deputy Director of Horticulture, Raichur Division, Raichur. He is assisted in his duties by seven Assistant Horticultural Officers, one Horticultural Assistant (Grade II), 11 Horticultural Assistants (Grade III), 14 Grape Pruners and Malis on the technical side, and two Clerks and two class IV officials on the ministerial side.

The Assistant Horticultural Officers visit the places where their services are required in connection with the development of horticulture and give advice and technical help with regard to the cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers, maintenance of orchards, farms, gardens and parks and introduction of new varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables suited to the local conditions. They do propaganda work by exhibiting departmental charts, photographs, pamphlets, etc., and issuing genuine quality fruit plants, vegetables and flower seeds to the cultivators in local fairs and other public gatherings. They have to pay attention to the lay-outs of bungalow gardens, kitchen gardens, and inspection of lands for planting fruit trees and vegetables. They also undertake measures to control pests and diseases of plants.

Industries and Commerce Department

The Industries and Commerce Department in the district is under the charge of a Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce. He is also the *ex-officio* Project Officer, Rural Industries Project which was started in 1972. He is directly responsible to the Joint Director, Industries and Commerce (Rural Industries Project), Bangalore, and through him to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties by an Assistant Director (Planning and Survey), four Assistant Directors (Technical), four Economic Investigators, four Industries Promotional Officers, five ministerial officials and a driver and two members of class IV staff.

The main functions of the Industries and Commerce Department in the district include undertaking of industrial surveys, collection of statistical information on industries, drawing up of plans and schemes for the development of industries and supervision over the activities of artisan training institutions, arranging study tours for entrepreneurs, conducting industrial campaigns, industrial seminars and streamlining the activities in the district. The Deputy Director also exercises supervision over the activities of the idustrial co-operative societies and *mahila mandals* receiving assistance from the Department. He is also empowered to register small-scale industries within the district and to send recommendations to the Joint Director, Small-scale Industries, Bangalore for giving concessions to new industries. He has to investigate and submit reports to the Joint Director and to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore, in case of small-scale, medium and large-scale industries, regarding applications for steel, coal, coke and other controlled commodities, preferred to him for allotment of quotas. He maintains industrial statistics and charts for the district and supplies information and renders technical advice to entrepreneurs.

Sanction of loans

Under the Karnataka State Aid to Industries Act, 1959, the Deputy Director is empowered to sanction loans not exceeding Rs. 25,000. He can also receive applications for loans exceeding Rs. 25,000 and investigate them for necessary action by higher authorities. Whenever applications are preferred to him by small-scale industrialists for purchase of machinery on hire-purchase from the National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, he has to scrutinise such applications. He has to express his views on the working of small-scale units in respect of applications for sanction of loans by banks. The other items of work entrusted to him are the inspection of factories and other industrial establishments, implementation of rural industrial schemes, supervision over the activities of the Taluk Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and verification of requirements of industrialists in general for grant of various concessions and the like.

Information and Publicity Department

The officer representing the State Department of Information and Publicity in the district is the District Information and Publicity Officer. He is directly responsible to the Divisional Information and Publicity Officer, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga. A District Information Office of the Department of Information and Publicity was started at Bidar in 1963. The District Publicity Office has an Information Centre attached to it. At present (1975), the District Publicity Officer is assisted in his duties in the district headquarters by an Information Assistant, a Receptionist, one Cine Operator, clerk-*cum*-typist, a driver and two peons. The main functions of the Department in the district are to give publicity to the various developmental activities and welfare measures taken up by the Government, with a view to enlisting the people's co-operation and participation in the task of all-round development of the district. For this purpose, various media of publicity like film shows, releasing of news items, special and feature articles, press conferences, symposia, group discussions and talks are made use of.

Tourism Department

For Tourism Department, *see* addenda.

Labour Department

The Labour Officer, Bidar, is in charge of the administration of the Labour Department in Bidar district from December 1975. He works under the supervision and guidance of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga. For the enforcement of the provisions of the various labour enactments and conciliation work in the Bidar district, there are two Labour Inspectors, one each at Bidar and Humnabad. The Labour Inspector is assisted in his duties by one Attender and class IV

official. The Labour Inspectors have been notified as "Inspectors" under the Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961. Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, Trade Unions Act, Maternity Benefits Act, and the Karnataka Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of work) Act, 1964, and as such, they are required to implement the provisions of these Acts and the Rules framed thereunder.

Land Acquisition Office

The Deputy Commissioner, Bidar is the officer in charge of the administration of Special Land Acquisition office in the district. There is a separate wing in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, with a Special Land Acquisition Officer, to assist the Deputy Commissioner in this aspect of the work. It was opened in 1971-72. Formerly, this office was attached to the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Bidar, and its work was acquisition of lands for the construction of the Karanja Irrigation Project. During the year 1973, two more projects, *viz.*, Chulkinala and Upper Mullamari of the taluk of Basavakalyan were also entrusted to this office. The Special Land Acquisition Officer acts as the Deputy Commissioner's Executive Assistant in matters relating to land acquisition. He is assisted in matters relating to land acquisition. He is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters by the two Deputy Tahsildars, one Sheristedar, two Revenue Inspectors, two Surveyors, three ministerial officials and two members of class IV staff. His jurisdiction is limited to the project areas of the district only.

Marketing Department

The office of the District Marketing Officer was opened at Bidar in 1971. He looks after the administration of the Marketing Department in the district. He is directly responsible to the Joint Chief Marketing Officer, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga. He is assisted in his various duties in the district headquarters by a Market Inspector, one Price-Reporting Agent, three members of ministerial and two of class IV staff. The functions of the Marketing Department in the district include conducting of market surveys, compilation of market rates of regulated and other important commodities, organisation and supervision of regulated markets and grading stations, administration of the Warehouses Act, supervision of work relating to market intelligence and inspection of offices of the regulated market committees. The Department is also required to collect statistical data on agricultural marketing and make them available to the authorities concerned. The Karnataka Agricultural Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966, and Rules made thereunder are administered by this Department.

Mines and Geology Department

A district office Ground-Water Survey started functioning at Bidar with effect from 14th December 1970 and has been continued as a unit office for carrying out a ground-water survey of all

the taluks of the district. A Geologist, who heads this office, is in-charge of administration of the work of the Mines and Geology Department in the District. He works under the guidance and supervision of the Senior Geologist, who has his headquarters at Gulbarga. A Divisional Office of the Department of Mines and Geology has been functioning at Gulbarga since 1958, with its administrative jurisdiction over three districts *viz.*, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur. The Geologist is assisted in his duties on the technical side by two Assistant Geologists, one Survey Supervisor and one Draftsman and on the ministerial side by two clerks, a typist, a watchman, a peon, and a driver.

The main functions of the Department in the district are to investigate the ground-water potential by conducting water balance studies and to issue clearance for sinking additional wells. The Geologist renders technical advice to private and public sector agencies also in regard to sinking of wells. In addition to regular survey undertaken for determining the ground-water potential and water quality, the Department has also undertaken drilling new bore wells and revitalisation of existing wells for agricultural as well as other purposes throughout the district (*see* also Chapters I and IV).

Motor Vehicles Department

Prior to 1957, the functions relating to the Motor Vehicles Department in Bidar district were being carried out by the District Superintendent of Police. From April 1957, the Regional Transport Officer, Gulbarga, was required to discharge these functions in respect of this district also. Again, when each revenue district was formed into a separate region in January 1958, Bidar district, like other districts, became an independent unit and has been functioning as such since then under the charge of a Regional Transport Officer. There is a Regional Transport Authority at Bidar, which is a quasi-judicial body, consisting of the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman, the Superintendent of Police and the Executive Engineer, Bidar, as members. The Regional Transport Officer, Bidar, is its Secretary. and executive officer exercising the powers delegated to him by the Regional Transport Authority. He is also the district departmental officer carrying out the administrative functions delegated to him under the Motor Vehicles Act. He is responsible to the Deputy Commissioner for Transport, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga. With the reorganisation of Transport Department in August 1976, an additional Deputy Transport Commissioner is appointed as a head of the newly created Division located at Gulbarga. The Deputy Transport Commissioner exercises jurisdiction over Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary and Bidar districts.

The Regional Transport Officer, Bidar, is assisted in his duties by five Inspectors of Motor Vehicles, one Prosecuting Inspector and

twelve members of the ministerial and five members of the class IV staff. The Inspectors of Motor Vehicles are empowered to enforce the various Motor Vehicles Acts and Rules, for realisation of Government revenue and for control and maintenance of motor vehicles. They have also to coduct surveys regarding traffic potentialities of the various routes in the district. The Regional Transport Officer exercises the powers under the Motor Vehicles Act in respect of issue of permits, stage carriage timings, contract carriage permits, private carrier permits and regulation of public carriers, but consequently owing to the amendment to section 45 of the M.V. Act, the contract carriage permits are issued by the Karnataka State Transport Corporation, Bangalore. He is also responsible for collection of taxes under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts. He is required to conduct surprise checks of motor vehicles and conduct route surveys to find out the traffic potentialities of various routes. The following Acts and Rules are administered by the Department in the district: (1) Karnataka Motor Vehicles Act, 1939; (2) Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963; (3) Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and Rules, 1957 and (4) Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation on Passengers and Goods Act and Rules, 1961.

Public Works Department

There has been gradual expansion of the activities of the Public Works Department in the district. The Bidar Division of the Department comprises six sub-divisions and is headed by an Executive Engineer. Each taluk constitutes a Public Works Sub-division and is under the charge of an Assistant Engineer. The Executive Engineer is directly responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Gulbarga Circle, Gulbarga, in all administrative and technical matters. He is assisted in his duties in the divisional office by a Personal Assistant of the rank of an Assistant Engineer, a Junior Engineer (Division I), five Junior Engineers (Division II), an Electrical Supervisor, three Draughtsmen, a Tracer, a Fitter, a Junior Statistical Assistant, an Office Manager, a Stenographer, ministerial and other necessary class IV staff. Each of the Assistant Engineers in-charge of a sub-division is assisted in his duties by four or five Junior Engineers, a Draughtsman and necessary ministerial and class IV staff. The Assistant Engineers have to check-measure all the works and are responsible for the satisfactory execution of the works in their jurisdictions.

The main functions of the Division include construction and maintenances of Government buildings, roads, bridges and minor irrigation works in the district. The Executive Engineer has powers to entrust to contractors sanctioned works costing upto rupees one lakh, and it has been laid down that the excess, if any, should not exceed eight per cent over the sanctioned estimates as recast on the basis of current schedule of rates. He is empowered to accord

administrative approval and technical sanction to estimates of works costing upto Rs. 50,000 in each case in respect of original works which are specifically provided for in the budget and included in the programmes. He can also entrust all works costing Rs. 10,000 or more to contractors after calling for tenders, while works costing less than that amount could be entrusted straight away, at rates not exceeding the current schedule of rates, to local contractors who are duly registered for taking up such works. He also scrutinises the estimates of works prepared by other departments. He has been invested with a wide range of powers under the Public Works Code and the Manual of Financial Powers so as to enable him to carry out expeditiously and efficiently various civil works. Being an executive officer, he has to go round the taluks in the district for purposes of inspection of roads, buildings, bridges, irrigation works and the like. He is the professional and technical adviser to various other departments in respect of public works, and also *ex-officio* professional adviser to the municipalities and other local bodies.

Public Health Engineering

Since 1971, there was another separate Division of the Public Works Department in the district called the Public Health Engineering Division, under the charge of another Executive Engineer with jurisdiction over the entire Bidar district. Formerly, this Division was under the control of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga. The main functions of the Division are to investigate, prepare and execute water supply and underground drainage scheme in respect of towns and bigger villages in the district.

From 15th August 1975, the Public Health Engineering Division, Bidar with two Sub-Divisions, *i.e.*, Humnabad and Bidar have been defunct due to formation of the Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board. Now, only one Sub-Division, as Public Health Engineering Sub-Division, Bhalki, headquarters at Bidar, is functioning from 16th August 1975, under the charge of an Assistant Engineer with jurisdiction over the entire Bidar District. He is directly responsible to the Executive Engineer, Mechanical Division (PHE), Gulbarga. The Assistant Engineer is assisted in his duties by nine Junior Engineers, a Draughtsman, a Water Supply Operator, a Fitter and a Tracer on the technical side and four members of the ministerial staff on the administrative side, besides three class IV officials. The main function of this Sub-Division is looking after only Rural Water Supply Schemes in Bidar district.

Irrigation Investigation

The Bidar district has a Minor Irrigation Investigation Division, which has its headquarters at Raichur and is headed by an Additional Executive Engineer. This office was started in the year 1959. Previously, the work of this unit was being carried out by the Executive

Engineers and Assistant Engineers of the Public Works Department in their respective jurisdictions. Public Works Department, Minor Irrigation Investigation Division, Raichur, has four Sub-Divisions which have their respective headquarters in the four districts, namely, Gulbarga, Bidar, Bellary and Raichur, each under the charge of an Assistant Engineer. The Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Minor Irrigation Investigation Sub-Division, Bidar, is assisted in his duties by three Junior Engineers (Division I), four Junior Engineers (Division II) and necessary ministerial and Class IV staff. He is directly under the control of the Additional Executive Engineer, (Division II) and necessary ministerial and Class IV staff. He is directly under the control of the Additional Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Minor Irrigation Investigation, Raichur Division, Raichur, in all technical and administrative matters. The main functions of this Sub-Division are to make investigations about technical possibilities of taking up minor irrigation works and to prepare minor irrigation projects with estimates.

Karanja Project Division

An Additional Executive Engineer is in-charge of the Karanja Project Division in which Chulki-*nala* Project is also included. The Karanja Project Division has been functioning in the district with effect from 18th May 1970 with headquarters at Bidar. In the first instance, two Sub-Divisions were sanctioned. Later on, with the increased load of work, another Sub-Division for rehabilitation works was sanctioned during the year 1971. Further, in order to take up detailed surveys and to expedite execution of canal works of the Project, one more Sub-Division was created to the Bhalki Sub-Division of the Karanja Project. Further one more Sub-Division, namely, Quality Control Sub-Division, has been formed in 1973 with its headquarters at Bidar, to test the soils required for dam works. In addition to the Karanja Project works, this Division is responsible for execution of works of the Chulki-*nala* Project also for which two Sub-Divisions have been formed, among which one was closed. Thus, this Division has six Sub-Divisions for execution of the works of the Karanja and the Chulki-*Nala* Projects in the district. In view of commencement of dam and allied works the headquarters of all the Sub-Divisions working at Bidar have been shifted to the concerned dam sites. The details of work entrusted to the Sub-Divisions are given below :

I. The Karanja Project Sub-Division, No. 1, is in-charge of right bank earthen dam works, constructions of roads and buildings and maintenancce of colony at dam site, Halhalli.

II. The Karanja Project Sub-Division, No. 2, has been converted into mechanical Sub-Division of all the machineries engaged on dam and appurtenant works, Halhalli.

III. The Karanja Project Rehabilitation Sub-Division, No. 3, Halhalli, is in-charge of left bank earthen dam work and work of constructing cement concrete spillway, Halhalli.

IV. The Quality Control Sub-Division, No. 4, is in-charge of testing of materials required for dam works (Karanja and Chulki-*nala* Projects) Camp, Halhalli.

V. The Canal Construction Sub-Division, No. 5, is in-charge of all works pertaining to left and right bank canals of Karanja Project, Bhalki taluk.

VI. The Chulki-*nala* Sub-Division, No. 6, is in charge of all the works pertaining to the Chulki Nala Project, Camp, proper Basavakalyan taluk.

The Executive Engineer, Karanja Project Division, Bidar, is assisted in his duties by six Junior Engineers, three Draftsmen, two Tracers, one Blue Printer, 22 members of ministerial staff and eight class IV officials. He is directly responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Tungabhadra Project Circle, Munirabad, Raichur District. The Sub-Divisions 1 to 6, except the Canal Construction Sub-Division, No. 5 (Bhalki), are under the charge of an Assistant Engineer each. Each of them is assisted in his duties by about seven Junior Engineers, one Tracer, five ministerial and four Class IV officials. The Canal Construction Sub-Division, No. 5 (Bhalki), is under the charge of an Assistant Engineer, who is assisted in his duties by three Junor Engineers, three ministerial and two class IV officials. The Assistant Engineers are empowered to execute all the above mentioned project works in their respective jurisdictions, under the guidance of the Executive Engineer, Karanja Project, Bidar. The main responsibilities of this Division are to execute and complete the works of the Karanja and the Chulki-*nala* Projects.

Religious and Charitable Endowments Department

The administration of the Religious and Charitable Endowments Department is entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner. In that capacity, he has control over all the endowment institutions in the district. He exercises supervision over the administration of the affairs relating to these institutions in accordance with the provisions of the Hyderabad Endowments Regulation of 1349 F. (1940) which is still in force in the district. He is assisted in this work in the district headquarters by an Endowments Assistant (of the status of a Deputy Tahsildar), two clerical and one Class IV officials. The Assistant Commissioner, Bidar, and the five Tahsildars of taluks excecise the powers and perform the duties of Muzrai Officers in their respective jurisdictions. There is no separate staff for the purpose in their offices. The Deputy Commissioner, in so far as the administration of religious and charitable endowments in the district

is concerned, is responsible to the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments in Karnataka, Bangalore. All the religious and charitable endowments in the district, except the Muslim Wakfs, have been brought under the jurisdiction of these revenue officers. They have powers to inspect all endowment institutions in their respective jurisdictions, to enquire into the claims of temple servants and to exercise disciplinary control over them.

Registration and Stamps Department

Before the year 1953 in the Ex-Hyderabad State the District and Sessions Judge, Bidar, were functioning as the *ex-officio* District Registrar and the office of the Sub-Registrar, Bidar, was amalgamated with the District Registrar. Until 1966, the Collector of the district was in-charge of the administration of the Registration Department. In 1966, the Department of Registration and Stamps was re-organised. Now the District Registrar is in-charge of the administration of this department in the district. He works under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district and acts as his executive assistant in all matters relating to Registration and Stamps, but he is under the technical control of the Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps in Karnataka, Bangalore. The District Registrar is assisted in his duties in the district headquarters by a Headquarters Assistant, a First Division Clerk, a Second Division Clerk, an Attender and a peon. Besides, there is a Headquarters Sub-Registrar at Bidar, who is a Grade I Sub-Registrar. There is a Sub-Registrar Grade II in each of the taluk headquarters and he is assisted by a clerk, an attender and a peon.

The District Registrar exercises general control and supervision over the work of all the Sub-Registrars in the district. He has powers to receive and register documents which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar. The deposit of wills has to be made only at the District Registrar's office. The Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar is also the Inspector of Registration and in that capacity, he has powers to inspect all the Sub-Registrar's office in the district. The Sub-Registrars are responsible for registration of documents and are also *ex-officio* Marriage Registration Officers under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. As Collector of Stamps, the Special Deputy Commissioner exercises such of the powers and functions as are conferred on him by the Stamps Act and the rules issued thereunder. The Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar and his staff assist the Special Deputy Commissioner in this work as well.

Social Welfare Department

Until 1956, the administration of the Social Welfare Department in the district was under the charge of a Social Service Officer. With the re-organisation of the Department in the year 1961, a

District Social Welfare Officer was appointed as the head of the Department in the district. He works under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district and acts as his executive assistant in all matters relating to social welfare, but he is under the technical and administrative control of the Deputy Director of Social Welfare, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga. He is responsible for the execution of the several schemes sanctioned for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in the district. He has to assist in promoting their social, economic, educational and cultural interests with the active co-operation of the various District Officers. Recently, Government have given directions and orders to this department, especially for the betterment of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district. Among them, the more important ones are as given below :—

(1) Providing of employment in Government and Semi-Government establishments.

(2) Liquidation of indebtedness.

(3) Ending of bonded labour.

(4) Utilisation of reserved 18 per cent grants by the Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats in the district.

(5) Providing of legal assistance to those involved in civil and criminal litigations through an advocate appointed by Government in each district.

Some of the schemes are implemented through the Taluk Development Boards with the assistance of Social Welfare Inspectors. The Social Welfare Officer is assisted in his duties by an Inspecting Assistant, a Superintendent, Two First Division Clerks, a Second Division Clerk, a Clerk-*cum*-typist and two members of class IV staff and at the taluk-level by Social Welfare Inspectors (one in each taluk). The Social Welfare Inspectors work under the supervision of the respective Block Development Officers. There are 40 social welfare institutions in the district, such as nurseries-*cum*-women welfare centres, hostels for boys and girls, tailoring centres for women, residential schools for denotified tribes and an *ashram* schools for nomadic tribes, and the staff attached to them work under the control of the District Social Welfare Officer (*see* also Chapter XVII).

Survey, Settlement and Land Records Department

The land records system was reformed in the ex-Hyderabad State in 1328 F. (1929) on the lines of the then British India. At first it was contemplated to establish in all the districts the District Land Records Offices, but owing to different circumstances, its full implementation was not possible and in only a few districts

(other than Bidar), Land Records Offices were set up. In Bidar district, the work of land records was supervised by the Assistant Collectors (*Madadgars* of *Mal*), in addition to their duties connected with the Revenue Department. From the old records, it can be seen that the land records were reprepared in the year 1885. After the merger of the Hyderabad State in the Indian Union in 1948 and after the district because a part of the new Mysore State in 1956, various changes were introduced in the establishment of Survey, Settlement and Land Records and the working pattern has also been improved to some extent. Formerly, there was a District Survey Officer at Bidar. At present (1975), the work relating to Survey, Settlement and Land Records in the district is under the charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, who is directly responsible to the Divisional Superintendent of Land Records, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga.

The Assistant Superintendent of Land Records is assisted in his duties by a Sub-Assistant Superintendent, two Supervisors, four Senior Surveyors and 13 Junior Surveyors on the executive side and five clerks on the ministerial side and 17 class IV officials such as Daftarbands and peons. In addition, five junior Surveyors have been deputed to each of the five taluks of the district to work under Tahsildars and two Surveyors have been deputed to the Land Acquisition Office of the Karanja Project, in the district. The technical survey and survey correction work done by all these Surveyors are watched and checked by the Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, Bidar.

The main functions of this department in the district are maintenance of all land records, bringing of land and survey records up-to-date, settlement of boundaries, *phodi* work, maintenance of boundary marks and survey numbers, conducting of regular survey work, settlement for fixation of rates of assessment per acre, and providing technical guidance to revenue staff as and when necessary. The department also supplies village maps and certified copies and extracts of survey records to the public on payment of prescribed fees.

Treasury Department

Until 1964, the Deputy Commissioner of the district was the head of the Government treasuries in the district and he was being assisted in his treasury functions by a District Treasury Officer. In 1964, the Treasury Department was reorganised and a separate Directorate of Treasuries was formed and the Deputy Commissioner was relieved of his additional charge of treasury functions. Now, a District Treasury Officer (Class I), is the head of the Treasury Department in the district and he is directly responsible to the Director of Treasuries in Karnataka, Bangalore.

He is assisted in his duties in the district by an Assistant Treasury Officer, a Senior Head Accountant, a Head Accountant, four Deputy Accountants, four Shroffs three *Gollars*, about twenty members of ministerial staff and seven class IV officials. There is a Sub-Treasury in each of the other four taluk head-quarters, each under the charge of a Sub-Treasury Officer. The Tahsildars of the respective taluks exercise administrative control over the sub-treasuries. Each Sub-Treasury Officer is assisted in his duties by one Head Accountant, one or two First or Second Division Clerks *a Shroff**, *a Gollar** and a peon. The Government cash transactions are done by the State Bank of Hyderabad, in the taluk of Bidar only. All the Sub-Treasury Officers are directly responsible to the District Treasury Officer, Bidar.

It is the responsibility of the District Treasury Officer to see that both the district and taluk treasuries function property. He has to conduct technical inspection of the sub-treasuries once a year and also surprise inspections twice a year. He is responsible for the custody of cash, Government stamps, other valuables and important documents in the treasury. He has to see that all the monthly accounts and returns are submitted punctually to the Director of Treasuries and to the Accountant General, Bangalore.

Town Planning Department

A survey unit of the Department of Town Planning called the Master Plan Unit has been functioning in the district of Bidar since 1970, under the charge of an Assistant Director of Town Planning, Master Plan Unit. He is directly responsible to the Director of Town Planning in Karnataka, Bangalore. The Assistant Director of Town Planning is assisted in his duties by four Draughtsmen, one Town Planning Supervisor, one Investigator, two members of ministerial, one Survey Helper, and necessary class IV officials. The present functions of this Department in the district are to survey and prepare base maps of important towns in Bidar district as per provisions of the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961. In Bidar district, the unit has so far (1973), completed the preparation of outline development and lay-out plans for Bidar, Aurad, Humnabad, and also taken the base map work for the remaining taluks of the district.

Weights and Measures Department

An office of the Inspector of Weights and Measures was first established in the district in the year 1951 under the Hyderabad Weights and Measures Act, 1356 Fasli, (1947), by the erstwhile

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*Shroff—(An examiner and sorter of coins, money changer, an official employed in treasuries to test and count coins).

*Gollar—(A subordinate official employed in the Treasury in carrying money bags & C).

Government of Hyderabad. Later, the Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, and Rules, 1959, were brought into force from July 1960, in this district. In September 1962, an Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures was appointed at Bidar. He is assisted in his duties by two ministerial officials and a peon in the district headquarters, while the Inspector is assisted by a manual Assistant and a peon, having a jurisdiction over the whole district. The Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures is directly responsible to the Deputy Controller of Weights and Measures, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga.

The main functions of the Assistant Controller are the administration of the Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, in all its aspects, in the district, supervision over the work of the Inspector, educating the public about the metric weights and measures. The Inspector conducts periodical Inspections of shops and other trading establishments to verify the weights and measures in use in their respective jurisdictions. They are empowered to launch proceedings against the traders who resort to malpractices in regard to weights and measures.

Central Government Departments

Central Excise Department

When the new Mysore State came into being in 1956, the administration of Central Excise in respect of Bidar district was being carried on by the Collectorate of Central Excise, Hyderabad. Following the formation of the new Mysore State, the Central Government opened a new Collectorate of Central Excise at Bangalore in September 1957, with jurisdiction over the entire new Mysore State. Until 1963, the administration of the Central Excise Department in Bidar district was being carried on by three Inspectors of Central Excise, stationed at Bidar, Chincholi and Humnabad. From 1st June 1963, a Multiple Officers' Range was formed at Bidar, having jurisdiction over the entire Bidar district and Chincholi taluk of Gulbarga district. A Deputy Superintendent of Central Excise is in-charge of this Multiple Officers' Range, who has his headquarters at Bidar. He is assisted in his duties by Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Central Excise. Later, from 15th October 1966, the post of the Deputy Superintendent of Central Excise was upgraded to that of a Superintendent of Central Excise.

At present (1975), the Superintendent of Central Excise is assisted in his duties by two Inspectors of Central Excise, stationed one each at Humnabad and Chincholi, three Sepoys and other necessary ministerial and Class IV staff. He works under the control and guidance of the Assistant Collector of Central Excise,

Bellary. The main functions of the Central Excise Department in the district are assessment and collection of Central Excise duties in respect of certain commodities, prevention of smuggling and detection of cases of evasion of Central Excise duty.

Income-tax Department

An Income-tax Office was opened at Gulbarga, in 1949, under the ex-Hyderabad State's Income-tax Department. After the Federal Financial Integration in 1950, this office was taken over by the Central Government and it remained under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Hyderabad, till 31st April 1957. Then it was transferred to the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Karnataka, Bangalore. The Bidar district comes under the jurisdiction of the Income-tax Officer stationed at Gulbarga and there is no separate income-tax office in Bidar district. The main functions of the Income-tax Department are levying and collection of income-tax, wealth-tax, gift-tax and estate duty and detection of cases in which a taxable income is being earned but tax is not being paid under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, Wealth-tax Act, 1957, Gift-tax Act, 1958, and Estate Duty Act, 1957.

Posts and Telegraphs Department

The Posts and Telegraphs Department of the erstwhile Hyderabad State was taken over by the Indian Union Government on 1st April 1950. From 1st April 1950 to 1st April 1960, the Bidar district was a part of a postal division which included also Osmanabad and Nanded districts of Maharashtra with the divisional headquarters at Bidar. On 1st April 1960 as a result of reorganisation of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the Bidar district was attached to the Gulbarga Division. At present (1975), the administration of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the district is under the charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices, who has his headquarters at Gulbarga. He is directly responsible to the Postmaster-General, Karnataka, Bangalore.

The district has a Head Post Office, 21 Sub-Offices and 228 Branch Offices. The Bidar district has been divided into two postal sub-divisions with their headquarters at Bidar and Humnabad. Each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of an Inspector of Post Offices. The Inspectors are assisted by Mail Overseers. The Inspectors of these sub-divisions are subordinate to the Superintendent of the Postal Division. There are in this district, besides the two Inspectors, a Head Post Master, 56 Time-Scale Clerks and Sub-Postmasters, four Lower Selection Grade staff, two Head and Sorting Postmen, 23 Postmen, eight Mail Overseers and 19 Class IV officials. The Head Office and Sub- offices and Branch Offices are inspected by the Superintendent of Post Offices, while the rest of the post offices are inspected by the Inspectors of respective

sub-divisions. Proper functioning of the post offices and maintenance of postal communications are the main functions of the Department in the district (*see* also Chapter VII).

Telephone Department

The telephone system in Bidar district is under the charge of two Engineering Supervisors, *i.e.*, Engineering Supervisor, Phones, Bidar, and Engineering Supervisor Telegraphs, Bidar, both of whom work under the control of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, Gulbarga. One of them looks after the provision and maintenance of telephone facilities in Bidar city and the other Officer is in-charge of various other places in the district. The Engineering Supervisor, Phones, Bidar, is assisted in his duties by a Lower Selection Grade Monitor, a Phone Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, three Technicians, 12 Telephone Operators, while the Engineering Supervisor, Telegraphs, Bidar, is assisted in his duties by two Sub-Inspectors, 10 Telephone Operators and 16 Linemen. In addition, their offices have also a few non-technical officials.

The Engineering Supervisors of the Department have to keep the telephone exchanges in proper working condition and set right any interruptions and the like caused by damages to telephone lines, instruments, etc. They have to see that linemen test every telephone line periodically and in cases of interruptions rush to the spots and take necessary remedial steps (*see* also Chapter VII).

PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Electricity Board

The Hyderabad State Electricity Department (Barqi), was formed in 1319 F. (1910) and Mr. R. L. Gamlen, who was then the Mint Master, was appointed its Director. The designation of the Head of this Department was later changed as Chief Electrical Engineer in 1354 F. (1945). In the new Mysore State, an Electricity Board was constituted in 1957. An office of the Executive Engineer (Electrical), Bidar Division, Bidar, was opened in 1962, with jurisdiction over the entire district. He is responsible for the management, administration and execution of all electricity works under his charge. He works under the control and guidance of the Superintending Engineer (Electrical), Karnataka Electricity Board, Gulbarga Circle, Gulbarga. For the purpose of administrative convenience, the district has been divided into three Sub-Divisions, namely, Bidar Sub-Division, Basavakalyan Sub-Division and Humnabad Sub-Division, and there are four Sub-Sections. Each Sub-Division is headed by an Assistant Engineer (Electrical) and there is a Section Officer in-charge of each of the Sub-Sections. In addition, there is a separate office of an Assistant Engineer, Rural Electrification and Irrigation Pumpsets, who has his headquarters at Bidar. All the above mentioned Sub-Divisions and Sub-Sections

are under the technical and administrative control of the Executive Engineer (Electrical), Bidar Division, Bidar. He is assisted in his duties in the district as a whole by 326 members on the executive side and 74 members of clerical staff and eight class IV officials. The main functions of the Board in the district are investigations of needs of electricity in the district, installation and running of electric supply and distribution and maintenance. The Board has played an important role in catering power to the consumers. The Acts administered by the Board in the district, are Indian Electricity Acts of 1910 and 1948 and Rules of 1956.

Housing Board

The Karnataka Housing Board was constituted under the provisions of the Karnataka Housing Board Act, 1962. During the year 1969, a Sectional Office with two Junior Engineers and with other necessary ministerial staff was set up in the Bidar district. It has since been reorganised as a Sub-Division and is headed by an Assistant Engineer. He is assisted in his duties by three Junior Engineers, three members of ministerial staff and necessary class IV officials. He is directly responsible to the Executive Engineer, Housing Board, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga. The main functions of the Sub-Division in the district are construction of houses for different income groups, besides, Subsidised Rental Houses, quarters for teachers and health officials, etc. The Board is also assisting the rural people by granting loans on security basis for constructing rural house (*see* also Chapter XIV).

Land Army Corporation

In 1971-72, an office of the Project Commander, Land Army, was set up at Aurad. Later, the Land Army which was a State Department was made an autonomous corporation in 1974. The administration of the Karnataka Land Army Corporation in the district is now (1975) being looked after by a Deputy Director who has his headquarters at Bidar. He has jurisdiction over Bidar and Gulbrga districts and he works under the control and supervision of the Director of the Land Army, Bangalore. He has to supervise also the Land Army Works being executed at Farhatabad in Gulbarga district. He is assisted in his duties in Bidar district by ten Junior Engineers (Non-graduates) and necessary ministerial and class IV staff. The main functions of the units are as follows :—

(1) Registration and training of un-employed youths and their employment in development works in rural areas.

(2) Inculcation of a sense of discipline in youths.

(3) Training of youths in the art of working together as a body.

(4) Making use of labour force thus available for the creation of permanent assets.

(5) A follow-up training programme and half-a-million job programmes have been taken up to train the young men in certain basic trades necessary for rural economy, so that they can find self-employment.

A branch office of the Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation was set up at Bidar during the year 1969. It is serving the needy farmers of Bidar district by hiring out rock-blasting units, well-boring machines, tractors, oil engines and other agricultural equipment. The branch office is headed by an Assistant Agricultural Engineer. Each taluk of the district has an Agro-Kendra for distribution of agricultural inputs like fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, etc. The Assistant Agricultural Engineer is assisted in his duties at the headquarters by a Supervisor, two Blasting Foremen, an Assistant Driller, a Blaster, a Filler, two Drivers and seven Helpers on the technical side and an Office Assistant, a Typist, two Clerks, a Messenger and a Watchman on the administrative side. The Bidar district comes under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Agricultural Engineer of the Corporation, who has his headquarters at Raichur (*see* also Chapter IV). **Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation**

The road transport services operated by four depots located at Humnabad, Yadgir, Raichur and Lingasugur of the Gulbarga Division were taken over by the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation on 1st November 1956, prior to which date they were connected to a subsidiary department of the Hyderabad State Railway. There is no separate divisional set-up of the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation in Bidar District which comes under the operational jurisdiction of the Gulbarga Division of the Corporation. There is one Depot in Bidar District located at Humnabad under the control of a Depot Manager who is directly responsible to the Deputy General Manager and Divisional Controller, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga. There is also one Depot workshop at Humnabad where repairs and maintenance of vehicles are looked after. Since the States' reorganisation, considerable progress has been achieved in the operational activities in this area. On 31st March 1974, the Humnabad Depot operated services on 42 routes with a total length of 3,680 kms. About 41 scheduled vehicles were on road. The staff employed as on 31st March 1974 in the district consisted of 36 administrative, 162 traffic operational and 56 mechanical engineering personnel (*see* also Chapter VII). **Road Transport Corporation**

The Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation opened a branch office at Bidar during the year 1968. Initially, an Estate was started with six sheds. During the year 1973-74, two more sheds were added. Later, 20 plots were also formed **Small Industries Development Corporation**

and developed. At present (1976), eight more sheds are under construction. The administration of the Corporation at Bidar is looked after by an Assistant Manager (Construction and Maintenance). He is responsible to the Manager (Administration), Gulbarga, in respect of administration and in regard to construction matters to the Deputy Chief Manager (Construction and Maintenance), Hubli Division, Hubli, and through him to the Managing Director and *ex-officio* Additional Director of Industries and Commerce (Industrial Estates), Bangalore. The main functions of the office in the district are execution of construction work, looking after the day-to-day matters of the industrial estates, collection of rents and their remittance (*see* also Chapter V).

Warehousing Corporation

The Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation was established under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956, in November 1965, with the three-fold objects of enabling the agriculturists to get easy credit, preventing sale of agricultural produce at distress prices during harvest time and preserving agricultural poduce on scientific lines in well-constructed godowns. The administration of the State Warehousing Corporation in Bidar district is looked after by a Superintendent who has his headquarters office at Bidar which was established in 1959. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Director, Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation, Raichur Division, Raichur. He is assisted in his duties by a clerk, one Dusting Operator, one peon-*cum*-watchman and two daily wagers. There are at present (1976), three warehouses situated at Bidar, Bhalki and Basavakalyan besides several rural godowns in this district.

The functions of the Superintendent are to acquire, build and run warehouses for agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilizers, etc., offered for storage by individuals, co-operative societies and other institutions, and to provide facilities for transport to and from warehouses. He acts as an agent of the State Government or of the Central Warehousing Corporation for purchase, sale, storage and distribution of agricultural produce, etc. The Corporation is required to act on business principles having regard to the public interest (*see* also Chapter VI).

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Beginnings of local bodies

THE introduction of local cess in 1887-88 A.D. marked the beginning of local self governing in the erstwhile Hyderabad State of which the district of Bidar was a part. The local cess was imposed at the rate of one anna per rupee of the land revenue, with the objective of providing funds for construction and maintenance of roads, schools, dispensaries, rest houses, etc. A Local Fund Department was formed in 1887-88 and the amounts raised by way of local cess were credited to separate funds called Local Funds. During the next year, *i.e.*, in 1888-1889, a Dastur-Ul-amal (Regulations) was passed for control and administration of the Local Funds.

While the District Boards were headed by the Talukdar (District Collector) who was the *ex-officio* President, the Tahsildars were the Chairmen of Taluk Boards. Besides the president, each District Board consisted of 13 members, of whom six were officials, namely, Revenue Assistant, District Engineer, Superintendent of Police, Medical Officer, Tahsildar and Head Master of the local school. The Talukdar had powers to nominate non-official members from amongst *Zamindars*, pleaders, traders etc., of the district. The Taluk Boards, which were subordinate to the District Board, consisted of five members of whom three were to be non-official members. Subsequently, the membership-strength of the taluk boards was increased to eight with half of them as officials. There was also a provision to nominate members to the Taluk Boards by the Talukdar with the prior approval of the Government. The term of office of these bodies was for three years.

Local cess

The local cess of one anna in a rupee was to be spent as follows : four *pies* for the maintenance of village police, two *pies* each on roads and education, four *pies* for general local improvement of which a *pie* was set aside for dispensaries. This apportionment continued upto 1917-18, and during the next year (1918-19), a

as a result of reapportionment, more funds were allotted for education, medical and public utility purposes. In the year 1922, the Bidar District Board had 34 members, half of them being officials and the rest non-officials. The total income of this Board was Rs. 64,139 which included Rs. 63,051 from the Local Funds. The expenditure was Rs. 55,559, of which the amount expended on education and civil works amounted to Rs. 14,502 and Rs. 11,170 respectively, while sanitation and miscellaneous items accounted for Rs. 4,699 and Rs. 25,218 respectively.

Taluk Boards

In 1936, in the district of Bidar, there were four Taluk Boards with a total membership of 29, of whom 15 were non-officials and the rest officials. The total income of these Boards, during that year, excluding the previous year's balance was Rs. 47,853, and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,12,372 which included Rs. 41,245 for education, Rs. 54,163 for civil works and Rs. 16,964 for sanitation and medical aid. The total length of roads maintained by the local funds in the district was about 32 miles. In 1938, there were six Taluk Boards in the district. The income of general Local Fund of Bidar district in 1938 amounted to Rs. 3,13,331 (including the opening balance of Rs. 2,64,087) and the expenditure was Rs. 46,111, of which the amount spent on education was Rs. 37,025. With the promulgation of the Hyderabad District Boards Act and the Hyderabad Village Panchayats Act in 1941-42, the local bodies entered a new phase of development. The Acts provided for elections for some seats of these bodies, besides retaining the old practice of nominations. Now the nominations were to be made at the rate of three for every five elected members.

District Board

In 1945, the Bidar District Board had 16 members including eleven non-official members. The total income of the Board including the opening balance was Rs. 4,50,914 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,18,478, of which the amount expended for the construction and maintenance of primary schools in the district was Rs. 65,726. Till 1946, the Department, which supervised the administration of the local bodies in the Hyderabad State, was a branch of the Revenue Secretariat. During that year, a separate Local Self-Government Secretariat was brought into existence.

Municipal administration

A Local Cess Act passed in 1900, *inter alia*, authorised the levy of municipal and special taxes. The Act empowered the Government to constitute sanitation committees in towns with population exceeding 5,000 including the district headquarters towns. It was subsequently amended in 1908, 1910 and in 1933-34 to suit the changing conditions. Though the constitution of municipal and town committees were envisaged, such committees were not formed in the district for a considerably long period. In their absence, the

Taluk and District Boards were functioning also as municipal committees. During 1934, the Hyderabad State Government, sanctioned the constitution of Municipal Committees with a non-official majority for all the district headquarters towns and other bigger towns. Rules were also framed for constituting town committees in smaller towns. The municipal committees so formed consisted of a president (Senior Revenue Officer), 12 non-official and three official members, whereas the town committees had three official and two non-official members The outstanding feature of the Local Fund administration in the State of Hyderabad, till 1929, was the combination of district and town finance. As a result of this, relatively, rural areas did not receive adequate attention. For the first time in 1928-29, separate budgets were prepared for urban and rural areas. This step facilitated some improvement of village roads and other basic requirements of villages. The main sources of income in the towns of the district included *gharpatti* (house-tax), roshnipatti (light tax and *bar bardari-patti* (toll tax).

Hydrerabad Municipal and Town committees Act

In 1922, there were four municipalities in the district covering a total population of 30,970, with 34 councillors of whom half the number were official members. The total income of these four municipalities in 1922 was 19,514 including Rs. 17,962 derived from rates and taxes. By 1936, the number of municipalities in the district was five which had a total income of Rs. 1,24,029 comprising Rs. 1,21,212 drawn from rates and taxes and Rs. 2,817 from other sources, and the total expenditure during that year was Rs. 1,12,372. In 1941-42, the following regulations were enforced with a view to improving the administration of local self-government organisations: (1) The Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act, (2) The Sanitary Powers Act, and (3) The Local Authorities Loans Act. The next important land-mark in the field of municipal administration was the passing of the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act of 1951 by the democratic legislature of the Hyderabad State after the State became a part of the Indian Union. Under the provisions of this new Act, the nominated municipal bodies were replaced by new ones elected on the basis of adult franchise. In 1954-55, there were 11 municipalities in the larger undivided district of Bidar, with 228 members of whom 164 were elected, 33 were officials and 31 were nominated non-officials. The next step in the evolution of municipal administration in the Hyderabad State was the enactment of the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act of 1956. Under the provisions of this Act, any town, having a population of 15,000 or more could be constituted into a city municipality, while those with a population less than 15,000 but more than 5,000 were to be town municipalities.

Village Panchayats

The enforcement of the Hyderabad Village Panchayats Act, 1940, made a way for the beginning of local administration at the village-level in the Hyderabad State. The functions and scope of the panchayats under this Act were, however, limited and they were nominated bodies. Prior to this, rural reconstruction societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act were functioning in some of the villages. These special societies were started under a Rural Reconstruction Programme which was initiated in the year 1938, which aimed at improvement of the villages by developing their productive resources. These societies were expected to take up the work of distribution of seeds, manures and agricultural implements, supply of bulls, sinking of wells, development of horticulture, besides construction of roads, conservation of public health, improvement of primary education, etc.

In 1951, the Hyderabad Village Panchayats Act of 1940 was replaced by another Act which enabled the Government to reorganise and establish panchayats on the basis of adult suffrage. This Act envisaged the formation of panchayats for villages the population of which ranged from 1,000 to 5,000. Provision was also made for the constitution of group-panchayats by grouping villages with less population. This Act had also a provision for the grant of 15 per cent of the land revenue of the villages concerned to the panchayats. In addition, one-third of the local cess was to be given to them by the District Board. The Panchayats were empowered to levy fees and taxes similar to those imposed by the municipalities. The special feature of this Act was the provision for the organisation of *nyaya* (judicial) panchayats. In 1956, the Hyderabad Gram Panchayats Act replaced the earlier statute of 1951 and enabled these institutions to function as fuller democratic units of administration by vesting them with more powers.

Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959

Three years after the reorganisation of the States in 1956 when the present Bidar district became a part of the new Mysore State, a uniform and more comprehensive legislation for the entire State called the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, was brought into force with effect from the 1st November 1959. In pursuance of this Act, the former District Boards were abolished and a three-tier system consisting of Village Panchayats, Taluk Development Boards and District Development Councils were ushered in. The Panchayats and Taluk Boards represent the socio-political features of the rural life. According to the Act it was envisaged that in every revenue village or a group of villages having a population of not less than 1,500 and not more than 10,000 a panchayat has to be established. The membership-strength of each panchayat has to be not less than 11 and not more than 19 including

due reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their total population, and two seats for women. The Government has powers to notify a village panchayat as town panchayat when the former has a population of more than 5,000 with an annual estimated income of Rs. 10,000, and to convert any existing town municipality with a population of not more than 100,000 into a town panchayat.

Municipalities Act 1964

In order to bring out uniformity throughout the new State in respect of municipal administration, a new statute called the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 (Act XXII of 1964), was passed and it came into force from the 1st April 1965. This new measure introduced several changes in the constitution and administration of municipalities in the district. According to Section II of this Act, the number of councillors to be elected is 15 if the population of the town does not exceed 20,000, including reservation of seats, one each for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and for women, and there is to be an increase of four members for every 10,000 population in excess of 20,000. Section 42 (ii) of this Act indicates that the term of office of the president and vice-president may be for four years. However, if the council concerned so decides, the elections to these two offices may be held every year. Under Section 340 of the Act, the Chief Officer has the right to attend the meetings of the council or of any committees and can take part in the meetings of the council and committees, in the deliberations, but without the right to move any resolution or to cast a vote.

Specific powers have been conferred upon the chief officers to accord permission for construction of buildings and collection of dues as per sections 330 and 338 of the Karnataka Act. The new Act of Karnataka has made comprehensive provisions for levying taxes and rates. The municipal committees consist of representatives of different delimited divisions of the municipal area. Councillors are empowered to elect from among them as president and vice-president. Usually the term of office of the councillors is for a period of four years. The president, in addition to presiding over the meetings of the council, supervises the administration and also exercises control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and officials of the municipality. The important functions of the council include matters relating to sanitation, public health, formation and maintenance of roads, regulation of local makets, providing facilities for education, safety and public conveyance, establishment and maintenance of public parks, libraries, rest houses, etc.

From 1950 to 1971, there were five municipalities in the district besides two town panchayats. In 1973, Aurad town panchayat was

upgraded into a town municipality. At present (1976), there are six municipalities, *viz.*, (1) Bidar, (2) Basavakalyan, (3) Bhalki, (4) Humnabad, (5) Chitaguppa and (6) Aurad, besides a town panchayat at Dubulgundi in Humnabad taluk. A statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the six municipalities and the town panchayat for the years 1960-61, 1970-71 and 1975-76 is appended at the end of the Chapter. (Table 1). The total number of employees of all categories working in these municipalities in 1973-74 was 477. The table given below indicates the income and expenditure of the five municipalities of the district excluding Aurad, for 1972-73 and 1973-74 under some of the different heads:

(*Amount in Rs.*)

Particulars	*Year* 1972-73	1973-74
Income		
(i) *Municipal rates and taxes* :		
Octroi	7,53,476	6,90,437
Taxes on house and lands	88,488	92,734
Light, water and conservancy	74,056	75,580
Tax on profession and trade	3,638	5,867
Tax on vehicles and animals	20,240	22,641
Tax on roads and ferries	1,05,700	1,27,215
Other rates and taxes	34,051	29,545
(ii) *Other sources of income*		
Realisation under Special Act	2,31,885	2,48,378
Fees from markets and slaughter houses	36,912	57,540
Fees from educational institutions	22,512	34,559
Other fees	11,854	8,326
Government grant	2,24,305	1,76,716
Other grants and contributions	30,386	54,076
Interest receipts	11,080	8,180
Sale proceeds of land	60,971	42,689
Expenditure		
Light and water supply	4,34,007	3,01,361
Sanitation including drains	5,35,371	4,65,657
Hospital, dispensaries and vaccination	9,766	24,290
Public instruction	89,816	78,621
Miscellaneous items	8,54,714	7,28,665
Capital expenditure	2,29,280	56,786
Extraordinary expenditure and debt	30,015	13,59,604
Expenditure on commercial enterprises	7,14,238	..
Wages and salaries	9,96,909	10,19,271

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

MUNICIPALITIES

Bidar Municipal Council

The city municipal council of Bidar was first constituted in 1946 under the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees *Ain* of 1352 F. It was a nominated body headed by the District Collector as its president. The council was reconstituted in 1952 under the Hyderabad Town and Municipal Committees Act of 1951 with 24 members including both nominated and elected. A full-fledged elected council was constituted in 1960 as per the provisions of the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act of 1956. In May 1968, the council was upgraded as a city municipality. The latest elections for the council were held in December 1968 and the council was reconstituted in 1969 in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act of 1964, with 23 members including reservation of one seat for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and two for women. Since December 1972, the council is administered by an administrator appointed by the Government who is guided by an advisory council consisting of 15 members. The council has employed 17 executives and 176 non-executives.

The city had an area of 13 sq. kms. in 1971 as against 9.06 sq. kms. in 1961. The population of the city was 50,670 in 1971 as against 32,420 and 31,341 in 1961 and 1951 respectively. The number of residential houses in the town limits was 6,109 in 1975, 5,536 in 1971 and 5,306 a decade earlier. The number of rate-payers in the above mentioned years were 4,986, 4,348 and 4,167 respectively. The per-capita taxation of Rs. 9.6 in 1960-61, had increased to Rs. 29 by 1970-71 and to Rs. 40.06 by 1974-75.

Water Supply: A scheme for providing protected water to the town was started in 1952. Wells situated at three places, namely, Chitta, Chidri and Papnash were the main sources of water. In 1967, a comprehensive water supply scheme, using the river Manjra as a source of water, was commenced and it was completed in 1974 at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakhs which included the loan from L.I.C. of India to the extent of Rs. 26,70,000 and a Government loan of Rs. 11 lakhs and the rest was contributed by the municipality. There were about 1,817 private taps in 1974-75 as against 1,561 in 1971-72. In 1974-75, there were about 64 public tap conncetions and daily water to the extent of about 45.5 litres per head was being supplied.

Sanitation and public health.— At present, there are no underground drains in the city. Open drains of about 36 kms. in length are in existence. The expenditure incurred by the council on conservancy was Rs. 1,20,126 in 1965-66, Rs. 1,55,555 in 1968-69, and Rs. 2,20,096 during the next year. The council has employed

three sanitary inspectors who are assisted by about 106 *Pourakarmikas*. Efforts are being made by the council to convert dry latrines into septic-tank latrines. Upto 1975, about 1,088 pit-type latrines of private houses were got constructed for which a grant of Rs. 75 was given by the council in each case. It is reported that in 1976 there are four slums in the city covering an area of about 4.05 hectares with about 460 huts. Measures are being taken by the council for their clearance and rehabilitation of slum-dwellers with the grants of Rs. 16,000 sanctioned by the Government for formation of house sites.

Other amenities.— The council is managing one primary school and three *balwadis*. The expenditure incurred for this purpose was Rs. 47,171 in 1974-75 as against Rs. 46,706 and Rs. 50,086 in 1973-74 and in 1972-73 respectively. In 1976, the council was maintaining about 18 kms. of metalled roads, 16 kms. of mud roads and 8.65 kms. of asphalted roads, a public garden and a children's park. The expenditure incurred by the council for maintenance and repair of roads was Rs. 1,25,000 in 1972-73 and the corresponding figure for 1974-75 was Rs. 80,080. Electricity was first installed in the town in 1952. There were about 3,089 domestic electrical connections, and 1,257 street lights in 1974-75.

Octroi, taxes on property, profession, water, advertisement, entertainment, etc., constitute the sources of income of the council. The total assets and liabilities of the council as at the end of 1975 were of Rs. 7,50,352 and Rs. 43,13,158 respectively, the liabilities included a loan of Rs. 40,42,983. The following statement shows the percentages of expenditure to the total income of the council for the years 1964-65 and 1974-75 under various heads:

Particulars	*Percentage of expenditure in relation to total income*	
	1964–65	1974–75
Public health and sanitation	16.5	17.43
Public works executed by the Council	1.5	1.34
Education	..	2.33
Water supply	11.6	14.86
Roads and lights	3.07	11.29
Drains, gardens, epidemic and library	4.47	3.83
Miscellaneous	50.13	48.82

The figures of income and expenditure of the council from 1970-71 to 1975-76 are given below :

Year	*Income*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1970–71	21,27,598	14,45,875
1971–72	31,37,184	37,56,128
1972–73	11,49,763	23,07,000
1973–74	23,67,000	25,16,161
1974–75	20,19,660	20,28,172
1975–76	20,57,392	21,58,017

Basavakalyan Municipal Council

A municipality was constituted for Basavakalyan (formerly known as Kalyani) for the first time in 1943 (1352 F). It was a nominated body consisting of seven members headed by the Tahsildar of the taluk. It was reconstituted with elected members in 1953 in accordance with the provisions of the Hyderabad Municipalities Act, 1951, with 17 representatives including three seats reserved, two for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and one for the members representing the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Act of 1964, the latest reconstitution of the Council was done in 1969, with 15 elected councillors including three seats reserved, two for the members representing the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and one for women. At present (1976), the council is administered by an administrator who is assisted by an advisory body consisting of 15 members. The total town area, which was 6.47 sq. kms. in 1961, was increased to 32.38 sq. kms. by 1971, due to inclusion of neighbouring rural areas in town limits. The population within the town limits, which was 14,309 in 1951, had increased to 17,559 by 1961 and to 25,592 by 1971. The number of houses within the town limits was 4,380 in 1975, as against 4,356 in 1971 and 3,800 in 1961. While the number of rate payers was 4,320 in 1975, it was 4,305 and 3,735 during the years 1971 and in 1961 respectively. The incidence of municipal taxation, was Rs. 5 per capita in 1975, as against Rs. 2 in 1971 and 1961.

Water supply.— Bore wells are the main sources of water to the town. The scheme for supply of protected water which was started in 1967 is still under execution. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 11,79,000, of which the financial assistance given by the Government in the form of loan was to the extent of Rs. 8,80,000 sanctioned during the years from 1966 to 1969. The daily supply of water to the town is about 9.08 lakhs litres, which works out about 36 litres per head per day. In 1974-75, there were

about 898 tap connections in the city including five public taps in the colonies of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Sanitation and public health :—Only open drain of 'V' shape of about .8 km. in length are in existence. The Government hospital functioning in the town caters to the medical needs of the public. Five slums have been reported within the town limits, covering, an area of about 0.40 hectares and with about 675 persons in 1976. The council has employed about 36 sanitary workers.

Other amenities :—The total length of roads maintained by the council in 1973-74 was 16.1 kms., which included 9.2 kms. of mud roads, 3.4 kms. of metal roads and the rest tar roads. Electricity was first introduced in the town in 1964, and in 1975, there were about 667 street lights. A reading room is also maintained by the council.

Tax on property, water, octroi, advertisement, town refuse and market tax, etc., constitute the main sources of income. The total income and expenditure of the council for some recent years were as follows :—

Year	*Income*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1960-61	59,075	59,174
1970-71	3,10,127	2,44,771
1972-73	3,18,033	3,37,874
1973-74	2,24,375	2,72,631
1974-75	3,28,734	3,05,700
1975-76	4,28,882	4,09,931

Bhalki Municipal Council

Bhalki was the headquarters town of a *paiga* taluk under the Nizam's Government and later also, it was continued as the taluk headquarters. Before the formation of the Municipality for the town in 1954, the civic affairs of the town were looked after by the Revenue Department. The first elected civic council was constituted in 1954 with 15 members, including two reserved seats. Its latest reconstitution was in 1974, with 15 representatives, with reservation of three seats, two for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and one for women. The total area of the municipal limits was 5.18 sq. kms. in 1961 and in 1971, and the population in 1961 and in 1971 was 9,254 and 13,099 respectively. The number of houses within the town limits was 2,866 in 1975, as against 2,375 and 2,210 in 1971 and a decade earlier respectively. The per capita incidence of municipal tax, reported was Rs. 1.5 in 1975.

Water supply.— Tap water is being supplied to the town from five bore wells, for which a scheme was started in 1973 at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,40,000. There were about 167 tap connections in the town limits including 40 public connections in 1975-76 and on an average, water to the extent of about 25 litres per day per head was being distributed.

Sanitation and public health.— At present, open drains to the extent of about 1,500 metres in length are in existence. The sanitary staff of the council consists of 16 workers. According to the municipality there are two slums covering an area of about 9,462 sq. metres with about 1,500 persons living therein. The expenditure on public health and sanitation accounted for Rs. 62,787 in 1974-75, as against Rs. 10,804 a decade earlier.

Other amenities.— The total length of roads maintained by the council in 1975 was 36 kms. which included 31 kms. of gravelled roads and 5 kms. of metalled roads. Electricity was first supplied to this town in 1962 and there were about 600 street lights in the town limits in 1975. A public park is also maintained by the civic authority. Tax on property and octroi constitute the main sources of revenue to the municipality. The total assets and liabilities of the council at the end of March 1975 were put at Rs. 1,04,159 and Rs. 19,243 respectively. The income and expenditure of the council from 1970-71 to 1975-76 were as follows :

Year	*Income*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1970–71	1,94,489	2,08,785
1971–72	1,59,564	1,34,153
1972–73	1,38,521	1,12,640
1973–74	1,99,246	2,02,587
1974–75	2,30,060	1,77,552
1975–76	2,77,914	2,87,755

Humnabad Municipal Council

A municipality for Humnabad town was first formed in 1943 and was headed by the Tahsildar. An elected council was first constituted in 1953 as per the provisions of the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act of 1951. The latest elections to the council were held in 1974 and the council was reconstituted with 15 members, including two reserved seats, one each for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and another for women. The total area of the town, which was 1.29 sq. kms. in 1961, had remained unchanged in 1971 also. The population of the town, which was 10,002 in 1951, increased to 10,793 by 1961 and to 16,357

by 1971. The number of residential houses within the town limits was 2,451 in 1961, 2,592 in 1971 and 2,652 by 1975. The number of rate-payers was 2,451 and 2,594 in 1961 and in 1971 respectively. In 1975, about 60 persons were employed by the council for executives and other duties.

Water supply.— A scheme for the supply of protected tap water was commissioned in 1967 at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.5 lakhs, assisted by the Government in the form of loans to the extent of Rs. 3,51,709. To improve the existing water supply position, in 1972, the Government sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 1,40,000 for digging and fixing bore wells. There were about 691 tap connections in 1974-75 including five public taps. On an average, the supply of water per capita per day was about 22 literes during that year.

Sanitation and public health.— Surface drains of 'U' shape of about 6 kms. in length are in existence. The total amount expended by the council for the purpose of drains was Rs. 81,208 in 1972-73, while it was Rs. 24,767 in the previous year. The civic body is paying yearly contributions to the general hospital. A sanitary inspector appointed by the Council supervises the sanitary work in the town, besides attending to vaccination. He is assisted by 21 members of sanitary staff. Two slums have been reported in the town.

Other amenities.— The council is paying contributions to *Balwadi's* run by other organisations, besides maintaining a children's park. The total length of roads maintained by the council, in 1975, was about 7 kms. Electricity was first introduced in the town in 1959-60 and there were about 380 street lights including 102 tube lights in 1975 within the limits of the town. The statement given below indicates the income and expenditure of the council for some recent years.

Year	*Income*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1970-71	2,97,036	2,42,600
1971-72	2,94,377	3,04,171
1972-73	2,32,784	2,83,630
1973-74	2,45,001	2,27,332
1974-75	2,71,525	2,81,259
1975-76	3,33,892	3,29,984

Chitaguppa Municipal Council

A civic council for Chitaguppa was first formed in 1942, with 15 members including 11 nominated. It was headed by the Tahsildar of the taluk. The first elected body was constituted in 1952 under the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act of 1951. It was reconstituted in 1968 with 15 representatives in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act of 1964. The latest reconstitution was in 1974 with 15 councillors, including two seats reserved, one for women and the other for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The municipal area both in 1961 and 1971, was 3.37 sq. kms. whereas the population of the town was 10,935 in 1951, 11,195 in 1961 and 13,413 in 1971. The number of houses enumerated within the town limits was 2,532 in 1975 as against 2,524 in 1971 and 2,004 a decade earlier. The number of rate-payers during 1975, 1971 and in 1961 was 1,802, 1,796 and 1,668 respectively.

Other amenties.—A scheme for supply of tap water, taken up in 1974 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,78,000, under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme, is under execution for which the Government has sanctioned a loan to the extent of Rs. 30,000 at present. Surface drains of 'V' shape are in existence. Four slums have been reported in the town and efforts are being made by the council for their clearance. In 1975, the council was maintaining about 27 kms. of mud roads and 12 kms. of tar roads. The town was electrified in 1960, and during 1975, there were about 918 domestic and about 320 street lights. The statement given below represents the receipts and expenditure of the council from 1970-71 to 1975-76 :

Year	*Receipts*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1970-71	1,18,230	85,595
1971-72	90,009	1,22,229
1972-73	94,743	1,05,876
1973-74	94,429	1,02,600
1974-75	1,06,270	1,00,094
1975-76	1,05,299	1,05,539

Aurad Municipal Council

A Town Panchayat, which was functioning earlier at Aurad, was upgraded into a municipality in 1973 with 17 members, including two reserved seats. The total area of the town limits was 19.01 sq. kms. in 1971. The population of the town in 1961 and in 1971 was 4,734 and 6,663 respectively. The number of houses within the town limits was 1,448 in 1974-75, as against 1,383 and 1,134 in 1970-71 and in 1960-61 respectively. The number of rate-payers, which was 848 in 1970-71, had increased to 920 by 1975-76.

Other amenities.—A scheme for supply of protected water commenced under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme was completed in 1968, at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,070. By the end of 1975, there were about 45 private and 19 public tap connections and the average daily supply of protected water per head was about 11 litres. Open drains of about 1,500 metres length are in existence. Supply of electricity to the town was begun in 1972. The number of domestic connections, street lights and commercial installations in 1975 were 277, 287 and 167 respectively. The total length of roads maintained by the council in 1976 was about 10.19 kms. The total number of persons employed by the council was 18 in 1975. The figures given below indicate the income and expenditure of this civic body for some recent years :

Year	*Income*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1965-66	15,530	15,500
1967-68	26,645	26,327
1969-70	14,965	16,663
1971-72	19,119	17,444
1973-74	23,830	23,971
1975-76	39,044	34,713

Dubulgundi Town Panchayat

A town panchayat for Dubulgundi (Humnabad taluk) was first formed in 1960. It was reconstituted in 1968 with 15 members, including 5 reserved seats, three for the members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and two for women, when the latest elections were held. The population in 1971 and in 1961 was 5,923 and 5,200 respectively. The number of houses within the limits of the town panchayat was 1,206 in 1975, as against 1,200 and 1,095 in 1971 and a decade earlier (1961) respectively. The number of tax-payers, which was 1,008 in 1961, had increased to 1,050 by 1971 and to 1,106 by 1975. The number of persons employed by the panchayat was 10 in 1975-76.

Other amenities.—Open wells are the sources of water in the town. A scheme for the supply of protected water under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme was completed in 1971 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,60,000, with the financial assistance, extended by the Government to the tune of Rs. 1,43,945 in the form of loans. The average supply of protected water per capita per day is about 27 litres and there are about 105 private and 50 public tap connections. The civic body pays an annual contribution for a dispensary which is being maintained here by the taluk development board. In 1975-76, the medical contribution by the

council was Rs. 4,434, as against Rs. 10,041 in 1973-74. The council has six employees for doing the conservancy work. A library and a *Balawadi* are also being maintained by the civic authority. During the years from 1972-73 to 1974-75, the council extended an annual grant of Rs. 840 to a local *Mahila Mandal*. Electricity was first introduced at this place in 1965, and there were about 400 private and 122 street connections within the town limits during 1975-76. The figures of income and expenditure of the council from 1971-72 to 1975-76 are given below:

Year	*Income*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1971-72	27,835	18,007
1972-73	55,803	40,764
1973-74	40,748	37,917
1974-75	59,451	45,764
1975-76	18,900	12,177

Town Planning

A branch office of the master-plan unit of the State Town Planning Department, which was opened at Bidar in 1970, has jurisdiction over the entire revenue district of Bidar. The main activities of this department are: to prepare base maps for towns and villages for providing extension facilities and also to deal with traffic improvement measures by preparing plans for by-pass roads, ring roads, introduction of light signals, pedestrian crossings, etc., besides providing technical guidance to local authorities. A master plan for Bidar city, first prepared in 1949, by the Government of the Hyderabad State, was changed as a result of new developments and changes that have taken place in and around the city. Now, the local planning area for Bidar city includes about 36 villages. A development plan for Basavakalyan and base maps in respect of Bhalki, Aurad and Chitaguppa towns have been prepared. A lay-out plan for the agricultural produce market committee at Humnabad, covering an area of 5.26 hectares was prepared in 1973. During the period of ten years from 1965 to 1975, 52 lay-out plans for various purposes were prepared. For the Fourth Plan period, an out-lay of Rs. 4 lakhs was provided for town planning in the district.

Rural water supply

The Public Health Engineering Division, which was started at Bidar in April 1971, was bifurcated into urban and rural in August 1975. Under the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme (N.R.W. & S.), launched by the Central Government for providing water supply to the rural population, 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme was to be met by way of Central aid, and 40 and

10 per cents by the State Government and by the panchayats concerned respectively. The central aid was extended upto the end of 1972-73. Since then, 90 per cent of the cost of the scheme is being borne by the State Government and the remaining ten per cent is to be met by the resources of the respective village panchayats.

Under an accelerated programme, which was started in order to speed up the progress of rural water supply schemes, 90 per cent of the cost of the scheme, in the form of aid, was met by the Centre, the rest being the liability of the local panchayat. This was in force upto the end 1973-74. During the Fifth Plan period, it is proposed to cover about 158 villages of the district under the rural piped water supply scheme at an approximate cost of Rs. 223.64 lakhs. The statements about these schemes are given below :

STATEMENT I

National Rural Water Supply Programme (State Plan)

(*Amount in lakhs*)

Name of taluk	*No. of schemes sanctioned since inception in 1971*	*No. of schemes executed upto end of December 1975*	*Schemes under execuion upto December 1975*	*No. of villages benefited upto December 1975*	*Total expenditure incurred to the end of December 1975*
Bidar	9	4	5	4	7.87
Basavakalyan	11	5	6	5	7.62
Bhalki	11	7	4	7	10.26
Humnabad	8	6	2	6	10.38
Aurad	10	7	3	7	6.90
Total	49	29	20	29	43.03

STATEMENT II

National Rural Water Supply Accelerated Programme (Central Plan)

Bidar	..	..	..	..	..
Basavakalyan	..	..	..	..	..
Bhalki	2	2	.	2	2.44
Humnabad	..	..	..	..	..
Aurad	2	1	1	1	1.37
Total	4	3	1	3	3.81

District Development Council

In accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, which came into effect from 1st November 1959, a three-tier development-oriented system of local-self-governing institutions comprising the District Development Council, Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats was ushered in. A District Development Council for Bidar was constituted in 1960 in place of the old District Board. The present council consists of 24 *ex-officio* members including members of Parliament, and the State legislature elected from the district, besides the officers of the various developmental departments and nominated members. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the chairman of this advisory body and the District Development Assistant is its secretary.

TALUK DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

Five Taluk Development Boards have been constituted in the district, one for each revenue taluk, excluding the area served by the municipalities. The boards of those taluks with a population of one lakh and above are to consist of 19 members, while the boards of other taluks with less than one-lakh population are to have 15 members. The members of the Taluk Development Boards are elected on the basis of adult franchise from the different delimited constituencies of the revenue taluk. Seats are also reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in proportion to their population in the area. The legislators elected from the taluk are *ex-officio* members of the Taluk Development Board. The Block Development Officer acts as the chief executive officer of the board. Since their inception in 1960, two elections were held for these Boards, including the latest elections held in 1968.

At present, all the five Taluk Development Boards in the district are administered by the Assistant Commissioner of the Sub-Division who is the Administrator appointed by the Government for the purpose. In 1960-61, the total strength of the members of the four taluk boards (excluding the Basavakalyan taluk which was formed later) was 76, of whom 7 were women, and 12 represented the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In 1968-69 after reconstitution, the total number of members of five Taluk Development Boards (including the newly formed Basavakalyan Taluk Development Board) was 95, including 14 seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and 10 for women.

Supervision of Panchayat

In accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, these boards have to supervise and guide the work of the village panchayats. Effective

co-ordination of work between the panchayats and the Taluk Development Boards is expected. The functions entrusted to these boards include formation of roads, construction of tanks, wells, bridges, and buildings. These Boards are also now required to strive to implement the economic programmes adopted by the Government, at the taluk-level. The Taluk Development Boards are eligible for annual grant of an amount equal to fifty per cent of the land revenue collection of the taluk concerned, which is determined by the Deputy Commissioner once in every four years, on the basis of the average land revenue collections for a period of five years preceding the date of such determination.

In addition, the Government also assigns to the boards an amount equal to ten per cent of land revenue collection to spend for such purposes as the Government may direct from time to time. The entire local cess on land revenue including the water cess collected in the area is also assigned to the board. Besides these sources of income, the Taluk Development Boards have powers to levy duties and taxes, among other things, on transfer of immoveable properties in the form of additional stamp duty, on animals brought for sale, etc. Tables showing the income and expenditure of each of the Taluk Development Boards in the district for 1970-71 and 1975-76 are appended at the end of the Chapter. (Tables II, III, IV and V). A brief account of the Bidar and Bhalki Taluk Development Boards is given here by way of illustration.

Bidar Taluk Development Board

The Bidar Taluk Development Board was constituted in January 1961 with 19 members elected from seven constituencies of which four seats were reserved. The area coming under the jurisdiction of this board was 912.3 sq. kms. with a population of 1,40,179 and 22,296 residential houses in 1971, as against 1,134.1 sq. kms., with a population of 1,40,858 and 25,396 residential houses a decade earlier. The decrease in the area, population and number of houses in 1971 was mainly due to transfer of 22 villages of this taluk to Humnabad taluk formed in 1965, and one village to Bhalki taluk. The number of revenue villages and village panchayats including the group panchayats coming under the jurisdiction of this board were 150 and 60 respectively in 1974-75.

In a period of five years from 1970-71 to 1975-76, this board expended Rs. 83,972 on formation and maintenance of roads, Rs. 90,000 for minor irrigation works including repairs of tanks, Rs. 24,000 on health and sanitation, Rs. 57,000 on drinking water wells and Rs. 62,930 on development of agriculture. During the above period, the amount spent for ameliorations of the Scheduled

Castes and Tribes (out of 18 per cent of the reserve fund of the board meant for the purpose), social education, and for family planning was Rs. 96,884, Rs. 19,790 and Rs. 2,000 respectively. The board is maintaining two health-unit type dispensaries at Bagdal and Mannahalli, two rest houses at Janawada and Bagdal and arranges about five *shandis* (weekly markets). Five high schools, earlier maintained by this board, were handed over to the Government. The scarcity relief work executed by the board in 1973-74 was of Rs. 5,51,958 which included Rs. 4,08,000 for completion of community irrigation wells, Rs. 32,000 for deepening of existing irrigation wells, Rs. 1,04,958 for other works and Rs. 7,000 for transportation of seeds. From 1972-73 to 1975-76, under the people's housing scheme, the board distributed about 4,560 house sites of which 2,263 were given to the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the rest (2,297) were allotted to other weaker sections. The total number of persons employed by the board is 21. The amounts of income and expenditure of the board for some recent years were as given below :

Years	*Income*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1965-66	1,50,737	1,73,087
1967-68	1,35,880	2,75,996
1969-70	2,25,158	2,37,815
1971-72	2,73,109	3,76,760
1973-74	3,45,880	2,93,440
1975-76	3,16,550	3,44,451

Bhalki Taluk Development Board

The Taluk Development Board of Bhalki, which was first constituted in 1960, was reconstituted in 1969 in pursuance of the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, with 19 members, including five seats reserved, three for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and two for women. The total area of operation of this board was 1,519.8 sq. kms. with a population of 1,66,451 and 29,774 houses as in 1961. The corresponding figures for 1971 were 1,108.6 sq. kms., a population of 1,43,344 and 23,393 residential houses. Revenue villages numbering 122 and 61 village panchayats come under the jurisdiction of this board.

During the years from 1969-70 to 1973-74, this board spent about Rs. 2,67,194 for the construction of drinking water wells. The amount expended for formation and maintenance of roads, and on public health during the years from 1971-72 to 1973-74

was Rs. 44,010 and Rs. 10,552 respectively, and the amount spent for providing employment under a crash programme was Rs. 3,26,343. For the betterment of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the board spent Rs. 38,413 in 1970-71, Rs. 46,945 during the next year, and Rs. 21,791 and Rs. 31,566 respectively in 1972-73 and 1973-74. During the famine year of 1973-74, the board carried out deepening and construction of temporary wells along with *nala* beds at a cost of Rs. 4,06,514, construction of nine community irrigation wells with an expenditure of Rs. 3,29,479 and transportation of seeds at a cost of Rs. 14,753 and distributed famine loans to the extent of Rs. 15,450. The total grant given by the board to eleven *balawadis* (nursery schools) of the taluk was of Rs. 15,147 in 1974-75 and Rs. 6,790 during the next year. In 1970-71, eight high schools, earlier managed by the board, were handed over to the Government. At present (1976), three medical sub-centres are managed by the board. By the end of May 1976, about 3,711 house-sites were distributed in the taluk of which, 1,835 were given to the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the rest (1,876) to other weaker sections. From 1973-74 to 1975-76, an amount of Rs. 73,361 was expended for development of these sites with the help of Government funds. The income and expenditure of this board for some recent years are shown below:

Year	*Income*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1965-66	3,75,331	2,02,147
1968-69	3,31,262	3,60,775
1971-72	4,13,884	3,74,812
1973-74	4,98,209	2,08,391
1975-76	5,18,071	3,81,180

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

Before the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, which came into force in the district from 1st November 1959, there were 152 village panchayats in the district constituted under the Hyderabad Village Panchayats Act, 1951, and the Hyderabad Gram Panchayat Act, 1956. Under the above mentioned Karnataka Act of 1959, 234 village panchayats were constituted. By 1965, the number of panchayats had increased to 289 and by 1970, to 294. During 1975, the number of panchayats was 293. The total membership of the panchayats in the district in 1961 was 5,041 of which 536 and 474 seats were reserved for

the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and for women respectively, and the rest (4,031) constituted the general seats. The latest elections to these panchayats were held in 1968 and were reconstituted with 3,716 seats of which 636 and 595 were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and for women respectively and the rest 2,485 were the general seats. The sub-joined statements show taluk-wise income and expenditure of the panchayats in the district for some recent years :

Income

(*Amount in lakhs of Rs.*)

Name of taluk	1968–69	1970–71	1972–73	1974–75
Bidar	2.25	2.31	2.76	3.27
Bhalki	1.54	1.61	1.52	1.78
Basavakalyan	1.18	0.88	0.89	1.75
Humnabad	2.07	1.58	1.70	1.70
Aurad	1.24	1.36	3.48	5.62
Expenditure				
Bidar	1.94	2.25	1.56	3.12
Bhalki	1.50	1.48	1.51	1.53
Basavakalyan	1.15	0.85	0.88	1.15
Humnabad	0.72	0.61	1.12	1.37
Aurad	1.03	1.13	2.85	2.31

At the beginning of the financial year 1974-75, a total sum of Rs. 10,35,637 was due to the panchayats in the district by way of rates and taxes. There was a demand for Rs. 5,93,159 during that year, making thus a total of Rs. 16,28,796 as the amount due. Out of this, the panchayats collected Rs. 3,17,517 in 1974-75, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 13,11,279 on 1st April 1975.

Hulsoor group panchayat

A brief account of two village panchayats, one each from Basavakalyan and Humnabad taluks, is given below by way of illustration. The Hulsoor village in Basavakalyan taluk is situated about 20 kms. from Basavakalyan town. Prior to 1960, there was a Gram Panchayat functioning as per the provisions of the Hyderabad Gram Panchayat Act, 1956. A group panchayat, comprising Hulsoor and Soldabaka villages, was formed for the first time in 1960. The latest reconstitution of the panchayat took place in 1968 with 17 members, inclusive of reservation of five seats, three for women and two for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The total area of the panchayat in 1971 was about 4,760 hectares including about 722 hectares of Soldabaka. The population of

Hulsoor in 1971 was 6,180 as against 5,112 a decade earlier, while the population of Soldabka in 1971 and in 1961 was 831 and 643 respectively. The number of houses within the group panchayat limits was 1,283 in 1961 which had increased to 1,335 by 1971. The number of rate-payers was 1,335 in 1975.

Hulsoor is served by tap water under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme, which was commenced and completed in 1970-71 at a cost of Rs. 1,45,000 for which the contribution made by the village panchayat was Rs. 14,500. At present (1976), there are 114 tap connections including two public taps. Open drains and two public latrines have been constructed with the financial assistance of the Government. The office building of the group panchayat was constructed in 1974 with an expenditure of about Rs. 5,000 for which a Government grant of Rs. 2,500 was given. The village council is also managing a youth club, a *Mahila Mandal* and a weekly *shandi* (market). The supply of electricity was begun in 1968, and at present (1976), there are about 600 private and 160 public connections within the group panchayat limits. Taxes on houses, professions, light and water charges are the main sources of income to the group panchayat. The following statement gives the income and expenditure figures of this group panchayat from 1971-72 to 1975-76.

Year	*Income* Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1971-72	20,940	18,525
1972-73	18,982	18,220
1973-74	19,742	18,745
1974-75	16,911	17,800
1975-76	16,576	16,250

Hudgi village panchayat

Hudgi village is situated about five kms. from Humnabad town. A *Nyaya panchayat* (judicial panchayat) was functioning here from 1945 to 1947, with 21 members. It was also attending to some civic duties. An elected village panchayat body was formed in 1952 with nine members including four seats reserved. In accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, the latest reconstitution of the panchayat took place in 1968 with 15 representatives, inclusive of reservation of three seats, two for women and one for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The total area of the panchayat was 2,573 hectares in 1971 with a population of 4,666

and 794 residential houses. The number of houses enumerated within the limits of the panchayat was 971 in 1975-76.

Under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme, protected water is being supplied to the residents of the village since 1969. The scheme was executed at a cost of Rs. 1,07,600 which included Rs. 12,000 contributed by the village panchayat. At present, there are 97 private and 20 public tap connections within the limits of the panchayat. In 1955, the panchayat got constructed its office building at a cost of Rs. 15,000, and a primary school building at a cost of Rs. 25,000 with public contribution and Government assistance to the extent of Rs. 1000. In 1968, a sum of Rs. 8,000 was spent for the construction of public lavatories. The council expended Rs. 15,000 in 1961-62 and Rs. 3,000 in 1964-65 for the construction of about 2.4 kms. length of drains. For betterment of the condition of the Harijans, the panchayat has taken several measures which include electrification of their houses on a subsidised basis, free supply of bullocks and ploughs and allotment of open sites for construction of houses and roads; during 1975-76, the panchayat distributed about 85 house-sites to families of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other weaker sections.

Other amenities :— The panchayat is maintaining a model pulti-purpose community farm in an area of about 6.87 hectares, in order to encourage the agriculturists to grow more it supplies them modern agricultural implements. The average annual income of the farm is about Rs. 6,232. The village council has also taken up the work of maintaining a poultry farm under the applied nutrition programme. The Fertiliser Corporation of India has selected this village as a *Suphala* village and has provided a free soil-testing facility. The panchayat is maintaining a library for which a building was constructed in 1963 at a cost of Rs. 12,500 with 50 per cent subsidy given by the taluk development board, and a public park. Annual grants are being given by the panchayat to the youth club and *Mahila Mandal*. A subsidy of Rs. 2,000 was given by the panchayat for the construction of a building of the youth club in 1976 besides a grant of a free site. The village was electrified in 1963 and in 1976, there were about 180 public and 185 private electric connections. In 1976, the panchayat had employed about 10 persons. Taxes on houses, water, light, vehicles and professions, licence fees and Government grants are the sources of income to the panchayat. The income and expenditure of this panchayat for some recent years were as under :

Year	*Income* Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1970-71	15,005	17,034
1971-72	14,997	19,602
1972-73	13,690	11,241
1973-74	18,031	17,002
1974-75	25,438	23,573
1975-76	24,396	22,642

Housing

In order to help solve the growing housing problems, specially in the urban and semi-urban places, the Karnataka Housing Board extended its sphere of activities to the Bidar district by opening a Sub-Divisional Office at Bidar in 1972. Under the low-income group housing scheme, 290 houses were constructed at several places in the district at a cost of Rs. 57.60 lakhs between 1966 and 1975, of which 170 houses were built at Bidar, 40 at Hallikhed (B), 20 at Chitaguppa and 15 houses each at Humnabad, Aurad, Basavakalyan and Bhalki. Under the middle-income group housing scheme, 32 houses were constructed at Bidar at a cost of Rs. 8.43 lakhs between 1968 and 1973. Construction of 28 residential quarters (including two twin blocks) for teachers and low-paid employees was also taken up between 1973 and 1975, at several places of the district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.63 lakhs. Under the rural housing scheme, loans to the extent of Rs. 5.28 lakhs was sanctioned during 1975-76 for construction of 128 houses in several places in Humnabad taluk. Cash loans under both the low-income and middle-income group housing schemes were sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 2,55,800 between 1968 and 1973.

There are several house-building co-operatives in the district which are helping their members to have their own houses (*see* Chapter VI). Under the peoples' housing scheme, the construction of 891 houses was programmed by the end of November 1975 of which 319 were completed and the rest (572) were at various stages of construction. Of these houses, 400 were allotted to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 70 for notified tribes, 26 for de--notified tribes and the rest (395) for other backward sections.

TABLE I

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the six Municipal Councils and one Town Panchayat (Dubulgundi) in Bidar district for the years 1960-61, 1970-71 and 1975-76

(Amounts in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of Town	1960-61		1970-71		1975-76	
		Receipts	*Expenditure*	*Receipts*	*Expenditure*	*Receipts*	*Expenditure*
1	Aurad*	12,863	12,946	14,965	16,663	39,944	34,713
2	Basavakalyan	59,075	59,174	3,10,127	2,44,771	4,28,882	4,09,931
3	Bhalki	30,699	19,008	1,94,489	2,08,785	2,77,914	2,87,755
4	Bidar	3,40,328	2,35,163	21,27,598	14,45,875	20,57,392	21,58,017
5	Chitaguppa	21,302	18,085	1,18,230	85,595	1,05,299	1,05,539
6	Dubulgundi	15,085	1,700	11,810	21,697	18,900	12,177
7	Humnabad**	42,254	29,407	2,97,035	2,42,500	3,33,892	3,29,964

*In 1960-61, Aurad had a Village Panchayat and in 1970-71 it had a Town Panchayat.

** A town Panchayat in Humnabad taluk.

TABLE II

Statement showing the Income of Taluk Development Boards in Bidar District for the year 1970-71

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.	*Name of taluk*	*Land Revenue assigned by Government*	*Rates and Taxes*	*Revenue derived from Taluk Board properties and other sources*	*Miscellaneous*	*Education*	*Grants and contributions*	*Debt head*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Aurad	2,15,859	47,437	10,035	3,995	1,000	..	1,00,475	3,78,801
2	Basavakalyan	2,84,515	60,000	3,000	650	20,000	..	1,88,400	5,56,565
3	Bhalki	1,94,622	13,191	15,860	6,140	..	..	30,422	2,60,235
4	Bidar	1,87,780	30,000	4,450	3,800	17,000	20,000	3,000	2,66,030
5	Humnabad	1,45,265	22,423	3,161	53	9,915		2,87,674	68,491
	Total	10,28,041	1,73,051	36,506	14,638	47,915	20,000	6,09,971	15,30,122

TABLE III

Statement showing the Expenditure of Taluk Development Boards in Bidar District for the year 1970-71

Amount in Rs.

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*	*General administration*	*Public works executed*	*Public health*	*Civic amenities*	*Education*	*Contributions and grant-in-aid*	*Miscellaneous*	*Debt head*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Aurad	34,319	1,51,889	2,000	4,386	31,556	1,000	37,465	31,188	2,93,803
2	Basavakalyan	52,500	1,85,809	16,000	30,700	1,10,000	21,600	86,100	1,29,288	6,31,997
3	Bhalki	40,307	2,66,040	4,384	15,952	97,652	3,950	34,103	1,31,156	5,93,544
4	Bidar	56,979	93,575	6,321	425	28,122	5,854	32,436	39,802	2,63,514
5	Humnabad	40,928	92,776	12,039	5,177	52,463	12,328	15,824	4,42,179	6,43,714
	Total	2,25,033	7,90,089	40,744	56,640	3,19,793	44,732	2,05,928	7,73,613	24,26,572

TABLE IV

Statement showing the Income of Taluk Development Boards in Bidar District for the year 1975-76.

(*Amount in Rs.*)

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*	*Land Revenue assigned by Government*	*Rates and Taxes*	*Revenue derived from Taluk Board properties and other sources*	*Miscellaneous*	*Grants and contributions*	*Debt head*	*Total*
1	Aurad	1,82,401	1,27,060	19,462	161	23,260	3,11,914	6,64,266
2	Basavakalyan	2,23,963	1,10,993	13,320	50,000	..	3,52,276	7,50,552
3	Bhalki	3,10,509	1,20,510	9,925	6,905	..	70,222	5,18,071
4	Bidar	1,85,700	49,500	8,450	2,900	45,000	25,000	3,16,550
5	Humnabad	1,45,453	1,05,876	3,842	6,356	30,995	3,05,460	5,97,982
	Total	10,48,026	5,13,939	54,999	66,330	99,255	10,72,872	28,47,421

TABLE V

Statement showing the Expenditure of Taluk Development Boards in Bidar District, for the year 1975-76

(*Amount in Rs.*)

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*	*General administration*	*Public works executed*	*Public health*	*Civic amenities*	*Education*	*Contributions and grant-in-aid*	*Miscellaneous*	*Debt head*	*Total*
1	Aurad	60,590	22,253	84,244	459	28,897	965	19,550	1,30,570	3,47,537
2	Basavakalyan	1,21,060	1,23,938	97,479	4,925	6,066	28,000	84,397	2,63,786	7,29,651
3	Bhalki	52,373	1,97,097	42,224	10,711	4,860	3,200	10,400	60,324	3,81,189
4	Bidar	70,130	..	47,870	14,488	4,000	10,350	50,890	1,40,723	3,44,451
5	Humnabad	80,819	27,377	49,987	..	4,000	2,400	39,706	3,53,999	5,58,288
	Total	3,84,972	3,70,665	3,21,804	30,583	47,823	50,915	2,04,943	9,49,411	23,61,116

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

In earlier periods

IN the early times, education was in the hands of religious leaders and priests, and it was encouraged with endowments by kings, chiefs, noblemen, merchants and the like. The Brahmanic system of education which was prevalent in other parts was also in vogue in Bidar district. The teaching was largely oral and the curriculum included learning of grammar, literature, mathematics, logic, astronomy, philosophy, the *Vedas* and other religious lores, *yoga*, Ayurveda, etc., and sometimes the arts of dancing, singing and other fine arts. The students had to remain in the Gurukulas of their teachers under rigorous discipline and had to imbibe a love of knowledge and a spirit of devotion to duty. *Agrahars* and *Brahmapuris* were settlements of learned men. Education was imparted in monasteries and temples also. The medium of higher educaion was sanskrit. Crafts were taught by father to son and to other apprentices generation after generation. While *viharas* were the centre of Buddhistic learning, monasteries and *basadis* were the centres of Jaina learning. Mainly Prakrit and Sanskrit were used by them as media. The Jainas preached to the people through Kannada and also composed works in Kannada.

From the ninth century onwards. Shaivism wielded a good deal of influence in Karnataka. The priests of Kalamukha Shaiva sects were great educationists and religious preachers. From about the middle of the 12th century, the *Sharana* (Veerashaiva) movement played a highly important role in the spread of education to large sections of people. The *Sharanas* of this reformist movement (both men and women) preached ethics, religion, philosophy, etc., in common man's language and created a new unique literature called the *vachanas* by out-pourings of their hearts. The *Mathas* became the centres of literary, social and spiritual activities.

In the fourteenth century after the Bahamani rule was established in the region, the mosques became the centres of instruction and of

literary activity for the Muslims. While the *maktabs* were their primary schools which gave instruction in portions of the *Koran*, reading, writing and simple arithmetic, the *madrasas* were higher institutions of study. Mahmud Gawan, a scholar-statesman of repute was a great patron of education under the Bahamanis. He established his famous college at Bidar where men of high learning were teaching. The library built up by him contained about 3,000 volumes. Kalyana (Basavakalyan) and Bidar, which were capitals of large kingdoms in the ancient and medieval periods respectively, were also distinguished for learning.

Before 1854, *pandits, jangamas* and *moulvis* were imparting education. Besides the State Government, sometimes the *Jagirdars, Mansabdars, Deshmukhs, Deshpandes,* merchants and the public were also extending assistance for running of educational classes. But there was no well-defined and organised common system of courses and education was in a haphazard state.

Beginnings in modern period

After the famous Wood's Despatch of 1854, some measures were taken in the field of education. The structure of education was mainly based on the plan formulated in that Despatch. In the year 1854, the Nizam's Government took the first step towards public instruction, when Sir Salar Jung, who was the Prime Minister of the State founded the Dar-ul-Uloom in the city of Hyderabad and placed it under an education board. In 1859, the Government issued a notification ordering the opening of two schools in each of the taluk and district headquarters, one in Persian and the other in the 'Vernacular' language. The management of these schools was entrusted to committees consisting of village headmen and *patwaris* presided over by the Tahsildar at each taluk headquarters. A higher officer was appointed as the head of the district committee and also as the inspecting officer for the district.

In 1869, an Education Department was established with the appointment of a Secretary to the Miscellaneous Minister in the Education Department and a Director of Public Instruction. Subsequently, in 1874, Deputy Inspectors were appointed for all the districts, to whom were transferred most of the duties connected with educational matters. A study of English was first introduced in the districts in 1873. Later in 1882, the Department of Public Instruction was made a major one. A high school was opened at the headquarters of each district and upper and lower middle schools were started at several places in each of the districts. The number of primary schools was also increased. In 1888, the principle of paying grant-in-aid based on results was introduced. Two years later, the middle school examination was instituted and a text book

committee and an education board were constituted. The Normal School for the training of teachers at Hyderabad was reorganised. By 1804, technical and professional schools such as those for industries, arts and crafts, engineering, medicine and law in the State were brought under a partial control of the Education Department. A Higher Secondary Leaving Certificate Board was constituted in the year 1910. A Department of Technical and Vocational Education was created in 1937 to open and supervise technical and vocational schools in the State.

Urdu as medium

The year 1918 marked the inauguration of the Osmania University at Hyderabad, which led to the development of higher education in the State. Urdu, the official language of the State, was made the medium of instruction and intermediate classes were added to some of the high schools in the State. But the Bidar district had no facility of higher education until the year 1960. An early non-official institution, which strove for the improvement of education in Bidar district, was the Norma Fendrich Co-Education High School, Bidar. It was started by the Christian missionaries as a middle school at first in 1930, with bifurcated classes for boys and girls. In 1950, it was made co-educational and was upgraded into a high school. In 1974-75, the institution had a pupil-strength of 595 boys and 331 girls under the charge of 32 teachers.

Growth of literacy through the decades

The Bidar district had comprised nine taluks before the 1st November 1956 when four of them constituting the present area of the district were merged in the new Mysore State. Hence, the average percentage figures of literacy of the earlier period, which will be mentioned hereunder, are of the former bigger district of Bidar. In the early censuses, those persons, who were able to read and write any simple letter in any of the languages spoken in the district, were enumerated as literates. In 1901, only 1.9 per cent of the population of the district were able to read and write (3.7 per cent of males and 0.6 per cent of females). Three decades thereafter, *i.e.*, in 1931, the percentage of literarcy was 2.53 (males 4.5 per cent and females 0.5 per cent) which showed a very tardy pace of progress of literacy. During the next decade (1931-1941), the growth of literacy registered a considerable improvement in that it increased from 2.53 per cent in 1931 to 5.2 per cent in 1941. After the achievement of independence, more importance has been given to spread of literacy. As a result, in recent years, notable progress has been made in this respect. The percentage of literates in the district, which was only 7.4 in 1951, increased to 14.3 by 1961.

In 1961, the number of literates in the district was 96,078 of whom 80,826 were men and 15,252 women, out of a total population of 6,63,172. Among the taluks of the district, the Bidar taluk had,

in 1961, the highest percentage of literates with 17.7 per cent while the Aurad (Santpur) taluk had the lowest with 11.6 per cent. The percentages of literacy in the urban areas, which was 19.8 per cent in 1951, increased to 33.1 per cent by 1961, when among the urban areas, Bidar had the highest percentage with 44.5, while Kalyana (now Basavakalyan) had the lowest with 22.01. The sub-joined table gives the number of literates and persons possessing various educational qualifications in the district as enumerated in the 1961 census :

Educational level	*Urban*		*Rural*	
	Men	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*
Literates without educa-12,575 tional level	12,572	4,838	49,[illegible]	6,2[illegible]8
Primary or Junior Basic	5,404	2,280	10,526	1,670
Matriculation or Higher secondary	1,147	102	1,207	32
Technical diploma not equal to degree	32	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	2	..	..	..
University degree, post graduate or degree other than technical degree	224	10	..	..
Engineering	10	..	..	..
Medicine	11	1	..	..
Agriculture	7	..	..	..
Veterinary	2	..	..	..
Teaching	33	11	..	..
Total	19,447	7,302	61,379	7,050

(1971 figures are not yet available)

By 1971, the percentage of literates had gone upto 20.02. But it was much below the State's average which was 31.52 per cent. The district had the 18th rank in this respect among the 19 districts of the State, the 19th being Gulbarga district. The total number of literates in 1971 was 1,64,970 of whom 1,29,839 were men and 35,131 women. Statements indicating the literacy position in the various taluks and towns of the district as in 1961 and 1971 are given at the end of the chapter (Tables I and II).

Administrative set-up

The administrative pattern of education of the erstwhile Hyderabad-Karnataka areas was different from that obtaining in the other parts of the new State. In the former set-up, an Inspector of Schools a gazetted officer holding a class II post, was in charge of primary schools in Bidar district. He was assisted by the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, holding non-gazetted posts, in the inspection of primary schools. But the Deputy Inspectors of Schools had nothing to do with administration. All administrative matters like transfers and promotions vested with the Inspector of Schools.

During 1959-60, the post of the Inspector of Schools was upgraded and designated as that of District Educational Officer (Class I) who was made responsible for the administration and control of all primary, middle and high schools, and for the release of grants to aided high schools, hostels and orphanages in the district. He was assisted by two Assistant Educational Officers—one for primary education and the other for secondary education. Later, consequent on the re-organisation of the Department of Public Instruction, a post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction was created in each district from 1st July 1970. The designation of the District Educational Officer was changed to Educational Officer. Since then, the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Bidar district, has been in charge of both primary and secondary schools (including junior colleges) of the district. He is assisted by one Educational Officer (class I),five Subject Inspectors (Class II), Superintendent of Physical Education (class II), five Assistant Educational Officers (class II) (one at each taluk headquarters) and eight Inspectors of Schools (non gazetted). There are two Superintendents in the office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, who supervise ministerial and accounts work. A District Book Depot, which has a I Division Clerk (Storekeeper), a packer and a class IV official, is attached to the Office of the Deputy Director. It sells nationalised text-books.

General Education

Pre-primary education

Formerly, infant classes were attached to some primary schools, which served the purpose of pre-primary and nursery education to some extent. After November 1956, a nursery school was opened at Bidar by the Christian missionaries and this was attached to the Norma Fendrich Co-Education High School. In 1965, the Bidar City Municipal Council started a nursery school. Later, a pre-primary school called as the National Nursery School was started by the B.V.V. Sangh, Bidar. At present, pre-primary education in the State is mostly managed by private organisations. The Government are helping the private agencies and local bodies by giving grant-in-aid for running *shishu-viharas* (nursery schools). As on 31st

March 1974, there were four pre-primary schools at Bidar with a pupil-strength of 589 under the charge of 11 teachers.

The primary education was the sole responsibility of the Government as in the former Mysore State. The duration of primary education was of seven years and it was provided in two kinds of schools, namely, primary schools with classes I to IV and primary-cum-middle schools which had classes V to VII in addition. Usually, there was an infant class (corresponding to the nursery class). In 1921, there were 169 schools (including 43 for girls) in the district with a pupil-strength of 9,222 for the population of the undivided district which was 8,00,751. By 1931 the number of primary schools was 198 with a pupil-strength of 11,871 for a population of 8,73,614. According to the 1951 census, there were 807 primary schools with a pupil-strength of 52,810 and 23 middle schools with 10,403 pupils for the former undivided district which had a population of 11,72,702. After the reorganisation of States, on 1st November 1956, the position of primary schools as on 31st March 1957 was as follows for the smaller district of Bidar which was allotted to the new Mysore State :

Types of schools	*No. of schools*	*Pupils*			*Teachers*		
		Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Primary schools	370	16,862	3,947	20,809	659	17	676
Middle schools	37	5,934	694	6,628	106	3	109
Total	407	22,796	4,641	27,437	765	20	785

Prior to 1961, there were 58 single-teacher schools known as Voluntary Aided Primary Schools. The teachers, who volunteered to work in them, were paid at a flat rate of Rs. 30 per month. All such schools were taken over by the Government on 1st August 1961 when the Compulsory Education Scheme was introduced in the district.

Progress of elementary education

During the Second Five-Year Plan, 63 new primary schools were started and 216 additional posts of teachers were sanctioned. During the Third Five-Year Plan, 140 new primary schools were opened and 440 additional posts of teachers were created to the district. The number of primary schools in 1966-67 was as given below :

Types of schools	*No. of schools*	*Pupils*			*Teachers*		
		Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Lower primary schools	505	28,792	13,222	42,014	1,143	130	1,273
Higher primary schools	105	14,387	6,898	21,285	633	60	693

During the subsequent years, there was a fast increase in the number of primary schools as well as in the number of pupils. In March 1975, there were, in all, 507 Lower primary schools with a pupil-strength of 21,650 boys and 13,838 girls under the charge of 685 men and 50 women teachers (for taluk-wise particulars, *see* Table III at the end of the Chapter). In March 1975, the position of Higher primary schools was that there were 208 such schools with a pupil-strenth of 40,851 boys and 23,366 girls under the charge of 1,340 men and 219 women teachers. (For taluk-wise particulars and for number of medium-wise Lower and Higher primary schools, *see* Table IV and Table V, respectively at the end of the Chapter).

Compulsory primary education

In accordance with the Hyderabad Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1952, compulsory primary education was introduced in some selected areas of Bidar district in 1953. Under the provisions of this Act, more primary schools were started. After re-organisation of States, the Karnataka State took up the task of implementation of a programme of compulsory primary education in accordance with the Karnataka Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961, by stages, starting with the children of the age-group 6—7 in 1961-62. The entire age-group of 6—11 was to be covered before the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. The following are some of the provisions of the Act :—

(a) Establishment of primary schools within a walking distance of one mile from the home of every child ;

(b) Making it the responsibility of every parent to see to regular attendance of his children at an approved school ;

(c) Prevention of employment of children, so that they may be enabled to attend schools regularly.

A child completing the age of 5 years and 10 months on 22nd May of each year is required to attend an approved school. But children, who have completed the age of 5 years, are also admitted to primary I standard on a voluntary basis. The Department of Public Instruction conducts every year in the month of December enumeration of children of the age-group 6—11 to assess the number of children who should be enrolled. The number of children enumerated, enrolled and the percentage of enrolment during some recent years from 1961-62 are shown below :

Year	*Enumeration*			*Enrolment*			*Percentage*		
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1961-62	13,722	10,529	24,251	12,620	8,310	20,930	94	72	87
1965-66	58,989	52,107	1,11,096	54,350	39,041	93,391	92	74	84
1970-71	47,699	34,389	82,088	42,808	26,134	69,002	90	78	84
1974-75	39,822	29,383	69,205	38,003	26,922	64,925	97	94	95

Mid-day meals

The purpose of providing mid-day meals in the primary schools to poor children is to promote their school attendance and thus help to make the universal, free and compulsory primary education a full success all over the State. The mid-day meals scheme was started in Bidar district in 1959-60 and since then, mid-day meal are being provided to primary school children during the intervals. The table given below indicates the number of mid-day meals centres and the number of beneficiaries during some recent years :

Year	*No. of centres*	*Beneficiaries*
1970-71	187	22,800
1971-72	190	33,000
1972-73	410	54,142
1973-74	388	30,005
1974-75	374	36,840

The Taluk Development Boards, Panchayats and School-Betterment Committees are assisting this scheme by meeting the incidental charges incurred in the implementation of the scheme. The public of the district have been also making contributions towards this scheme and for such other purposes as science equipment, furniture, etc. The figures given below indicate the amounts of contributions made by the public in the form of cash as well as kind during some recent years :

Year	*Cash*	*Kind*	*Total*
1970-71	2,895	91,174	91,369
1971-72	10,171	90,535	1,01,009
1972-73	19,161	28,423	17,884
1973-74	17,430	34,782	52,212
1974-75	21,831	65,110	86,941

SECONDARY EDUCATION

A Board of Secondary Education consisting of representatives of the Education, Commerce and Industries, Co-operation, Agriculture and Engineering Departments, as also representatives of girls' education and of the public, was in existence to guide and supervise secondary education in the erstwhile Hyderabad State, prior to the States' reorganisation. Text Book Committees were constituted to prepare syllabi and also select suitable books of studies for the classes of secondary stage.

Later re-organisation

The high schools established in the old Hyderabad State were of three kinds, namely, English high schools, Osmania high schools and combined high schools. The English high schools were those which prepared pupils for the Higher Secondary Leaving Certificate and the local Cambridge examinations and had English as the medium of instruction. The Osmania high schools followed the courses of study laid down by the Osmania University for the Osmania Matriculation Examination and had Urdu as medium of instruction. In the combined high schools, there were parallel classes for the Higher Secondary Leaving Certificate Examination and for the Osmania Matriculation Examination. These two systems of examinations were later amalgamated and brought under the control of the Board of Secondary Education, with common courses of studies and a common examination at the end of the secondary stage. Special emphasis was laid on the teaching of science and manual training.

The whole system of education was later reorganised in such a way as to facilitate bifurcation at the end of any stage of instruction, that is primary, lower secondary, higher secondary or university stage. Under the revised scheme, secondary education extended over a period of six years from class V to class X. Urdu was the medium of instruction in almost all the secondary schools during the Nizam's rule. The regional language was rarely permitted as a medium in a few schools.

After the reorganisation of the states, the Karnataka Government took steps to integrate the different patterns of education obtaining in the various areas that constituted the new State. In December 1956, an Educational Integration Advisory Committee was constituted to evolve a common pattern of education for the entire State. As per the recommendations of this committee, the Government passed orders directing that the pre-college education throughout the State was to consist of an eleven-year course (seven years of primary education and four years of higher secondary education). The new syllabus took effect from the year 1960-61. It was further revised, abolishing the electives, from the year 1969-70.

New scheme of studies

As per the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, the State Advisory Board of Education suggested the adoption of a common curriculum of general education for the first 10 years of school education. Accordingly, new syllabi recommended by a general curriculum committee and several sub-committees for standards VIII, IX and X were implemented during the period from 1969-70 to 1970-71 in all the secondary schools of the State.

In 1915 in the larger undivided district of Bidar of the erstwhile Hyderabad State, there were only three high schools, one each at

Bidar, Kohir and Udgir. The high school at Bidar was maintained by Government and had a pupil-strength of 328 under the charge of 15 teachers. There was very slow progress and in 1954-55, the number of high schools was only six with a student-strength of 4,124. After the merger of Bidar district into the new Mysore State in 1956, there was considerable expansion of secondary education. As on 31st March 1957, there were 10 high schools in the district with a pupil-strength of 2,212 boys and 190 girls. Of the ten high schools, five were Government High Schools for boys, one was a Government high school for girls and the remaining four were aided high schools for boys. Gradually, some local bodies also started several high schools. As a result there has been a great increase in the number of high schools as also in the strength of students. In March 1975, there were in all 57 high schools with a pupil-strength of 10,169 boys and 1,877 girls under the charge of 557 men and 69 women teachers (for taluk-wise particulars, *see* Table VI at the end of the Chapter).

ManikNagar Educational Complex

A fine educational complex is coming up at Manik Nagar, Humnabad. It will consist of a residential public school, a rural polytechnic, a Sanskrit college and a Research Centre for *Vedic* studies. This complex is being established through the munificence of Shri Siddharaj Manik Prabhu who is the head of the Manik Prabhu Samsthan, Manik Nagar, and under the guidance of Shri J. C. Dar, former Principal of the Scindia School of Gwalior. These institutions will be maintained by the Manik Education Society (Regd.), Manik Nagar. The first of these institutions, namely, the Manik Public School was established in 1972 as a residential school, with also provision for day-scholars from the neighbouring areas, who are provided with lunch and tiffin by the school. Its ideal is to develop each of the pupils attending the institution into an integrated individual by inculcating discipline, wide mental horizons and a keen sense of purpose and duties and to serve as a model school. The school is situated on a plateau feature in congenial rural environment which has a salubrious climate.

Its campus has more than 200 acres of land gifted by the head of the Manik Prabhu Samsthan who has already established a Hindi-medium high school called the Manik Prabhu Hindi Vidyalaya at Manik Nagar. The medium of instruction of the Manik Public School is English. Kannada, Hindi, Sanskrit, Marathi and Telugu are also taught. The curriculum includes the three-language formula. It prepares pupils for the Higher Secondary Examination of the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi. For the middle and lower classes, the syllabus of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghatan has been adopted. A wide range of co-curricular activities for

developing skills in crafts, arts, etc., is to be offered. Physical training is compulsory and ample facilities for games have been provided. A regular medical care is arranged. There is an elaborate system of evaluation of progress of the students.

The institution has attracted students from other States also. In February 1976, the strength of pupils of all classes was 161 under the charge of 13 teachers. The annual fees charged are Rs. 2,250 for boarders and Rs. 1,350 for day-scholars. Buildings, which are estimated to cost about Rs. 30 lakhs, are under construction. Devotees of the late renowned saint Manik Prabhu are raising funds for financing these institutions.

S. S. L. C. results

At the end of the tenth year of schooling, a public examination (Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination) is conducted by the State Secondary Education and Examination Board. The following table shows the number of pupils who appeared and passed during some recent years :

Year	*No. appeared*	*No. passed*	*Percentage to passes*
1969	2,150	727	33.8
1971	2,574	981	38.1
1974	2,816	1,360	48.0
1975	2,540	1,152	45 4
1976	2,661	952	35.8

Educational and vocational guidance

The Educational and Vocational Guidance Division of the Department of State Educational Research and Training has been organising guidance activities since its inception in 1959. An important activity of the Bureau is to train high school teachers as career masters who, in turn, can guide the pupils in solving their problems, educational, vocational and personal. The career masters also enable the pupils to know the " world of work ", so that they can choose proper courses or vocations after leaving the high schools. Up to the end of 1975, 27 high school teachers of the district were trained as career masters. The guidance activities also aim at minimising failures in the examinations by improving the study habits of the pupils. Guidance has also been introduced as a subject for the students of the B.Ed. class.

Commerce education

Commerce education is being imparted to S.S.L.C. passed candidates in recognised commerce institutes under the control of the Department of Public Instruction. Commerce classes are held in the mornings and evenings. As in March 1975 there were three commerce institutes in Bidar town with a total strength of 251 pupils including 40 girls under the charge of six teachers. The

Assistant Director of Public Instruction (Commerce), Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga, inspects these institutions. The following statement indicates the number of institutions, pupils and teachers as in March 1975:

Name of institution	*Year of starting*	*No. of pupils*			*No. of teachers*
		Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	
Karnataka Institute of Commerce, Chowbara, Bidar.	1961	87	18	105	2
Lucky Typewriting Institute, Bidar.	1968	87	13	100	2
National Typewriting Institute, Bidar.	1969	37	9	46	2
Total		211	40	251	6

Higher Education

There had been no facilities for higher education in Bidar district until the year 1960, when B. V. Bhoomaraddi College of Arts and Science was established in Bidar town. As on 31st March, 1975, there were five first-grade colleges in Bidar district for general higher education, besides four junior colleges (two at Bidar and one each at Humnabad and Aurad). Of the five first grade colleges, three (including one for women) were in Bidar town and one each at Bhalki and Basavakalyan. P.U.C. classes are held in all the five first-grade colleges. For the two-year P.U.C. courses, the colleges are affiliated to the Board of Pre-University Education while for the three-year degree courses, they are affiliated to the Karnatak University, Dharwad. A brief account of each of these five institutions is given in the following paragraphs.

B. V. Bhoomaraddi College

The Bhoomaraddi College of Arts and Science was founded in 1960 by the Hyderabad-Karnataka Education Society, Gulbarga. It was named after Shri B. V. Bhoomaraddi, the main donor. The college started with 60 students studying under a teaching staff of 13 persons. During the last fifteen years, the college has made a steady progress and in 1975, there were 727 students for P.U.C. and B.A. arts and science courses. The staff consisted of 35 lecturers, four demonstrators, a librarian, a physical director and 29 members of non-teaching staff. The college is housed in its own spacious buildings which are stated to have cost Rs. 6,80,000. It has a science laboratory reported to have equipment worth Rs. 2,24,424. The college library contained nearly 8,500 volumes besides subscribing to 70 periodicals, and ten dailies

of different languages. Facilities are also provided for out-door and in-door games. The college brings out an annual magazine.

S.S. Khuba Basaveshwar College

The S. S. Khuba Basaveshwar College of Arts and Science was started at Basavakalyan in 1967 in memory of the 8th Centenary Celebrations of Basaveshvara. The college is named after Shri S. S. Khuba, who donated Rs. 50,000 for its initial establishment and it is being run by the Shri Sharanabasaveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha, Gulbarga. The college started with 73 students on its rolls under the charge of eight lecturers. Within a short period, the college made a considerable progress. In 1975, there were 506 students including 28 girls for the Pre-University Course and degree courses in arts and science under the charge of a teaching staff of 12 for arts and 12 for science. The languages taught in P.U.C. classes are English, Kannada, Hindi, Marathi and Urdu, while Kannada or Hindi or English is compulsory for degree classes. The college laboratory has equipment for the four departments of physics, chemistry, botany and Zoology, which is stated to be worth Rs. 2,50,000. The college library contains 6,000 volumes besides subscribing to 22 periodicals and seven dailies. It has a Gandhi corner, a Basava corner and Aurobindo corner for special studies. At present (1975), the college is run in a middle school building and has hostel accommodating for about 45 students. Midday-meal facilities are provided for nearly 100 poor students of the college. It is to build its own premises in an area of 25 acres of land sanctioned by the Government.

Channabasaveshwar College

The Channabasaveshwar College of Arts and Science, Bhalki, was established in 1968 under the auspices of the Shanti Vardhak Education Society, Bhalki, the founder of the society being *poojya* Channabasava Pattadevaru. The college started with Pre-University Arts and I year B.A., with 145 and 17 students respectively, having eight members on the teaching staff including the principal. Later on, commerce and science were introduced in P.U.C. and degree classes. In 1975, the total student-strength of the College was 307 (for P.U.C. 174 boys and 28 girls and for degree classes 101 boys and 4 girls) under the charge of a teaching staff of 22 persons including the principal. The college is housed in its own building which is stated to have cost about rupees ten lakhs. It has a laboratory for the departments of physics, chemistry and biology, with an equipment worth Rs. 25,000. There is a library and reading room having nearly 5,000 books and subscribing to 22 periodicals and three dailies. A hostel is maintained in a rented building for the benefit of Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and other backward class students.

Women's College

For the first time in Bidar district a women's college was established in 1971 by the Shanti Vardhak Education Society, Bhalki, with the object of providing facilities for higher education to the women students of the area. It is named after the great saint Akka Mahadevi who was prominently associated with the spiritual and literary activities of the Anubhava Mantapa at Basavakalyan in the 12th century. To begin with, the college started with I year P.U.C. Arts classes with 101 girls. In 1972, II year P.U.C. and I B.A. classes were opened and subsequently, II B.A., and III B.A., classes were started in 1974 and 1975 respectively. In 1975, the total student-strength of the college was 232 (in P.U.C. 171 and in degree classes 61) under the charge of ten full-time and one part-time teaching staff including the principal. Besides the optional subjects in arts, English, Kannada, Hindi, Urdu, and Marathi are taught in the college. At present (1975), the college has no building of its own and it is functioning in the Government Girls' High School building. It has a library containing 2,072 books and subscribes to 12 periodicals and four dailies.

First Grade College Bidar

The Government First Grade College, Bidar, was started in 1974-75 with 22 boys and three girls under the charge of a principal and four lecturers. Now (1975), it has courses in Arts only and Science and Commerce courses are to be started. At present, the college is housed in the Government High School building on the Janawada road. It has a small library containing about 500 volumes and has plans to build a building. A plot of 50 acres of land has been acquired at Naubad for constructing buildings for the college and a hostel.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

In 1975, there were a College of Commerce, a College of Law, two Teacher-Training Institutes, one Polytechnic, two Artisan Training Institutes, a Training Centre for Forest Guards' and two Tailoring Training Centres in Bidar district. A brief account of the more important among them is given in the following paragraphs.

Commerce College Bidar

A College of Commerce was opened in June 1970 by the Karnatak Rashtriya Education Society, Bidar. It started with 49 students for P.U.C. classes and 80 students for B.Com. I, under the charge of eight persons on the teaching staff. In a short period, the institution made a rapid progress and the student-strength by 1975 had gone upto 449, when the teaching staff consisted of 16 persons besides a physical director. At present (1975), the college is housed in the Karnatak High School building,

while a building of its own is under construction. The college library has 4,342 volumes, besides subscribing to 48 periodicals and ten dailies.

Karnatak Law College

A Law College named as the Karnatak Law College was established in 1975 by the Karnatak Rashtriya Education Society, Bidar. The college started with I LL.B. class having a student-strength of 232 under the charge of five lecturers. It is affiliated to the Karnataka University, Dharwad, and will be a full-fledged Law College by 1977-78. At present, it is housed in the Karnatak High School premises. It is managed by the Karnatak Law College governing body, consisting of nine members.

Basic Training Institute (Kannada)

The Government Basic Training Institute (Kannada), Bidar, was established in 1960 with a view to providing training facilities to primary school teachers. To start with, it had a one-year course with provision for 50 trainees. In 1966, a two-year course was introduced. In March 1976, the strength of the trainees was 138 (for T.C.H. I year, 28 boys and 21 girls, and for T.C.H. II year, 62 boys and 27 girls). The staff consisted of one superintendent, three assistant masters, one Hindi teacher, two craft teachers, two craft assistants, one drawing teacher and one physical education teacher. This Training Institute is also a centre for conducting short-term courses for the science teachers in the content-*cum*-methodology of new syllabus. So far, four short-term courses in science have been conducted. During the year 1976, a correspondence-*cum*-vacation course was started and 27 candidates were prepared for the April examination of 1976. The Institute is housed in a rented building and has laboratory equipment worth Rs. 50,000 gifted by the UNICEF. It has a library containing 2,328 books.

Basic Training Institute (Marathi)

The Basic Training Institute (Marathi), Bidar, was started in 1960. Upto 1966, it provided one year training course, and trained 50 candidates every year. In 1966, a two-year course was introduced. In 1976, there were 33 male candidates and 9 female candidates in T.C.H. I year and 34 boys and 10 girls in T.C.H. II year. The teaching staff consisted of a head master, five graduate assistants, four craft teachers and three part-time teachers. The medium of instruction is Marathi. Hindi is also taught as a compulsory subject. The T.T.I. has a library of its own, containing 2,300 books (1976). The Institute is functioning in the Government High School building at Bidar. The trainees are provided with hostel facilities.

Government Polytechnic

The Government Polytechnic, Bidar, was set up during 1960, with provision for diploma courses of three-year duration in

Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, with an intake capacity of 40 students for each of the courses. The admission to all the three courses was full to the capacity in the first year itself. During that year, there were 18 persons on teaching staff and 24 persons in the workshop staff assisted by 15 members of ministerial staff. Later, the intake capacity was reduced to 30 for each of the courses. In March 1975, the student-strength was as given below :

Name of the course	*I year*	*II year*	*III year*	*Total*
Civil Engineering	30	23	7	60
Electrical Engineering	30	13	6	49
Mechanical Engineering	30	6	4	40
Total	90	42	17	149

The staff consisted of 15 persons on the teaching staff, 15 on the workshop staff and 17 members of ministerial staff in that year. Formerly, the polytechnic was housed in a private building and in 1964 it occupied its own building constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,00,000. Good hostel facilities have been provided. The institution has a well-equipped laboratory and a workshop with equipment worth Rs. 15,00,000. It has prepared some good teaching aids and working models for the use of the students. In 1975 its library contained 5,750 volumes. It brings out an annual magazine.

Artisan Training Institute

The Artisan Training Institute, Bidar, was established in 1959 with a view to providing training to the rural artisans in various handicrafts. The courses offered and the student-strength for each craft to start with were as given hereunder :

	Name of the course	*Duration of the course*	*No. of trainees*
1	Blacksmithy	2 years	15
2	Bidariware	2 years	15
3	Sheet—metalling	$1\frac{1}{2}$ years	15
4	Leather-stitching	$1\frac{1}{2}$ years	15
5	Wool-weaving	1 year	25
	Total No. of trainees		85

A stipend of Rs. 40 per month is paid to each trainee and for those, who undergo the two-year course, are paid rupees ten more each per month during the last six months of the training period. This institution is under the control of the Director of Industries

and Commerce. Since its inception, goods worth about Rs. 9,000 are being manufactured every year. In 1975, in all, there were 115 trainees for the crafts mentioned earlier and the staff consisted of seven instructors and seven assistant instructors. The Institute is at present housed in a private building.

Artisan Training Institute Basavakalyan

The Artisan Training Institute, Basavakalyan, was established in 1959 by the Department of Industries and Commerce. The courses offered are: I. (1) Bidari-ware, (2) Blacksmithy and (3) Carpentry which are of two-year duration; II. Leather stitching and sheet-metalling which are of one-and-a-half year duration, and III. Wool-weaving and Hand-printing which are of one-year duration. During 1975-76 the craft-wise number of trainees was as given below:

Bidari-ware	..	24
Blacksmithy	..	24
Carpentry	..	16
Leather stitching	..	20
Wool-weaving	..	14
Hand-printing	..	11
Sheet-Metalling	..	21
Total	..	140

In that year, the staff consisted of eight instructors and seven assistant instructors, besides one superintendent and ministerial staff. All the trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 40 each per month and those who undergo the two-year course are paid ten rupees more per month during the last six months of the course. Materials worth about Rs. 10,000 are manufactured by the trainees every year. The Institute is housed in a private building.

Tailoring Centre Bidar

There is a Welfare Tailoring Training Centre at Bidar, where every year a batch of 12 women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes is trained in tailoring. Each trainee is paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 25. At the end of the year, an examination (Theory and practical) is held and the successful trainees are supplied each with a sewing machine and necessary accessories. A qualified lady instructress is in-charge of the training centre which is under the control of the Director of Social Welfare. The Usha Embroidery and Tailoring School, Bidar, started in 1971, has been giving training in embroidery and tailoring to local girls interested in these handicrafts. It is maintained by a private person.

Forest Guards' Training Centre

The Forest Guards' Training Centre, Bidar was established in 1960 with the object of training the newly recruited forest guards in forestry and allied subjects. The duration of the training course is six months, and two batches of 30 each are trained in a year. Upto the end of 1974, 735 persons were trained at this centre. The trainees are required to undertake study-tours of two to four weeks in Bellary and Kanara Forest Circles. The training centre is housed in a rented building and the trainees are provided with hostel facilities in the same building. In 1975, the staff consisted of one instructor (forest ranger) and an assistant inspector (forestor), assisted by a II division clerk and a class IV official.

Physical Education

There is a physical education wing attached to the office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Bidar. A District Superintendent of Physical Education is in charge of this wing. He works under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction. He organises taluk and district-level sports and seminars, coaching camps, film-shows on physical education and sports, etc. The physical education activities of the schools and teachers' training institutions in the district are also supervised and guided by him.

Samskrita Education

In 1970, there were three temporarily recognised samskrita *pathashalas*, one each at Bidar, Humnabad and Basavakalyan. At each of them, two teachers were preparing students for different examinations in Samskrita. However, these *pathashalas* became defunct later. Samskrita is being taught also in some of the secondary schools and colleges of the district as one of the subjects. The samskrita classes in secondary schools are inspected by an Inspector of Samskrita Schools, attached to the office of the Joint Director of Public Instruction, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga. Part-time samskrita classes are also being held at some places. There is a new awakening about the need to study Samkrita. There is a proposal to introduce teaching of Samskrita as a language from standard I in some selected schools. The Government of India is giving financial assistance to samskrita schools who are in indegent circumstnces, for modernisation of samskrita patasalas, scholarships to students studying samskrita in high schools and awarding honours to vedic scholars.

Adult Education

In 1951, there were 18 adult education centres in the district covering about 501 adults for whom primary school teachers were conducting literacy classes after school hours.

Pilot Project Baravakalyan

With the main aim of achieving a high percentage of adult literacy both among men and women within the age-group of 15-45 years, in a given area, a Pilot Project Scheme on Social

Education was introduced during 1965-66 at Basavakalyan. The progress of this scheme from 1965-66 to1974-75 is shown below:

Year	*No. of classes conducted*	*No. of adults covered*
1965-66	230	3,326
1966-67	109	1,469
1967-68	84	1,491
1968-69	116	2,073
1969-70	165	3,031
1970-71	195	2,765
1971-72	117	3,268
1972-73	57	1,075
1973-74	167	3,781
1974-75	45	898

The Pilot Project Scheme is headed by a District Social Education Officer who works under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bangalore. He is assisted by an Inspector of Social Education, a second division clerk, a driver and two class IV officials.

District Adult Education Committee

The District Adult Education Committee started functioning at Basavakalyan in 1971. Later, in 1974 it was shifted to the district headquarters. It has been also organising adult education classes and the results achieved by it were as follows :

year	*Target*	*No. of classes Organised*			*No. of adults admitted*			*No. of literates made*		
		M	*W*	*T*	*M*	*W*	*T*	*M*	*W*	*T*
1971-72	40	27	5	32	675	125	800	477	94	591
1972-73	40	27	8	35	600	160	760	560	140	700
1973-74	40	29	11	40	580	208	788	460	140	600
1974-75	40	26	14	40	520	280	800	460	140	600

During these years, except during 1973-74, training was given to the teachers of adult classes. The Adult Education Committee consists of a District Deputy Executive Officer and a Taluk Executive Officer. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction of the district is the Chairman of the Committee. The Committee organises every year the International Literacy Week during the second week of September. It also organises literacy publicity functions, book clubs etc., in the district. Since 1971 as many as 68 community centres were started.

The Kayaka Vidyapeetha, one of the twelve such *Vidyapeethas* in the State, was started in 1966 near Basavakalyan. The main objective of the *Vidyapeetha* is to render assistance in re-orienting the life of the village youths by providing social and cultural education and training for good citizenship and rural leadership for enabling them to revitalise the villages. Usually, two batches of students are trained in a year, the period of training being five months for each batch. Literate youths aged between 18 and 30, who are residing in villages, who have knowledge of rural conditions, have attitude for social service and possess good health, are qualified to join the *Vidyapeetha*. The selection of candidates is made by the local *Vidyapeetha* committee. The subjects taught are: agriculture, tailoring, gardening, poultry-farming, village development schemes, etc. The trainees need not study any prescribed text-books and need not take any examination either. The *Vidyapeetha* helps the trainees to imbibe democratic approach for the solution of rural problems. The trainees are provided with free lodging and boarding in a hostel run by the institution. **Kayaka Vidyapeetha**

From the year 1966-67 to the end of 1974-75, 240 persons were trained in this institution. The staff consists of a principal, an agriculture instructor, a tailouring instructor, a manager, a cook and three class IV officials. The institution has 35½ acres of land of which an extent of 15 acres and 30 guntas has been brought under cultivation. Mostly dry crops such as jowar, tur, horsegram are raised on this land. This institution has been provided with a pair of bullocks for agicultual purpose.

Public Libraries

Prior to the introduction of the Karnataka Public Libraries Act in 1965, there were two public libraries, one at Bidar and the other at Hudgi in Humnabad taluk. Under the provisions of the Act, a Local Library Authority was constituted for Bidar district during 1969-70, which has been functioning since then. Under the Act, three per cent of the land revenue collections of the district is made available for the maintenance and improvement of libraries. Now (1976), there are four grant-in-aid libraries, two at Bidar and one each at Hudgi and Manik Nagar in Humnabad taluk. The District Central Library, Bidar, is yet to start functioning.

The Public Library and Reading Room, Bidar, is the oldest of the grant-in-aid libraries in the district. It was started in 1939 near the Osmania Mosque. As in 1976, it contained 5,000 volumes worth about Rs. 50,000 and it had on its rolls 125 members. On **Library and Reading Room**

an average, 100 to 150 persons make use of it. It has an honorary superintendent who looks after it.

Municipal Library, Bidar

The Municipal Library, Bidar, was started in 1959. In 1975, it contained 4,381 books worth about Rs. 20,000. It had on its rolls 436 members, and daily, on an average, 410 persons make use of it. It is housed in its own building and has a librarian in charge of it.

Sarvoday Library Hudgi

The Sarvoday Library, Hudgi, was started in 1956, and is housed in its own building. In 1975, it contained 2,846 books worth about Rs. 15,000. It had on its rolls 190 members, and daily, on an average, 85 persons make use of it. The institution has a trained librarian, assisted by a library assistant.

Sri Manik Prabhu Vachanalaya

Sri Manik Prabhu Vachanalaya, Manik Nagar, was established in 1955 and was registered under the Karnataka Registration of Societies Act, 1960. In 1975, it contained 1,547 books worth about Rs. 5,000. It had on its rolls 20 members, and daily, on an average, 40 persons make use of it.

Sahitya Sangha Library

The Karnataka Sahitya Sangha, Bidar, started a small library and reading room in 1970. It is run in its own premises. In 1975, it contained 300 Kannada books and was subscribing to 25 journals. (The colleges and secondary schools in the district have also some good libraries of their own).

Museums

Government Museum Basavakalyan

In 1964, the State Government opened a small museum at Basavakalyan. The State Department of Archaeology and Museum is striving to expand it gradually. The museum consists of antiquities, arms, ornaments and sculptures. While the arms and ornaments were collected from the fort of Basavakalyan, some of the antiquities exhibited are from the excavation at Maski in Raichur district. The sculptures displayed were collected from Narayanapur, Umapur, Jalasangavi, Markhandi, Partapur and Tipranth of the Bidar district.

Among the interesting sculptures are a *Garuda* and *Yakshi*. *Garuda* which is about two-feet high, is elegantly carved. He wears a snake round his neck and *naga* as his *kundala*. The icon of *yakshi*, which is of the Chalukyan style, has a fine expression. She holds a bunch of fruits in her right palm and a parrot is resting on her left hand picking her lips in a tenderly manner. An Assistant Curator is in charge of this museum.

Archaeological Museum

An Archaeological Museum is being formed inside the fort of Bidar by the Archaeological Survey of India. Antiquities

pertaining to the periods of various dynasties are being gathered for displaying here in a systematic way.

LITERARY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Literature, arts and scholarship flourished well in the region in the past. Kalyana (Basavakalyan) and Bidar were seats of powerful kingdoms which patronised learning and cultural pursuits. The *Bhakti* and social reform movements, which were pioneered by *Sharanas* and *Sharanes* in this area, changed the course of events and have left an indelible imprint on the literature, ethos and culture of Karnataka. The Kannada literature, which was much indebted to the Jaina poets in the early days, had made considerable progress by the time the Chalukyas of Kalyana established their supremacy in the tenth century. Several poets followed *champu* style (an admixture of verse and prose) in composing their works. The more distinguished among them were Gunavarma I, Pampa and Ponna. Pampa exercised great influence on later poets and the period of literature from Pampa to Basaveshvara has been named after him as "the Age of Pampa". Nagavarma I composed "Chhandombudhi", a work on prosody. He also rendered Bana's Sanskrit work 'Kadambari' into Kannada. Ranna, a contemporary of Nagavarma, was a master of Sanskrit, Prakrit and Kannada literatures. Under the patronage of the Chalukya king Tailapa and his son Satyashraya, he wrote 'Parashurama-Charita', 'Chakreshwara-Charita', 'Ajita-Purana' and 'Gada-Yuddha'. The 'Gada-Yuddha' is a thrilling poem composed in a dramatic way and it is the greatest of his works.

During the closing years of the 10th century, there were some poets whose works are not available. Kannamayya was the author of 'Malati-Madhava' which appears to be a translation of a work of the Sanskrit poet Bhavabhuti. During the eleventh century, several of the writers produced technical and scientific works rather than works of pure literature. Chavundaraya II, an officer under the Chalukya king Jayasimha II, wrote his 'Lokopakara'. This work consists of 12 chapters which include a comprehensive knowledge of astrology, architecture, medicine, cookery, etc., written in a simple style. Chandraraja, under the patronage of Recha, wrote 'Chhandornava' a work on the science of erotics. Another famous work of this century was the 'Panchatantra' written by Durgasimha, a Chalukyan minister for war and peace. He followed the Sanskrit version of Vasubhaga Bhatta and narrated several stories of the 'Panchatantra' in the mixed style of prose and verse in a delightful manner.

Shridharacharya wrote 'Jataka-tilaka' during the reign of the Chalukya king Ahavamalla. This work is a treatise on astrology.

'Chandraprabha-Charita', another work by the same author, is not available. Shantinatha, a remarkable writer of this period, wrote 'Sukumaracharite', a *champu* work. He was also a composer of inscriptions. Nagavarmacharya, another remarkable writer, was the author of 'Chandrachudamani Shataka' the first *Shataka* in Kannada literature. Nayasena, a Jaina poet, wrote 'Dharmamrita' which contains illustrative stories expounding Jaina doctrines, 'Govaidya', a medical treatise on the diseases of cattle, is ascribed to Keertivarma, a Chalukyan prince. Nagavarma II wrote 'Kavyavalokana', 'Karnatabhasha-Bhushana' and 'Vastu-Kosha'. His other work 'Jinapurana' is not extant. 'Kavyavalokana' is a work on poetics, 'Bhashabhushana' is a Sanskrit work on the grammar of old Kannada, and the 'Vastu-Kosha' is a Kannada lexicon. Brahma-Shiva was the author of 'Samaya-Pareekshe', which purports to be an examination of different religions.

Sanskrit Learning

Vadiraja, Bilhana and Vijnaneshvara, who adorned the Chalukyan court, rose to all-India fame in the field of Sanskrit learning. Vadiraja, a great scholar and debater in the court of Jaisimha II, wrote 'Yashodhara Charita', 'Parshvanatha Charita', 'Nyayavinischaya-teeka', 'Pramana Nirnaya' and 'Ekibhava Stotra'. The titles 'Sat-tarka-Shanmukha', 'Syadvadavidyapati' and 'Jagadekamallavadi', were conferred upon him by the king Jagadekamalla. Bilhana, who was a pre-eminent poet hailing from Kashmir, flourished in the court of Vikramaditya VI. He was the author of 'Vikramankadeva Charita' and 'Bilhana-Kavya'. The former is an important work from historical point of view while the latter contains an anthology of verses. Vijnaneshvara was another remarkable scholar who wrote 'Mitakshara' (a commentary on the ancient *Smriti* of Yajnavalkya).This work has been considered as a supreme authority in several matters of Hindu Law in the whole of India except in Bengal and Assam.

The authorship of a large work 'Abhilashitartha-Chintamani' also called 'Manasollasa' is ascribed to Someshvara III, the son of Vikramaditya VI. This brilliant encyclopaedic volume consists of a hundred chapters grouped into five books each of which contains twenty chapters. It deals with many subjects such as polity, rhetorics, poetry, music, dance, painting, architecture, medicine, and training of horses, elephants and dogs. Parshvadeva was the author of 'Sangeeta-Samayasara'. 'Sangeeta-Chudamani', an excellent work on music, is attributed to king Jagadekamalla II. 'Namamala' by Dhananjaya and 'Chhandonushasana' by Jayakeerti are the other known Sanskrit works of this period.

In the 12th century, with the upsurge of the *Sharana* (*Veerashaiva*) movement, which sought to bring an all-round reforms

in the lives of the people, literature of an altogether new pattern called the *Vachanas* came to the fore. The age saw the emergence of celebrated personages like Basaveshvara and Allama Prabhu who led this revolutionary movement (*see* Chapter II and III). In form, the *Vachanas* may be said to be a via media between prose and poetry, without the diffusion of the former and the metrical restrictions of the latter, and possessing qualities of their own. They are pithy and simple, but powerful in effect and touch the core of the readers and hearers and can be understood well by the common people. This novel style, which had been in a way commenced a little earlier by sage Jedara Dasimayya, became well developed during the period of Basaveshvara when it was put to extensive and intensive use.

In content, the *Vachanas* are spontaneous outpourings of the hearts of pious, dedicated and intrepid persons who came from all strata of the society and had undergone a profound transformation. There is a transparent earnestness, moving appeal and a soul-elevating aura about the *Vachanas* which are a unique contribution of treasure by Kannada to the world literature. Many of the lines of the *Vachanas* became widely current like proverbs and wise sayings among the masses of the people, and have been also set to music and are sung. Some select *Vachanas* have been translated into several languages.*

The *Anubhava-Mantapa* (socio-spiritual parliament) was established at Kalyana (Basavakalyan) which served as an open sublime forum where a number of dedicated men and women called *Sharanas* and *Sharanes* met and held discussions by free expressions of their feelings, ideas, thoughts and experience. Basaveshvara was the greatest of the *Vachanakaras* in whom the medium reached its zenith. Saint Allama Prabhu was a mystic, an eminent spiritual leader and a *Vachanakara* and was looked upon with deep reverence by others. He presided over the *Anubhava-Mantapa* and was a beacon light to seekers of spiritual enlightenment. His *Vachanas*, which are noted for their spiritual depth, are full of symbols. Chamarasa, in his work 'Prabhulinga Leele' depicts the spiritual greatness of Allama Prabhu in glowing terms. Channabasavanna and Akka-Mahadevi were among other top-ranking *Vachana*-writers.

Saint Akka-Mahadevi is the most illuminating character among the women *Vachana*-writers. From her very early age, she was

* A few select Vachanas and their English renderings are given in General Appendices.

spiritually inclined and chose God as her beloved. She went out from her native area of present Shimoga district renouncing everything and singing devotional songs. She met the leaders of the *Sharana* movement at Basavakalyan and participated in their activities. Her *Vachanas* have a lyrical ring about them and a poetic quality. They express vividly her deep personal feelings. Some of the other women *Vachana*-writers of that time were Muktayakka, Rani Mahadevi, Akka-Nagamma, Gangambike, Neelambike and Lakkamma. Siddharama, Madivala Machayya, Ambigara Choudayya, Kinnari Brahmayya, Dakkeya Bommanna, Nageya Maritande, Madara Dulayya, Ghattivalayya and many others composed *Vachanas* of great value.

After the decline of the Chalukyas of Kalyana, there was acute political instability and Kalyana ceased to be the great seat of education and culture. Later, there was conquest of the region by Muslims, and a long spell of set-back to Kannada and Sanskrit learning in the area.

Mahmud Gawan, illustrious prime minister of Sultan Muhammad Shah III Bahamani, founded the famous *Madrasa* at Bidar in the 15th century. He invited renowned scholars from Persia and Iraq to Bidar. He produced two fine works, namely, 'Manazirul-Insha' and 'Riyazul-Insha'. While the former was a work on the art of Persian epistolography, the latter was a collection of official and private letters. Adhari was a well-known poet at the court of the Bahamani king Ahmad Shah (1422-36 A.D) He composed an epic called "Bahaman Nama" in the Persian language eulogising the exploits of the Bahamani Sultans up to his time. Mulla Dawud Bidari had earlier written a history of the Bahamani monarchs in Persian prose. Soppe Basava, who knew Persian, Arabic and 'Dakhni' and was conversant with Sufism, is said to have written some *Vachanas* about the middle of the 15th century. About literary works in 'Dakhni', *see* Addenda.

Shivaramaswami of Basavakalyan, who lived about 300 years ago, wrote on religion and philosophy in Sanskrit, Kannada, Marathi and Hindi. His Kannada compositions have been in the Devanagari script. He is stated to be a great grandson of the renowned saint Eknath. A thesis has been written on his Marathi works by Shri B. G Deshpande of Aland. Saint Manik Prabhu and his successor Shri Manohar Prabhu, who lived in the 19th century at Manik Nagar, were proficient in several languages and composed devotional songs. The third successor to Manik Prabhu Samsthan, Shri Martand Prabhu was adept in music, sports and *mantra-*

shastra. Besides composing devotional songs, he wrote 'Jnana Martanda' and 'Gana Martanda' in Marathi. Shri Revanasiddheshwara Deshikendra of Madanur was the author of "Siddhalingeshwarapurana" in Kannada. The late Nagabhushana Shivayogi of Muchalam wrote some valuable tracts on philosophy and religion in Kannada and Hindi.

For several centuries, upto 1948, conditions in the region were not congenial for learning, cultivation and development of Kannada. Thereafter in recent years, some efforts are being made towards renaissance of literary and cultural activities in harmony with the all-round heritage of Karnataka. Now there are many Kannada cultural workers and writers in the district, who are doing valuable pioneering work in rekindling interest in Kannada and its rich literature among the people of the region. Among these are Shriyuts Hanumantappa Patil, G. B Visaji, Manikrao Dhanashri, Panchakshari Punyashetty, M. Bandeppa, K. G. Maasetty, Vijay Sasanoor. V. N. Simpi and others. Shriyuts V. S. Kulkarni, G. M. Bhairodagi and L. R. Kulkarni are doing research on the history of this region. Shri S. M Kappikeri is a scholar in Hindi, and Shri Naganath Prabhakar also writes in Hindi. Shri R. V. Bidap has written in English on socialism and democracy.

For Urdu literary institutions and activities, please *see* Addenda.

Bidari ware Art

'Bidari-ware' is a special style of work called 'Damascening' in silver. Its name is derived from Bidar where the skill in this art was developed after being introduced by one Abdullah-bin-Kaizer from Iran during the time of Ahmad Shah Bahamani (1422-1436 A.D.). This Sultan, who was a lover of art and literature, had set up a training centre for Bidari workers at Bidar. This art was encouraged by the Nizams also. The contrast between the black oxidised background and the lustrous silver inlay gives a beauty to the Bidari-ware. The early motifs and designs were Persian in origin and verses from the Holy Koran were also inscribed. The motifs adopted later were generally from the fort of Bidar and the famous frescoes of Ajanta. The craftsmen follow both traditional and modern designs (for details *see* also Chapter V). About a century ago Ramanna Master was an expert craftsman who is remembered even to-day. During recent years, Shriyuts Basappa, Sheikh Ahmed Saheb, Gulam Quddus and Manikappa received State awards for their excellent work in Bidari-ware.

Music, dance and drama

Teaching and learning of fine arts has been encouraged since ancient times. Musical recitation of songs has been a common feature. The wives of Chalukya kings like Vikramaditya VI were

well-known for their accomplishments in fine arts. Queens Chandaladevi and Ketaladevi have been mentioned as highly proficient in various arts. Rebbaladevi (Rebbanabbe), the wife of general Reviga, is eulogised for her mastery of fine arts and was called 'Pratibha-Sarasvati'. She was well-known for her playing on *veena*. Besides the ladies of high society, the courtesans excelled in dancing and music in which they used to have regular training. Dancing girls attached to temples were also known for their accomplishments in that art.

Sangeeta-Ratna Nannhe Babu Kunwar is a vocalist in Hindustani music and also plays on the harmonium, *tabala*, etc. It is stated that he has composed some *ragas* like Siddharaj Kauns and Sayidhwani. He is running Sri Guru Sangeeta Vidyalaya (a music school) at Bidar since 1964, where youngsters are being trained in vocal and instrumental music. Dr. V. M. Chitgopkar is a film-producer under the auspices of the Hyderabad-Karnataka Films. Shri Siddharamayyaswami of Kohinoor is an artist in drawing.

The Sangeeta Kala Mandal, Bidar, a registered institution, is maintaining a music school called Sangeeta Vidyalaya in the Rama Mandir, Bidar. On an average, ten pupils are being trained for special music examinations conducted by the State Board for Special Music Examinations. It has a collection of books on music.

Folk-arts

Some religious and social traditions of the past have come down to the present generation in the form of several interesting folk-arts. *Bhajan*-singing, *Bayalata*, *Kolata*, *Gorta*, *Bulayi-hadu*, *Hanti Pada*, *Shobhane-pada*, *Devi-hadu*, *Beegara-hadu* *Gondaligara-hadu*, *Karadi-mazalu*, *Nandi-kolu*, *Gee-gee Pada*, *Lavani*-Lullaby-songs, etc., are in vogue in the district. These are recited or performed on the occasions of important *jatras*, observance of *jayantis* and various other religious and social functions.

Singing of *Vachanas*, *Devaranamas* and songs with musical accompaniments is the main feature of *bhajan* sessions which are held on some specific days of the week in many villages and towns. *Kolata* ('stick-dance') is a prominent folk-art practised by various sections. Among Harijans, singing of *Kolata-padas* of Ramayana and Sri Krishna-leela stories called Ramayana Adhyaya and Goulige Adhyaya respectively is common. Sometimes, this 'stick-dance' includes also rope feats. Among the Muslims, *Jalasa* (group-siging of songs), *Quawali* (singing of dialogue songs) and *Sultan*-surali (a folk dance) are in vogue. The Banjaras (also called Lambanis), who migrated from the north, have their own

folk-dance called *Lambani-nrutya*. The late Bhadrappa Gowda of Kohinoor composed folk-songs. His disciple, the late Master Husana, also of Kohinoor was a well-known composer of folk-songs such as *Lavani*, *Gee-gee-pada*, *Bhajana-pada*, *Muharram-pada*, etc.

Impetus to Kannada Learning

Paucity of facilities for learning Kannada had been acutely felt before 1948. In 1944, Shri Channabasava Swamy Pattadadevaru of Bhalki Matha shifted his Kannada school from Moragi village (now in Andhra Pradesh) to Kudala-Sangam in Bhalki taluk of Bidar district. He strove continuously for learning and teaching of Kannada which had been long neglected. Later in 1953, with the main objective of promoting learning of Kannada in Bidar area, the Bidar Jilla Kannada Shikshana Samiti was established by Prabhu Rao Vakil. The Samiti obtained the services of some Kannada teachers from other parts for teaching Kannada. It celebrated the *Nada-Habba* festival at Bidar with eclat in which several Kannada litterateurs from other parts participated. Under the auspices of the Samiti, the fifth conference of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat of Hyderabad State's Kannada areas was held at Bhatambra in Bhalki taluk, under the presidentship of Shri Padmanabha Puranik. In 1960, the forty-first Kannada Sahitya Sammelan was held at Bidar, which was presided over by the late Shri D. L. Narasimhachar.

District branch of Kannada Sahitya Parishat

The Bidar District branch of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore, was started at Bidar during the year 1970, with Shri Hanumantappa Patil as its president. It has its branches at all the taluk headquarters. The Parishat arranges various literary activities and organises functions such as *Vasanta Sahityotsava*, Karnataka *Rajyotsava*, etc. Under its asupices, a district-level conference in connection with the International Women's Year was held in 1976. *Kavi-Sammelans* and *goshtis* are also sometimes held.

Basava Samiti

The Basava Samiti, which was founded at Bangalore in 1964 under the Chairmanship of Shri B. D. Jatti, has appointed a committee at Basavakalyan to organise its activities in the area. Dissemination of knowledge about the social and cultural reforms preached by Basaveshvara and his associates, promotion of understanding and amity among different communities by expounding the humanitarian teachings of those celebrities (who lived and worked at Basavakalyan) and encouragement of comparative studies of various schools of philosophy are among the objectives of the Samiti. A new magnificent *Anubhava-Mantapa* building is being constructed by the Samiti at Basavakalyan where it has secured seventy acres of grounds, to serve as the centre of its activities at this ancient place of hallowed memories.

Eighth Centenary of Basaveshvara

In 1967-68, the celebrations of the Eighth Centenary of Basaveshvara were organised on a befitting scale at Basavakalyan and other places under the joint auspices of the State-level Committee set up by the State Government and the Basava Samiti. Several dignitaries of the State and Union Governments, many scholars and hundreds of men and women from different walks of life participated in the functions. A group of eminent persons headed by Shri B. D. Jatti did *pada-yatra* from Hampi (Vijayanagara of historical fame) in Bellary district to Basavakalyan, traversing the distance by foot in 24 days. A Basava-Darshana exhibition, throwing light on the life, mission and work of Basaveshvara and his associates, was got up on the occasion at Basavakalyan. Several valuable books concerning the various aspects of the radical reformist movement, and literature were also brought out on the occasion.

Other Cultural Associations

The Mitra Vrinda, Bidar, was formed in 1972 with the main object of providing opportunities to the youngsters to develop talents in various arts. It has enacted several dramas under the guidance of its president Shri K. Ramachandra Rao. It conducts story-telling competitions for primary school children and mono-acting, Bhagavadgeeta and *Vachana* recitations and folk-songs competitions for other boys. This institution participated in the State-level drama competitions held in 1973 by the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore.

The Geleyara Balaga, Kohinoor, an association of persons interested in literary and cultural matters, is bringing out 'Nelada Nudi', an annual publication. Another cultural association called the Sharanara Balaga, Bhalki, has published 'Chembelaku', a collection of poems, under the auspices of Channabasaveshvara Granthamale. The Kannada Geleyara Balaga, Bhalki, has published 'Ksha-kirana', containing several couplets. The Siddheshvara Balaga, Siddhapurawadi, another cultural association, has published a collection of folk-songs of the district, entitled 'Hoo Beke Hoo'.

About Marathi cultural activities, please *see* Addenda.

Cinema theatres and touring talkies

In 1976, there were six permanent cinema theatres in the district, four at Bidar and one each at Basavakalyan and Humnabad. There were two touring talkies based at Humnabad and Basavakalyan.

TABLE I

Statement showing particulars of literacy in the taluks of Bidar district as in 1961 and 1971

Taluks	*Literates in 1961*				*Literates in 1971*			
	Men	*Women*	*Total*	*Percentage to total population*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Percentage to total population*
Aurad	11,863	1,604	13,467	11.29	19,570	4,852	24,422	17.08
Basavakalyan	(This taluk was formed later)				21,927	4,041	25,968	17.42
Bhalki	19,020	2,060	21,080	12.66	19,724	4,115	23,839	16.63
Bidar	14,515	2,224	16,739	11.88	19,167	3,544	22,711	16.20
Humnabad	15,981	2,062	18,043	11.61	17,466	3,438	20,904	16.25
Total	61,379	7,950	69,329	11.91	97,854	19,990	1,17,844	16.72

TABLE II

Statement showing particulars of literacy in the towns of Bidar district as in 1961 and 1971

Towns	*Literates in 1961*				*Literates in 1971*			
	Men	*Women*	*Total*	*Percentage to total population of town*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Percentage to total population of town*
Basavakalyan (Previously Kalyana)	3,249	777	4,026	22.93	5,922	2,160	8,082	31.58
Bhalki	2,090	487	2,577	27.83	3,138	1,053	4,191	31.49
Bidar	9,755	4,569	14,324	14.18	15,784	9,084	24,868	49.08
Chitaguppa	1,853	661	2,514	22.46	2,978	1,203	4,181	31.17
Humnabad	2,500	808	3,308	30.65	4,163	1,641	5,804	35.48
Total	19,447	7,302	26,749	32.93	31,985	15,141	47,126	39.56

TABLE III

Statement showing particulars of taluk-wise and management-wise Lower Primary Schools in Bidar district as on 31-3-1975

Taluk	*No. of schools*	*No. of pupils*			*No. of teachers*		
		Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
(I) Government Boys Schools							
Aurad	116	3,541	2,196	5,737	152	..	152
Basavakalyan	109	4,010	2,002	6,012	130	1	131
Bhalki	96	3,126	2,534	5,660	109	..	109
Bidar	101	5,221	2,579	7,800	141	12	153
Humnabad	66	4,062	2,593	6,655	126	5	131
(II) Government Girls Schools							
Aurad	3	52	100	152	1	2	3
Basavakalyan	3	138	276	414	1	9	10
Bhalki	..		.	..	..	..	..
Bidar	4	721	543	1,264	1	11	12
Humnabad	5	.	554	554	1	9	10
(III) Aided Boys Schools							
Aurad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basavakalyan	1	401	263	664	12	..	12
Bhalki	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Bidar	1	58	36	94	1	1	2
Humnabad	2	320	162	482	10	..	10
Grand total	507	21,650	13,838	35,488	685	50	735

Source : Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Bidar.

TABLE IV

Statement showing particulars of Taluk-wise and Management-wise Higher Primary Schools in Bidar District as on 31-3-1975

Taluk	No. of schools	Pupils			Teachers		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
(i) Boys Schools							
Aurad	44	7,061	3,563	10,624	228	9	237
Basavakalyan	41	9,606	4,429	14,035	270	21	291
Bhalki	43	4,612	3,383	7,995	282	5	287
Bidar	36	9,753	4,561	14,314	320	56	376
Humnabad	27	6,987	2,662	9,649	204	12	216
(ii) Govt. Girls Schools							
Aurad	1	96	426	522		6	6
Basavakalyan	.	.	.			.	..
Bhalki	1	181	252	433	1	8	9
Bidar	4	73	1,535	1,608	1	37	38
Humnabad	3	158	1,373	1,531	2	24	26
(iii) Aided Schools							
Aurad	1	335	118	353	5	4	9
Basavakalyan	1	226	46	272	7	..	7
Bhalki	1	466	171	637	13	1	14
Bidar	2	904	502	1,406	4	21	25
Humnabad	1	274	133	407	2	8	10
(iv) Aided Girls Schools							
Basavakalyan	2	119	212	331	1	7	8
Total	208	40,851	23,366	64,117	1,340	219	1,559

TABLE V

Statement showing particulars of Medium-wise Lower and Higher Primary Schools in Bidar District as on 31-3-1975.

Medium	*Lower Primary Schools in taluks of*					*Higher Primary schools in taluks of*				
	Aurad	*Basava-kalyan*	*Bhalki*	*Bidar*	*Humnabad*	*Aurad*	*Basava-kalyan*	*Bhalki*	*Bidar*	*Humnabad*
Kannada	52	69	50	88	65	22	24	16	21	21
Marathi	45	36	34	2	3	18	9	11	2	..
Urdu	1	1		2	..	..	1	1	6	..
Hindi	.	.			..	..	1	1	1	1
Bilingual	21	7	12	14	5	6	9	17	12	9
Total	119	113	96	106	73	46	44	46	42	31

Model Primary Schools

Taluk	*Medium-wise No. of Schools*					
	Kannada	*Marathi*	*Urdu*	*Hindi*	*Bilingual/ Trilingual*	*Total*
Aurad	6	3	..	..	4	13
Basavakalyan	9	4	.	.	5	18
Bhalki	6	2	.	..	9	17
Bidar	5	1	3	1	7	17
Humnabad	8	.		..	6	14
Total	34	10	3	1	31	79

TABLE VI

Statement showing particulars of taluk-wise and medium-wise High Schools in Bidar district as on 31-3-1975

Taluk	Medium				Bilingual/ Trilingual	Total	Pupils			Teachers		
	Kannada	Marathi	Urdu	Hindi			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(i) Government High Schools for Boys												
Aurad	..	..	..	..	1	1	358	27	385	20	..	20
Basavakalyan	1	..	..	..	1	2	703	39	742	45	..	45
Bhalki	..	..	..	..	1	1	300	8	308	18	..	18
Bidar	..	.	.	.	1	1	1,372	..	1,372	55	2	57
Humnabad	2	.	..	.	2	4	2,081	18	2,099	89	..	89
Total	3	..	..	..	6	9	4,814	92	4,906	227	2	229
(ii) Government High Schools for Girls												
Bidar	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	537	537	9	29	38
(iii) Taken over Ex-Taluk Development Board High Schools for Boys												
Aurad	3	2	..	..	1	6	501	75	576	32	..	32
Basavakalyan	2	1	..	..	..	3	215	9	224	16	..	16
Bhalki	5	1	..	..	2	8	660	54	714	52	..	52
Bidar	5	..	..	..	..	5	411	18	429	23	..	23
Humnabad	4	..	..	..	..	4	361	44	405	25	..	25
Total	19	4	..	..	3	26	2,148	200	2,348	148	..	148

TABLE VI (*Contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					(iv) Taken over Ex-T.D.B. High Schools for Girls							
Basavakalyan	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	82	82	..	5	5
Humnabad	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	96	96	..	4	4
Total	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	178	178	..	9	9
					(v) Aided High Schools for Boys							
Aurad	2	..	..	..	..	2	344	53	397	36	..	36
Basavakalyan	4	1	..	..	..	5	691	53	744	36	..	36
Bhalki	..	..	..	.	1	1	222	3	225	10	..	10
Bidar	2	..	1	1	..	4	1,374	458	1,832	58	15	73
Humnabad	..	1	..	1	.	2	384	66	450	18	..	18
Total	8	2	1	2	1	14	3,015	633	3,648	158	15	173
					(vi) Aided High Schools for Girls							
Bhalki	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	124	124	..	9	9
					(vii) Un-aided High Schools for Boys							
Aurad	1	..	..	.	..	1	84	8	92	5	.	5
Basavakalyan	1	..	..	.	..	1	89	12	101	6	..	6
Bhalki	..	..	..	..	1	1	19	..	19	4	...	4
Total	2	.	..	..	1	3	192	20	212	15	..	15
					(viii) Un-aided High Schools for Girls							
Basavakalyan	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	93	93	..	5	5
Total for the Dist.	34	6	2	2	13	57	10,169	1,877	12,046	557	69	626

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

FROM the early times, the Ayurvedic system has been prevalent in the area as in other parts of India. The Ayurvedic doctors (*vaidyas*) were noted for their knowledge of the medical properties of many herbs, plants, etc. The medicines that were supplied to the patients were well within the means of the clientele, and there was no need to depend on costly drugs since the required herbs, plants and the like were easily available in the rural areas. Many simple remedies were fairly efficacious for common ailments. In many villages there were at least one or two families which were well-versed in the Ayurvedic system of medicine. The *vaidyas* some of whom have received institutional training, have continued to carry on their practice both in the urban and rural areas and the common people have considerable faith in the system. There are a few Ayurvedic dispensaries also in the district.

Earlier Period

With the advent of the Muslim rule in the region in the fourteenth century, the Unani system of medicine was introduced and helped by the rulers during the several centuries since then. But this did not displace the practice of Ayurveda. The Unani doctors (*hakims*) did not penetrate into the rural areas, their practice being generally confined to the towns. They enjoyed not only the patronage of the Muslim aristocracy but also of a considerable section of the Hindus. The Bahamani King Alaud-din Ahmed II (1436-1458 A.D.) ordered construction of a splendid *Shafa Khana* (hospital) at Bidar for which several villages were endowed to meet its expenditure. Both Hindu and Muslim physicians were appointed to look after this hospital which catered for patients of all communities. In the *Shafa Khana* besides the Unani, the Ayurvedic system was also made use of for treatment by employing the *Vaidyas*, and medicines and diet were provided free of cost to the patients. It is understood that

Khwaja Mahmud Gawan, the renowned scholarly prime minister of the Bahamani Sultan in the fifteenth century greatly encouraged the Unani system of medicine. After the fall of the Bahamanis, the successive Muslim dynasties continued to extend every help to the Unani system and its practitioners. In the year 1890 A.D. a separate Department of Unani Medicine was formed by the Nizam's Government, for starting and maintaining Unani dispensaries at Hyderabad and other bigger towns of the Hyderabad State.

During the rule of Nizams

With the close contact with the English East India Company and the British officers the Western System of medicine came into vogue. Nasir-ud-Doula, the sixth Nizam, ushered in the Allopathic system in the Hyderabad State. A Medical Department was created in the year 1844. It had only some curative functions and except for vaccination against small-pox there was no other preventive medicine in use until 1912. Though the heavy mortality caused by the out-breaks of epidemics such as cholera and plague, awakened the Government to the need for more active State participation in respect of health of the people, the efforts were confined to the promotion of sanitation by making it one of the important duties of the local bodies. The level of health services was unsatisfactory even in urban areas and the position was much worse in rural parts. Sanitary reform, village planning and housing schemes were practically unknown in the rural parts of the State, while such medical and maternity relief as had been provided was totally inadequate to meet the needs of the people.

In the year 1913, the head of the Medical Department was also designated as the Sanitary Commissioner. In the same year travelling dispensaries one for each district were started and they were headed by Assistant Surgeons who were also *ex-officio* District Sanitary Assistants. Compulsory primary vaccination of children between the ages of six and twelve months was introduced in the State in 1922 during which year a Department of Public Health was established. A detailed survey of hook-worm infection was completed in some parts of the country in 1927 by the anti-ankylostomiasis campaign of the International Health Board under the Rockefeller Foundation of America and the immensity of the problem was clearly demonstrated. As a result, the Government started a rural sanitation campaign in 1928 for the prevention and control of hook-worm infection in the State. The rural sanitation staff consisted of one sanitation unit which worked in the several districts by rotation. The chief activities of this unit were: (1) educational propaganda on prevention of hook-worm infestation and the dangers of soil pollution, (2) hook-worm treatment and (3) provision of latrines in the villages.

At the end of 1934, a separate Deputy Director of Public Health was put in charge of public health matters of the State to assist the Director of Medical and Public Health Department. The Unani units were continued to be under a separate Unani Medical Department. A District Hospital was inaugurated at Bidar in 1935. Later on, dispensaries were started in some taluk headquarters.

Sanitation

After the introduction of community development schemes and after the establishment of new local bodies, high importance has been attached to sanitation. Primary health centres were established for providing both curative and preventive services in the rural areas. The village panchayats are also taking up rural sanitation work in their respective places by way of construction of drains, soak-pits, hand-flush latrines, etc. Rural water supply schemes are being implemented for supply of wholesome water to the villagers. Under a scheme taken up in the year 1950, qualified practitioners of both Western and Indian systems of medicine were given small subsidies as an inducement to settle down in selected villages and to set up private practice there. The liability of the Government on account of the scheme was restricted to the payment of subsidy for the medical practitioner and the midwife. The cost of medicines and other contingent charges were met by the local boards concerned. The grant of subsidy was made subject to the condition that the medical practitioner should give free treatment to the needy. The practitioner was at liberty to accept such fees for medical attendance and treatment as he could get from the well-to-do patients. Besides, these dispensaries were maintained entirely from the funds of local boards.

During the recent famine years of 1971-72 and 1972-73, there was some occurrence of dysentery, gastro-enteritis, disorders of gastro intestinal tract and deficiency disease specially of Vitamin A and Vitamin B. But the spread of these diseases was checked by giving timely treatment to the ailing persons. To check their growth, two mobile medical units were started one with its headquarters at Humnabad for the taluks of Basavakalyan, Bidar and Humnabad, and the other at Bhalki as its headquarters for the taluks of Bhalki and Aurad. Each of these units consisted of one Male Medical Officer, one Lady Medical Officer, one Junior Health Inspector, one Pharmacist and one Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife. These Mobile Medical Units were well equipped and treated the patients on the spot. An amount of Rs. 1,28,284 was spent on drugs, diet, etc., during the recent two famine years on these two mobile units. In addition to these two mobile medical units, the

dispensaries in the district were also provided with additional drugs to treat the ailing patients.

Reorganisation of Department

Before the reorganisation of States the medical and health services in the district were looked after by an officer designated as Civil Surgeon and Health Officer. After 1st November 1956, a separate post of District Health Officer was created who was posted to be in charge of administration of all curative and preventive health services in the district. The Medical and Public Health Departments of the State were amalgamated in 1965. An officer designated as Director of Health and Family Planning Services (Recently, in 1977, the Department is redesignated as Health and Family Welfare Services and may be referred to accordingly wherever the word 'Family Planning' occurs) was the head of the reorganised Department at the State level. At the district-level, two independent officers were appointed, *viz*., District Surgeon in charge of the District Headquarters Hospital and district Health and Family Planning Officer. Both these officers are responsible to the Regional Deputy Director of Health and Family Planning Services, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga.

The District Health and Family Planning Officer, Bidar, is in charge of the public health and family-planning wing of the Department at the district-level. He is both a technical and administrative officer and deals with public health matters such as control of epidemics, malaria eradication, maternity and child welfare, vital statistics, sanitation, health education and laboratory work associated with public health. His functions as Family-Planning Officer include propaganda on family planning, supply of contraceptives, conducting of camps for vasectomy and tubectomy operations and loop insertions. In addition, curative health services, preventive health services, technical guidance to local bodies on matters pertaining to public health are also attended to by him. He is also in overall charge of all the medical institutions at the taluk-level in the district.

Under the Family Planning Programme, he is assisted by a male Medical Officer of Health, a Lady Medical Officer, two District Extension Educators (one male and one female), one Assistant District Health Officer for the whole district, one Medical Officer of Health for Aurad, Bidar and Bhalki taluks, and another Medical Officer of Health for Basavakalyan and Humnabad taluks, two Health Assistants, a Nurse, a Statistical Assistant, a Projectionist and necessary ministerial and class IV officials. In so far as the work of the District Laboratory is concerned, the District Health and Family Planning Officer is assisted by a Medical

Officer of Health, four Senior Laboratory Technicians, four laboratory attenders and two peons. Under the Maternity and Child Health Programme, there is a District Nursing Supervisor to assist the District Health and Family Planning Officer. In addition, medical officers and staff of several medical institutions in the taluks such as Primary Health Centres, Health Unit Type Dispensaries, Combined Dispensaries, Civil Dispensaries and Reduced Scale Local Fund Dispensaries are also under the administrative control of the District Health and Family Planning Officer.

Vital statistics

With a view to securing better registration of births and deaths, rules were revised in 1915-16 according to which inspecting revenue officers were required to scrutinise entries made in the registers maintained by the village officers. A new regulation was issued in 1918 with a view to improving the system and it laid down that the entries with reference to births and deaths had to be certified by a technical officer after a sample check-up in the area concerned. This proved helpful in correcting the deficiencies to some extent. In urban areas, however, the bye-laws of the municipalities provided for the registration of births and deaths. Now, the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, is the authority to enforce the provisions of the Acts on registration of births and deaths.

A new legal measure called the Registration of Births and Deaths, 1969, was brought into force in the district in 1970 in order to streamline the system. Now live births, still births, deaths and other related statistics are registered by the village *Patels* in rural areas who are designated as Registrars for the purpose. They have to send the monthly returns to the Tahsildar of the taluk. The Deputy Commissioner of the district has been designated as the District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. The District Statistical Officer is the Additional District Registrar of Births and Deaths. Through the Tahsildars of the taluks, the births, deaths and other related statistics are sent to the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, who is the *ex-officio* Chief Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. There is also a Joint Director for Demography for looking after the implementation of the Act and Rules in the State, and a Deputy Director who is in charge of vital statistics, has been appointed as the Deputy Chief Registrar. In the urban areas, the Health and Sanitary Inspectors of the municipalities collect these statistics and send them to the Chief Registrar. In respect of health unit areas, the Health and Sanitary Inspectors

collect the statistics and during their visits, they have to check up the figures registered by the village officers.

Sample Registration System

A Sample Registration System was introduced in Karnataka in 1966 in the rural areas and in 1968 in the urban areas. The scheme was launched by the Registrar General of India with the aim of providing reliable annual estimates of vital rates of births and deaths on a current and continuous basis for the rural and urban areas at the State and National levels. In order to record the extra events which occurred and missed by the enumerators and supervisors during the previous half year, the six months reference period was extended to one year and the period relating to the previous half year is termed as extended reference period. Usually, now a local school teacher is asked to maintain a continuous record of births and deaths as they occur, in respect of the usual residents of the sample area. The school teacher entrusted with this work is paid an honorarium. Seven rural units were selected in Bidar district for this purpose out of 150 rural and 60 urban sample units in the State.

The rise or fall in population of an area can be attributed to some extent to the condition of health and well-being of the people, medical facilities available, standard of living, attitude about family-planning, etc., and there may be other causes like migration and immigration of people from one area to another for various reasons (*See* Chapter III also).

Crude Birth and Death rates

The crude birth-rate is defined as the number of live births per thousand of mid-year population in any given year. Similarly, the crude death-rate is defined as the number of deaths per thousand of mid-year population in any given year. It is stated by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics that the registration of vital events has been found to be deficient to a considerable extent. Based on the information received from the Chief Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the sub-joined table gives the number of births and deaths reported from 1970 to 1975 :

Year	*No. of births reported*	*No. of deaths reported*
1970	4,481	2,147
1971	4,787	1,950
1972	6,218	2,172
1973	5,705	4,641
1974	6,480	3,121
1975	8,511	3,041

The registered death-rate has been generally falling since 1961. The fall in the death-rate is, to a large extent, due to the intensive, preventive and curative facilities provided and a better standard of living. There has been a systematic drive to control epidemics. The fall in the birth-rate may be attributed, to a certain extent, to the intensive family-planning drive that is being carried on for the past several years. There is a growing consciousness among the people, especially among the educated class, to limit their families.

Infant and maternal mortality

Still-birth-rate, prenatal rate, neo-natal rate and post-natal rate are the components and other related indicators of infant mortality. Infant mortality was considerably high in the district in the early decades of this century. The main causes for such deaths are prematuity, bronchitis, diarrhoea, dysentery, fevers, convulsions, sepsis and respiratory diseases. The infant mortality rate has, however, been considerably reduced in recent years with the introduction of modern system of midwifery and rapid implementation of maternity and child welfare services under the plan programmes. The annexed table indicates the number of registered still-births and infant-deaths for the years from 1971 to 1975 as furnished by the Chief Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages :

Year	*No. of still-births reported*	*No. of infant deaths reported*
1971	80	144
1972	313	142
1973	205	200
1974	107	220
1975	247	294

The main causes for maternal deaths are anaemia, haemorrhage, eclampsia and difficult labour. As in the case of infant-mortality, the rate of maternal mortality, which was high in the earlier decades has been reduced in recent years. This is mainly due to increased facilities provided for the pre-natal and post-natal treatment in the several hospitals and health centres in the district. The sub-joined table shows the year-wise number of maternal deaths reported to the Chief Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages :

Year	*No. of maternal deaths reported*	*Year*	*No. of maternal deaths reported*
1971	14	1975	12
1972	9	1975	22
1973	10		

Common diseases

There are insanitary conditions and use of unprotected water, especially in the rural areas. The poorer sections of the people are affected by under-nutrition and mal-nutrition. The common diseases for which a majority of patients are treated in health centres and dispensaries in the district are fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery, and respiratory diseases. The other diseases are pneumonia, typhoid, digestive diseases, gastro-enteritis, worms, ulcers, anaemia, skin diseases, etc. The statement given below shows the number of deaths caused by various diseases in the district from 1971 to 1975 as furnished by the Chief Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages :

Year	*Deaths due to*			
	Plague	*Cholera*	*Malaria*	*Smallpox*
1971	1	19	985	193
1972	..	16	74	3
1973	..	26	100	15
1974	..	3	79	19
1975	..	6	59	8

Cholera control

Cholera is one of the most dreaded communicable diseases. In recent years, there has been a considerable decrease in the incidence of cholera in the district. Whenever there is an outbreak of cholera, groups of necessary health staff are rushed to the places for anti-cholera inoculations. It is found to be very difficult to eradicate cholera because of lack of good environmental sanitation and use of unprotected water. The following table gives the number of cholera attacks and deaths and the number of persons inoculated during the years from 1972 to 1975 :

Year	*Attacks*	*Deaths*	*Anti-cholera inoculations done*
1972	402	nil	1,50,730
1973	490	406	1,80,434
1974	41	nil	1,88,330
1975	15	1	52,281

National Small-pox Eradication

Small-pox was persisting in the district. The incidence was high during the pre-independence years, with a gradual decrease in the later years. The Government set up an expert committee in 1959 to suggest ways and means of eradicating both small-pox and cholera in the State. Based on the recommendations of this committee large scale efforts were made through primary vaccinations to bring the disease under control. The attack phase of the National Small-pox Eradication Programme was completed in March 1974 after covering

85 per cent of the population. The district entered the maintenance phase in the year 1964. The vaccination work is being conducted by Vaccinators, Basic Health Workers and Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives. Vaccination of babies under the age group of 0-1 month is also undertaken by the medical and para-medical staff of the medical institutions. Efforts are being made to do hundred per cent primary vaccinations, and re-vaccinations once in four years. The Government has announced a reward of Rs. 1,000 for those who detect and report small-pox cases. The table given hereunder shows the vaccination figures and number of attacks and deaths from 1970 to 1975 :

Year	*Primary vaccination*	*Re-vaccination*	*Total*	*Attacks*	*Deaths*
1970	40,721	80,023	1,20,744	..	..
1971	53,365	88,819	1,42,184	..	..
1972	58,593	2,28,263	2,86,856	24	4
1973	53,581	1,44,226	1,97,807	5	1
1974	48,684	1,84,965	2,33,649	3	1
1975	50,334	1,55,654	2,05,988	nil	nil

Plague

The district is very nearly free from the ravages of plague. It may be said that this disease is now completely under control and the incidence has been almost nil in recent years.

Typhoid

Typhoid has been prevalent in the district causing some deaths every year. As and when typhoid cases are reported, the health authorities undertake preventive measures such as administering T.A.B. inoculations, chlorination of sources of drinking water and disinfection of infected houses and the patients are treated on the spot and the epidemic is brought under control.

Malaria

The National Malaria Eradication Programme is considered to be the biggest programme of the type in the world directed against a single communicable disease, namely, malaria. This national programme is envisaged to be completed in 1986. The incidence of malaria is now very low. Hence the programme to-day has pin-pointed two specific responsibilities, *viz.*, how to continue to keep such areas free from infection and secondly how to liquidate the infection in the residential areas. The National Malaria Control Programme in the new Mysore State was switched over to the National Malaria Eradication Programme during the year 1958 with 19 units covering the entire State. These units started entering the Maintenance Phase of the programme in 1964-65.

In the Bidar district, the Attack Phase of the programme lasted for three years ending in 1958 for bringing down the incidence

of infection to a minimum level by the use of insecticides like D.D.T. and it was switched over to the Consolidation Phase in 1964. The area of the National Malaria Eradication Programme Unit at Bidar includes the five taluks of Bidar district and three taluks of Gulbarga district and divided among four sub-units. Each sub-unit covers roughly a population of two taluks and is headed by a Senior Malaria Inspector who is assisted by a Junior Malaria Inspector. Surveillance was introduced after two years of the Attack Phase in the year 1960. (The procedure by which individuals in an area with malaria parasites are detected is called surveillance). The Malaria Surveillance Worker has to visit every house once in a fortnight, where there are fever cases, collect blood smears from fever cases and gives presumptive treatment to fever cases with aminioquinoline tablets. If a positive case is detected, immediate action has to be taken for radical treatment of the case, mass and contact blood survey and D.D.T. spraying in order to check the spread of the disease. The sub-joined table gives the relevant figures from 1968 to 1975:

Year	*Blood smears collected and examined*		*Mass contact and follow-up action*	*Malaria Parasite Positive Cases*	*Radical treatment given*
	Active	*Passive*			
1968	1,38,151	14,291	39,112	164	N.A.
1969	1,42,241	21,788	36,710	110	N.A.
1970	1,31,013	23,176	35,348	236	233
1971	1,09,749	25,059	38,499	336	335
1972	71,916	18,965	20,028	857	827
1973	1,27,993	35,073	40,379	3,858	2,436
1974	1,36,994	36,700	13,355	28,906	4,920
1975	1,39,074	31,721	4,945	41,188	13,757

Primary Health Centres and Units

In keeping with the Government policy of providing more and better medical facilities, primary health centres and units were established in the rural parts of the district during the successive Five Year Plan periods. In 1975, there were eight Primary Health Centres of the Government of India type covering a population of about 60 thousand each. On an average, there are six beds in each primary health centre and two beds in each primary health unit for the treatment of in-patients. The main basic health services that are being rendered to the rural people through these health centres and health units are:

(1) curative service, (2) control of communicable diseases such as malaria, small-pox, cholera and tuberculosis, (3) family planning, maternity and child health services, (4) health education, (5) school health services, (6) collection of vital statistics and (7) environmental

sanitation. The staff attached to each of the Karnataka type health units comprises of an Assistant Medical Officer of Health, a Junior Health Inspector, a Pharmacist, three Midwives and three members of class IV staff.

The staff of each of the Government of India pattern health centres consists of one Medical Officer of Health, a Health Visitor, a Junior Health Inspector, a Pharmacist and three class IV officials, and in addition for looking after the family-planning aspect of the work there is an Extension Educator, a Pharmacist and a Health Assistant for every 20 to 30 thousand of population and an Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife for every ten thousand population under the Medical Officer of Health. A table showing the particulars of Primary Health Centres, Health Unit Type Dispensaries, Medical Sub-centres are given at the end of the chapter (Tables I to III). Under the malaria-eradication programme, there is a Medical Officer of Health, an Assistant Unit Officer, a Senior Microscopist, 17 Junior Microscopists, four Senior Malaria Inspectors, four Junior Malaria Inspectors, 111 Malaria Surveillance Workers, four Superior Field Workers and ten Field Workers. All these staff work under the control of the District Health and Family Planning Officer.

Family-Planning

A State branch of the Family Planning Board has been functioning since 1957 An extended family-planning programme was started in 1965 when a separate District Family Planning Bureau was established to look after, guide and co-ordinate the family-planning activities in the district. For purposes of better co-ordination and supervision of family-planning work, the District Health Officer was re-designated as District Health and Family Planning Officer. There are eight Primary Health Centres, each of which has been provided with a vehicle for facilitating the family planning work. Maternity-*cum*-sterilisation wards and residential quarters for the programme personnel, both at the Primary Health centre level and Medical Sub-centre level are being provided. The Bidar region was considered as an area of moderate growth-rate of population since the population increased by 24.26 per cent in the decade 1961-71 in this district as against 24.22 per cent in Karnataka State during that period.

District Family-Planning Bureau

Formerly, the family-planning programme was being implemented on the basis of clinical approach. This was found to be inadequate for the rural areas. Hence, the extension approach was adopted wherein the education and service facilities were extended to the door steps of the rural community and the entire population, both urban and rural, was brought under the extended re-organised family-planning programme in 1965. A District Family-Planning Bureau started functioning in the year 1965. An eligible couples

survey was taken up and completed in the entire district. It was found that the number of eligible couples for practising family planning methods was about one lakh. In June 1975, there were eight Family Planning Centres, one each at the eight Primary Health Centres in the district. In addition to these, the medical personnel of the various medical institutions in the district are co-ordinating the family-planning services.

The District Family-Planning Bureau is managing the programme operations with the help of five functional components, namely, (1) Mobile Sterlisation Unit, (2) Mobile I.U.C.D. Unit, (3) Education and Information Division, (4) Field Operaton and Evaluation Division and (5) Administrative Division. These are directly responsible to the District Health and Family-Planning Officer who is the controlling officer and chairman of the District Mass Media Co-ordination Committee. All the key personnel in the organisation are progressively trained so as to enable them to act effectively in implementing the programme.

Vasectomy and Tubectomy

Facilities have been provided in all bigger medical institutions in the district for conducting vasectomy and tubectomy operations. Such operations are also being done at camps in rural areas arranged for the purpose under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health (Family-Planning, Maternity and Child Health). In order to popularise these surgical methods of family-planning, the services of the private medical practitioners are also utilised wherever possible. The authorised private practitioners who render family planning services at their own clinics or nursing homes can claim Rs. 30 per case of vasectomy, Rs. 40 per case of tubectomy, and Rs. 11 per case of I.U.C.D., provided they render service free of cost to the patients, give free pre-and post-operative follow up treatment and attend to any complications noticed later on.

The Primary Health Centres in the district also conduct couple surveys, and selected couples are advised through individual contacts to adopt temporary or permanent family-planning methods. A device of family-planning for women popularly known as loop (an intra-uterine contraceptive device) was introduced in the district in the year 1965. Services are rendered either at medical institutions or at clinics and a sum of Rs. three is paid per case as compensation to the acceptor for the first time, and the worker who motivates the case is paid a rupee per case. *Nirodh* is being issued free of charge at the medical institutions and by the health workers during their domiciliary visits. In addition, it is being sold at subsidised rates at selected medical shops and at commercial shops.

Intensive propaganda through lectures, film shows, exhibitions, publicity, literature, etc., is being done throughout the district in

order to educate the people in respect of family-planning. In addition, family-planning fortnights are organised every year through out the district, when as many people as possible are covered under the programme. Orientation training camps are also conducted at certain selected centres for providing training to village leaders. The people in the district are evincing more interest than before in the family-planning programme. The sterilisation method (both male sterilisation and female sterilisation), I.U.C.D. placements and use of *nirodh* are becoming popular in the district. Relatively female sterilisation is more popular than male sterilisation and gaining a momentum. The tables given hereunder indicate the targets and achievements in respect of sterilisation, placements of I.U.C.D. and use of conventional contraceptives:

Year	*Sterilisation Achievements*			*I.U.C.D. Insertions*	
	Target	*Vasec-tomy*	*Tubec-tomy*	*Target*	*Achieve-ent*
1969-70	4,000	817	331	1,000	131
1970-71	4,560	441	754	1,160	39
1971-72	2,080	443	967	1,560	36
1972-73	3,540	18,624	776	600	43
1973-74	4,495	52	993	715	72
1974-75	3,000	46	1,304	740	183
1975-76	4,050	..	..	810	472

Year	*Condoms*	*Conventional Contraceptives*		
		Jelly and cream	*Foam Tablets*	*C.C. users*
1969-70	23,616	..	..	312
1970-71	22,417	135	14	349
1971-72	25,252	121	117	370
1972-73	47,002	6	140	683
1973-74	1,10,695	45	230	1,546
1974-75	1,44,583	78	..	2,008
1975-76	..	..	..	1,709

Family-Planning action Committee

There is a District-level Family-Planning Action Committee which is headed by the Deputy Commissioner as the Chairman and it is responsible to the Divisional Family-Planning Action Committee, Gulbarga. The District Health and Family-Planning Officer, the District Surgeon and several non-officials have been nominated as its members. It meets once in a quarter and reviews the progress,

examines administrative and operational problems, faced in implementing the programme and chalks out the plan. Professional organisations like the Indian Medical Association, Bidar branch, social service organisations like the Rotary and Lions Clubs, merchants' and farmers' associations, CARE have been involved in the programme and are co-ordinating their services in organising mass sterilisation camps in the district.

Medical Institutions

Besides the District Hospital at Bidar, in 1974-75, there were a General Hospital at Basavakalyan, eight primary health centres, one police health centre, five civil dispensaries, one Reduced Scale Local Fund dispensary, five Government Ayurvedic dispensaries, seven medical sub-centres, nine health unit type dispensaries, and two Government Unani dispensaries. A hospital is being maintained by the Gurudwara Sahib Nanak Jhira known as the Guru Nanak Hospital. In addition to these, there is a National Malaria Eradication Programme Centre, a District T.B. Centre, a District Health Laboratory and one National Leprosy Control Centre. The Civil dispensaries are situated at (1) Humnabad, (2) Chitaguppa, (3) Mannaekhalli (4) Aurad and (5) Bhalki having a bed strength of 20, 18, 12, 10 and 10 respectively. The General Hospital at Basavakalyan has a bed strength of 25 only with an X-ray unit attached to it.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

There are five Ayurvedic dispensaries located at Nirna, Mudbi, Hulsoor, Rajeshwar and Hudgi. They are maintained by the Government, except the one at Hudgi which is maintained by the Taluk Development Board, Humnabad, and have qualified Ayuvedic physicians. The taluk development boards are contributing their mite to these dispensaries. The administrative control of these institutions which was formerly with the District Surgeon, Bidar was transferred to the District Health and Family-Planning Officer in 1968. A table giving particulars of the five Ayurvedic Dispensaries is appended at the end of the Chapter (Table IV).

Unani Dispensaries

There are two Government Unani Dispensaries one at Bidar and the other at Mehker in Bhalki taluk both being aided by the taluk development boards. In 1921 the Unani Local Fund Dispensary at Bidar treated 28 out-patients per day on an average, the total number of patients both indoor and outdoor being 14,027. The total expenditure of the dispensary during the year was Rs. 2,770. A table appended at the end of the Chapter gives particulars of the two Government Unani Dispensaries (Table V).

Applied Nutrition Programme

The Applied Nutrition Programme is multi-departmental in character. Local social service organisations and international agencies like the UNICEF, FAO and WHO are also associated

with it. Departments of Horticulture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Health Services, Education, Social Welfare and Panchayat Raj and *Yuvaka mandals*, *Mahila mandals*, etc., co-operate in carrying out the programme. The UNICEF provides financial assistance for the training programme and for equipment, while the FAO and WHO provide technical assistance. In this district, the Applied Nutrition Programme was first started in Aurad, Basavakalyan and Bidar taluks in 1968 and subsequently it was extended to the other taluks of Humnabad and Bhalki in 1969 and 1970 respectively.

In order to improve the existing dietary pattern several measures have been taken in the selected blocks. Education of the people about proper nutrition is being carried on through a net work of health workers and the community development block staff who are required to organise practical demonstrations, follow-up talks, discussions, film shows and exhibitions and distribute educational material. The Mid-day Meals Scheme organised by the Department of Public Instruction is closely associated with this programme. As at the end of 1975, there were 365 centres including primary schools, balawadies and *mahila mandals* catering to 14,738 school children and 13,862 pre-school children in the district.

Special Nutrition Programme

A Special Nutrition Programme is in operation in the urban slum areas. As in 1975, there were ten centres for this programme in Basavakalyan taluk only catering to 160 children and 440 mothers. Cereals are given to them in the form of gruel, *Uppittu* etc. The supplements given under this programme include about 300 calories and 12 grammes of protein. The World Food Programme, which is in operation in the district, provides mid-day meals to school students coming from nearby villages. About 717 inmates of 14 hostels run by the Social Welfare Department are also benefited under this programme.

Health Education

Health education forms one of the functions of the Health Services Department. The basic health workers, who primarily attend to this aspect of the work, are required to utilise every opportunity, especially during village gatherings, to contact the rural populace and talk to them about various health subjects, sometimes giving practical demonstrations, in regard to personal cleanliness, environmental sanitation, chlorination of water, vaccination, D.D.T. spraying, etc. The Department also arranges for the observance of the World Health Day, Leprosy Day, Anti-Fly Week, Family-Planning fortnight and the like in the district when arrangements are made to give talks, hold exhibitions and screen films on various subjects in villages and towns.

School Health Services

The aim of School Health Programme is to provide comprehensive health care to the school children, comprising medical examina-

tion, treatment, correctional remedies, etc. The school children are also guided in forming habits and practices necessary to promote their best growth. Under the programme, children in the age-group of 6-11 are being immunised against diseases such as diphtheria, polio and whooping cough. Medical examination of students is done at least two times during a school year. It has been made compulsory to get students medically checked up for diseases of eye, teeth and for mulnutrition. During the year 1974-75 eight primary health centres were doing school health service in Bidar district. The sub-joined statement gives particulars of work done in recent years under the School Health programme:

Year	*No. of Children covered*			*Expenditure in Rs.*
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	
1971-72	8,071	573	8,644	8,644
1972-73	7,266	460	7,726	7,726
1973-74	7,727	606	8,333	8,333
1974-75	8,244	659	8,903	8,903

Leprosy Control

It is roughly estimated that about 7,700 persons are affected by leprosy in Bidar district. Many crippled and disabled patients, who are free from this diesase continue to be, however, shunned by society because they linger on with the stigma. With a view to controlling the spread of leprosy in the district by implementing the new techinques, namely, survey, education and treatment, a National Leprosy Subsidiary Centre which was started at Bidar in 1959 was upgraded into a National Leprosy Control Centre in 1972. At the begining the centre was started with one medical officer and one medico-social worker. Now the centre has one Medical Officer, One Senior Non-Medical Supervisor, one Junior Non-Medical Supervisor and about 15 para-medical workers. The Department of Health Services is also required to make sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals when people gather in large numbers. Treatment of leprosy cases is arranged at weekly clinics at important places where the Medical Officer of Health examines the cases. In addition, treatment is also given by rural medical practitioners and range health inspectors in several places. The National Leprosy Control Centre has now four subsidiary centres at Bhalki, Bidar, Kamthana and Halbarga and seven sub-centres at Bidar, Janawada, Chillargi, Kamthana, Manhalli, Bagdal and Ranjolkheni (all in Bidar taluk) and eight sub-centres at Bhalki, Bhatambra, Saigon, Dadgi, Khatak Chincholli, Nittur, Halbarga and Byalhalli (all in Bhalki taluk). The sub-joined table gives some particulars of the National Leprosy Control Centre at Bidar :

Calendar year	No. of out-patients treated	Financial year	Expenditure in Rs.
1966	1,675	1966-67	20,.704
1967	1,847	1967-68	51,99
1968	2,075	1968-69	34,944
1969	2,306	1969-70	37,318
1970	2,524	1970-71	41,212
1971	2,369	1971-72	30,136
1972	5,308	1972-73	66,831
1973	3,540	1973-74	37,103
1974	3,472	1974-75	1,08,365
1975	5,077	1975-76	1,19,806

District Tuberculosis Centre

A Tuberculosis Chest Clinic, which was opened at Bidar in 1956, was converted into the present District Tuberculosis Centre in 1972. The Chest Clinic had limited its functions to the district headquarters town of Bidar only. Consequent on its conversion into the DistrictT. B. Centre, preventive and curative activities, namely, house to house B.C.G. Vaccination and domiciliary treatment are being carried on. At present, there are twenty referring centres all over the district which after diagnoising the disease provide treatment and also refer the cases for X-ray and Sputum examination to the Centre. Attached to the Centre there is a small laboratory. The B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette Guerin) Vaccination is given to the persons in the age group of 0 to 20 years. It acts as a preventive against tuberculosis. There is a team of seven B.C.G. technicians with a non-medical team leader in Bidar district which goes from place to place for vaccinating the eligibles. The following table gives some particulars of the District T.B. Centre, Bidar :—

Year	No. of patients treated	B.C.G. Programme		
		Registration	Vaccination	Expenditure in Rs.
1973	517	1,47,568	31,945	88,600
1974	1,023	1,69,046	53,883	1,38,026
1975	641	1,31,490	40,988	1,01,010

District Health Laboratory

A District Health Laboratory was set up at Bidar in 1971. Various pathological tests are made here by analysing the samples received from various medical institutions of the district. In 1975, the laboratory made 7,405 pathological tests of various kinds as against 6384 in 1971. At present it has a Medical Officer of Health three Senior Laboratory Technicians and four Laboratory Attenders.

District Hospital

As already stated, a District Hospital was started at Bidar in the year 1935. It had periodical expansion and in 1975, it had a

bed strength of 215 and the following sections—(1) Medical, (2) Surgical, (3) Maternity and Child Health, (4) X-ray (since 1963), (5) Dental (since 1968), (6) V.D. Clinic (since 1970), (7) Blood Bank (since 1970), (8) Ophthalmological (1972), (9) Urban Family Planning Centre (since 1965), and (10) a laboratory (since 1974). There is also provision for training nursing students, auxiliary nurse-midwives, lady health visitors, and for doing house surgency after medical graduation. Besides, the District Surgeon, who is the head of the hospital, there were in 1975, 14 Assistant Surgeons of Class II cadre, three Nursing Superintendents out of whom one was of grade I and the other two of grade II, two nursing tutors, 31 nurses, three midwives, three pharmacists and about 141 class IV officials.

There is a provision to give treatment to T.B. cases both as in-patients and out-patients in this hospital which has a separate ward with 20 beds for the purpose. In 1975, the number of T.B. in-patients and out-patients that were treated was 202 and 1,401 respectively as against 199 and 1302 in 1974. The number of in-patients and out-patients who were treated for various other diseases in 1975 was 13,353 and 4,75,486 as against 13,261 and 4,55,691 respectively in 1974. The total number of major and minor operations that were done in the hospital in 1975 was 569 and 410 as against 551 and 169 respectively in 1974. The number of labour cases that were attended to in the hospital in 1975 was 2,092 as against 2,200 in 1974. The number of X-rays taken was 120, screenings 930, and bariums 20 in 1975, as against 698 X-rays, 8,113 screenings and 13 bariums in 1974. The number of vasectomy cases was 51, tubectomy 393 and I.U.C.D. 278 in 1975, while it was 13 vasectomy, 282 tubectomy and 153 I.U.C.D. cases in 1974. The hospital is manufacturing some medicines such as glucose, glucose-saline, normal saline, distilled water and A.C.D. solutions. The expenditure incurred on the hospital in 1974-75 was Rs. 19,75,472 whereas it was Rs. 16,57,533 in 1973-74.

Methodist Hospital Bidar

The Methodist Hospital, a charitable institution was founded in 1903. It had periodical expansion and had 25 beds in the beginning while the present bed strength is 50 only. It provides patient cure in medicine, surgery, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology with a separate eye department. Besides a chief medical officer (who is the head of the institution), it has two doctors, 14 nurses, three para-medical staff and 31 ministerial staff. In 1975, the number of in-patients and out-patients that were treated was 1,040 and 9,541 respectively as against 942 and 6,350 in 1974. The number of labour cases that were attended to in the hospital in 1975 was 250 as against 225 in 1974. The total number of major and minor operations that were conducted in 1975 was 35 and 85 respectively as against 27 and 53 in 1974. The number of

family-planning cases attended to by the institution in 1976 was 112 as against 34 in 1975 and 23 in 1974. The total number of X-ray screenings taken in 1976 was 210 as against 100 in 1975 and 85 in 1974. The expenditure incurred on the hospital in 1974-75 was Rs. 1,73,719 as against Rs. 2,05,905 in 1973-74.

General Hosptial Basava-kalyan

A Civil Dispensary which was started at Basavakalyan in 1952, was upgraded into a General Hospital in 1970. It has medical, surgery and maternity sections. Leprosy and T.B. cases are treated only in the out-patient department of the hospital. In 1975, the bed strength of the hospital was 25. At present, there is a Medical Officer, a Lady Medical Officer, two Pharmacists, five nurses and seven members of Class IV staff. The total number of in-patients and out-patients treated in 1975 was 429 and 53,728 compared to 177 and 54,576 respectively in 1974. The total number of operations done in 1975 was 170 as against 233 in 1974. The number of maternity cases which received attention in 1975 was 334 as against 262 in 1974. There is a separate section for family-planning wherein eleven tubectomy cases, eight I.U.C.D. cases and four vasectomy cases, were attended in 1975 as against thirteen tubectomy and three I.U.C.D. cases in 1974. The expenditure on this hospital which was Rs. 79,244 in 1974-75 had increased to Rs. 94,055 in 1975-76 (Table showing the particulars of Civil Dispensaries of Bidar district in 1975 is appended at the end of the Chapter) (Table VI).

Guru Nanak Hospital, Bidar

The Guru Nanak Hospital, Bidar was started in March 1970 by the Gurudwara Sahib Nanak Jhira. This hospital is a charitable one where free treatment is given irrespective of caste and creed. It is equipped with an operation threatre, an X-ray plant and E.C.G. and Pathological sets. The present bed-strength of the hospital is 15. It has a medical officer, a lady medical officer, two nurses, two pharmacists and a radiographer. The total number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the hospital in 1975 were 102 and 80,687 as compared to 54 and 47,276 respectively in 1974. The total number of operations conducted from the date of its establishment upto the end of 31st December 1975 is only 197. The total expenditure incurred by the hospital in 1975-76 was Rs. 1,59,438 as against Rs. 1,21,125 in 1974-75.

Medical peronnel

In 1977, there were six physicians with post-graduate qualification, nine graduate surgeons, 67 graduate physicians and a graduate dentist. The Ayurvedic and Unani physicians numbered 35 and 25 respectively. There were 34 pharmacists, four nurses, two health technicians, 125 auxiliary nurse-midwives, 456 para-medical staff, five Unani *Vaid tabeebs*, 33 ministerial staff and 79 class IV officials. The total number of registered medical practitioners

practising Allopathy, Ayurveda and Unani were 71, 103 and 24 respectively. There are three traditional bone setters and massagists at Bidar.

Chemists and Druggists

According to the figures furnished by the State Drugs Controller, there were, in 1975, 23 chemists and druggists and 29 qualified pharmacists in the district.

Medical Association

There is a branch of the Indian Medical Association at Bidar which was started in 1969. In 1976, it had 22 members consisting of doctors of modern medicine in Government service and private practice including specialists. The activities of the Association include organisation of periodical professional meetings of doctors, educating of the public on matters of health, conducting ante-natal, pre-natal and child guidance clinics and family-planning motivation. Under the school health programme, health of about 500 children is being looked after by the Association. Short-term refresher courses which are useful for doctors working in the moffussil areas to get their knowledge refreshed are held every year. The Government of Karnataka is encouraging holding of such courses by deputing doctors to attend them and by giving substantial grants for conducting the courses. Sometimes the meetings of the Association are held at the taluk headquarters also.

TABLE I

Statement showing particulars of Primary Health Centres in Bidar District for the years 1974 and 1975 and amount of expenditure for the years 1974-72 and 1975-76.

Place of Primary Health Centre	*Year of establishment*	*No. of inpatients treated*	*No. of out-patients treated*	*No. of operations done*	*No. of maternity cases attended*	*No. of inpatients treated*	*No. of out-patients treated*	*No. of operations done*	*No. of maternity cases attended*	*Expenditure (in Rs.)*	
										1974-75	1975-76
			1974					1975			
Santhpur, Aurad taluk	1959	201	14,580	162	19	157	15,408	21	3[illegible]	1,10,725	1,06,098
Hallikhed (B) Humnabad tq.	1961	1,068	75,589	353	551	1,108	75,782	341	685	1,39,140	1,45 912
Matala, Basavakalyan taluk	1961	574	10,631	174	178	289	11,718	137	153	1,14,914	1,48 755
Nittur Bhalki taluk	1962	285	17,017	150	26	271	22,441	242	78	1,34,161	1,60,310
Chillargi, Bidar taluk	1962	212	25,106	264	66	237	36,640	334	83	1,06,117	1,37,721
Ghatboral, Humnabad taluk	1962	291	19,855	265	86	349	17,718	350	61	1,15,279	1,30,082
Janawada, Bidar taluk	1964	151	24,668	123	18	185	27,016	119	85	1,27,597	1,17,675
Kamalnagar, Aurad taluk	1964	280	19,225	178	101	315	18,780	137	167	1,38,152	1,53,282

TABLE II

Statement showing the particulars of Health Unit Type Dispensaries in Bidar District

Place of Health Unit Type dispensary	*Year of establishment*	*No of out-patients treated*	*No. of minor operations done*	*No. of maternity cases attended*	*No. of out-patients treated*	*No. of minor operations dneo*	*No. of maternity cases attended*	*Expenditure in Rs.* 1974–75	*Expenditure in Rs.* 1975–76
			1974			1975			
Bagdal, Bidar taluk ..	1971	22,245	31	140	20,834	34	171	27,455	32,695
Rajeshwar, Basavakalyan taluk.	1971	32,471	35	69	36,096	33	132	25,208	29,037
Manahalli, Bidar taluk	1971	19,205	38	137	17,588	26	105	24,027	30,944
Kohinoor, Basavakalyan taluk	1971	10,103	43	77	10,941	8	110	26,019	30,806
Hulsoor, Basavakalyan taluk	1971	21,314	19	257	19,290	40	174	27,527	30,502
Dubulgundi, Humnabad taluk	1971	25,615	39	198	15,870	34	142	33,620	30,438
Kushnoor Thana also called Thana Kushnoor, Aurad taluk	1972	8,196	55	126	13,849	106	134	22,632	23,050
Chordapka also called Chawar Dabka, Aurad taluk.	1972	12,371	19	23	12,955	36	100	15,076	20,143
Chintaki, Aurad taluk..	1972	6,505	8	4	8,230	22	6	..	..

TABLE III

Statement showing the particulars of Medical Sub-Centres in Bidar District

Sl. No.	*Place of the Medical Sub-Centre*	*Year of establishment*	*Out-patients treated*	*No of minor operations done*	*No of maternity cases attended*	*Expenditure for 1975–76 (in Rs.)*
1	Lakhangaon, Aurad taluk	1974	10,523	15	11	27,403
2	Ujlam, Basavakalyan taluk	1974	10,081	nil	186	29,196
3	Mehkhar, Bhalki taluk	1975	8,388	nil	nil	13,446
4	Khatak Chincholli, Bhalki taluk	1975	8,618	34	135	24,896
5	Kanji, Bhalki taluk	1975	10,139	nil	nil	35,000
6	Holsamandar, Aurad taluk	1975	6,564	8	nil	10,167
7	Ranjolkheni, Bidar taluk	1975	8,805	22	45	27,468

TABLE IV

Statement showing particulars of Ayurvedic dispensaries in Bidar District

Sl. No.	Name	Year of establishment	Year-wise number of out-patients treated					Year-wise expenditure incurred in Rupees				
			1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1	Govt. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Hulsoor	1955	18,980	20,805	32,120	24,185	22,630	2,704	2,606	6,188	10,607	11,585
2	Govt. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Rajeshwar	1955	7,499	5,284	8,237	11,760	12,460	8,053	8,743	11,982	13,952	15,686
3	Govt. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Nirna	1960	11,017	11,275	10,189	9,688	9,905	15,941	15,266	16,046	16,352	18,093
4	Govt. Ayurvedic Dipsensary, Mudbi	1965	7,346	6,660	6,770	10,553	11,083	7,475	8,158	7,269	13,600	15,000
5	Govt. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Hudgi	1971	15,271	18,565	27,448	19,641	19,643	8,228	19,260	16,028	14,384	15,956

TABLE V

Statement showing particulars of Unani dispensaries in Bidar District

	Name	Year of establishment	Year-wise number of out-patients treated					Year-wise expenditure incurred in Rupees				
			1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1	Government Unani Dispensary, Bidar	1893	28,848	38,613	45,639	46,102	34,129	17,335	16,089	18,921	17,300	23,935
2	Government Unani Dispensary, Mehkar	1971	12,604	15,441	14,460	14,132	14,964	5,898	5,428	3,918	9,200	15,318

TABLE VI

Statement showing the particulars of Civil Dispensaries of Bidar District as in 1975

Sl. No.	Name and place of the dispensary	Year of establishment	Bed strength	No of in-patients treated	No of out-patients treated	No of major operations done	No of minor operations done	No. of labour cases attended	Expenditure (in Rs.) for 1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Civil Dispensary, Aurad	1970	14	410	22,418	16	108	144	38,958
2	Civil Dispensary, Bhalki	N. A.	10	602	26,647	100	197	353	51,621
3	Civil Dispensary, Chitaguppa	1935	18	1,374	1,41,310	nil	118	1,462	73,253
4	Civil Dispensary, Mannaekhalli	1955	6	215	21,497	39	38	75	35,797
5	Civil Dispensary, Humnabad	N.A.	20	6,932	49,529	nil	855	652	78,124
6	R.S.L.F. Dispensary, Bhimalkhed	1960	nil	nil	31,014	nil	115	69	20,340

Note. N.A. Not available

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

VARIOUS welfare measures have been implemented by the Central and State Governments for improving the conditions of labour. For this purpose, several Acts have been adopted and brought into force. They are mainly connected with the working conditions of labour, their safety, minimum wages and other emoluments, other benefits and facilities, provisions for settlement of disputes between the employers and the employees and the like. After the attainment of independence, more such labour welfare laws were enacted and amendments to some of the existing ones were also made so as to make them more beneficial.

Labour laws

Almost all sectors of employment have now been brought under legal provisions. Some of the more important labour laws that are in force in the district are: (1) Workers Compensation Act, 1923; (2) Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926; (3) Payment of Wages Act, 1936; (4) Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act, 1946; (5) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; (6) Factories Act, 1948; (7) Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952; (8) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; (9) Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961; (10) Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961; (11) Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1962; (12) Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; (14) Bonded Labour Act, 1976; (15) Contract and Labour Act, 1976.

The authority for the enforcement of the provisions of most of the Acts is the Commissioner of Labour in Karnataka, Bangalore, assisted by several officers having jurisdiction over the district and notified under the respective enactments. The Factories Act, the Payment of Minimum Wages Act and the Maternity Benefit Act are administered by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers,

Bangalore. The Employees Provident Fund Act is administered by the Provident Fund Commissioner, the divisional office of which is set up at Raichur.

Shops and Establishments

The Karnataka State Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, has been in force in a few of the selected towns of the district. This Act regulates the working conditions of persons employed in shops and other commercial establishments, provides for compulsory weekly holidays, fixed hours of work, issue of proper notices for termination of service and the grant of suitable compensation in cases of wrongful dismissal. Under the Act, the owner of every shop or commercial establishment is required to register his shop with the Inspector of the area. The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Gulbarga division, Gulbarga, is notified as the appellate authority to hear and dispose of appeals filed by the employees for wrongful termination from service. The Labour Inspectors in the district are responsible for seeing whether the rules and regulations in force are observed by all the concerned. For this purpose, a separate office of a Labour Officer for the district was started in 1975. The Labour Inspectors work under his supervision. The following statement shows the number of establishments covered under the Act and the total number of persons employed under each category in the district as at the end of 1973 and 1974:

Category of establishment	No. of establishment		No. of persons employed	
	1973	1974	1973	1974
Shops	1,178	1,389	2,551	2,896
Commercial establishments	674	774	1,035	1 959
Hotels and restaurants	72	76	346	430
Cinema theatres	8	8	47	59
Total	1,932	2,247	4,579	5,744

Source - Assistant Labour Commissioner, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga.

In 1974, 85 persons were prosecuted as against 26 in 1973, and the amount realised in the form of fines during these two years being Rs. 1,479 and Rs. 566 respectively. The total number of registered factories in Bidar district as in 1971-72 was 25 and the number of workers employed therein was 1,820.

Minimum wages for labour

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is in force in the district in respect of some scheduled establishments. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Gulbarga, and the Labour Officer, Bidar, have been notified as Inspectors of Minimum wages for enforcing the provisions of this Act. They implement the provisions of the Act along with their regular inspection of the establishments under labour enactments. Unlike other enactments, the Minimum Wages Act applies to all establishments falling under the scheduled employment irrespective of the fact whether they lie within the town panchayat or municipal limits or elsewhere.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, deals with prevention and settlement of disputes by mediation, conciliation, adjudication and arbitration. The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga, is notified as the Conciliation Officer for Bidar district. Whenever an industrial dispute arises in consequence of demands put forth by workers or strikes or lock-outs, the Conciliation Officer initiates the proceedings. By the end of 1974, three disputes were referred to the conciliation machinery of which two disputes were disposed off by labour courts.

Industrial Disputes

After the introduction of the economic programme in 1975, some significant rules were framed to require the managements of industries to obtain permission from the Government before resorting to retrenchment, lay-offs and closures. A State-level tripartite committee (apex body) has been constituted to review industrial relations and promote industrial peace and harmony and also to stepping up production. The State Government has also constituted a four-member Industrial Relations Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister for Excise and Labour. This committee is to watch and advise the industries and trade unions to avoid stoppages of work. A bi-partite committee consisting of three representatives each from workers and employers has also been constituted to go into the cases of lay-off, retrenchments and closures. In 1976, by an amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act, it was made obligatory for industrial establishments employing more than 300 workers to seek prior approval of the Government for lay-offs, retrenchment and closure.

Factories

The Inspector of Factories, Gulbarga, has jurisdiction over Bidar district also. He has to enforce the provisions of the Factories Act, the Payment of Wages Act and the Maternity Benefit Act. He is required to see that all the factories coming under his jurisdiction follow the statutory obligations imposed under the law. In cases of infringement, he has to bring them before the appropriate court of law. The Medical Inspector of Factories, Bangalore, looks into

the health hazards of workers in factories of the State. The Additional Inspectress of Factories, Bangalore, looks after the welfare of women workers of factories in the State. The number of registered factories in Bidar district during some recent years was as given below:

Year	*No. of factories*	*Daily average number of persons employed*
1970	22	1,650
1972	24	1,680
1974	26	1,860

Trade unions

The organisations of workers help them to bargain collectively and to redress their grievances. They are recognised under the Trade Unions Act, subject to some conditions, and have certain rights and obligations. The following were the registered trade unions functioning in the district as on 31st March 1976:

Sl. No.	*Names of Trade Unions*	*Membership*
1	Weighmen's Union, Bidar	22
2	Bidar Vanijya Shramika Sangh, Osman Gunj, Bidar	100
3	Bidar Co-operative Sugar Factory Employees Union, Hallikhed, Bidar.	405
4	The Bhalki Gumasta Sangha, Bhalki	15
5	The District Co-operative Central Bank Employees Union, Bidar.	125
6	Sugar Factories and Khandasari Sugar Factories Union, I.N.T.U.C., Bidar.	523
7	The Bidri workers Union, Bidar	50
8	Bidar District Stage Carriage Workers Union, Bidar	60
9	The Indian Air Force Civilian Employees Union, Main Road, Bidar.	120
10	The Lorry Drivers and Cleaners Union, Basavakalyan	180
11	The Bidar P.W.D. Drivers and Cleaners Union, Bidar	210
12	The Bhalki Taluka Drivers and Cleaners Union, Bhalki	64

Employees Provident Fund Scheme

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, a Central Act, has been made applicable to a few establishments in the district. Every employee of an establishment, to which the Employees Provident Fund Scheme applies, is eligible for membership of the fund after the completion of one year's continuous service. There are two

establishments in the district having an employment-strength of 20 or more which have existed at least for five years, the average monthly contributions of these two being Rs. 4,080 and Rs. 25 respectively. There is another establishment covered under the scheme, having a strength of 50 or more workers and existing for more than three years, and contributing Rs. 7,605 to the provident fund every month. Only one of these establishments is subscribing more than 6¼ per cent towards the fund. Taking the average of last ten years, the average monthly contribution towards the fund in the district is put at Rs. 11,710. Fifty per cent of this is contributed by the employers and another fifty per cent by the employees. A divisional office, located at Raichur, looks after the implementation of the provisions of the Employees Provident Fund Act.

Probation of offenders

An office of the Probation Officer is functioning at Bidar since 1963-64 with jurisdiction over the whole of the district. Earlier, the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, a Central Act, was brought into force throughout the State of Karnataka with effect from 1st October 1960. It aims at reformation and rehabilitation of offenders so as to make them useful and self-reliant members of the society without subjecting them to the deleterious effects of prison life. Under this Act, the courts are empowered to release offenders of certain categories, particularly the young and the "first offenders", on probation and refer such cases to the Probation Officer who has to guide them to reform themselves and lead a normal life. The number of cases referred to the Probation Officer, Bidar, under the Act, during some recent years was as follows :

Year	*No. of cases referred*	*Year*	*No. of cases referred*
1963–64	14	1968–69	64
1964–65	14	1969–70	17
1965–66	48	1970–71	16
1966–67	42	1971–72	47
1967–68	58	1972–73	15

Out of the total number of 335 cases referred during these years, 222 persons were released on probation of good conduct and 106 were released on probation of good conduct under supervision, and seven were convicted. It is reported that about 96 of the persons who were referred to the Probation Officer for supervision during the period have settled themselves in life well.

Remand Home

A Remand Home was established at Bidar in January 1972 under the provisions of the Karnataka Children's Act, 1964. It is

meant for offering protection to and rehabilitating delinquent, victimised, destitute or orphan children. Such children are allowed to remain at the Remand Home for a period not exceeding three months. The Probation Officer, referred to earlier, is in charge of the Remand Home. He is assisted by a clerk-*cum*-typist, a matron, a peon, two male and one female guards, a cook and a sweeper. These officials have to assist in creating a homely atmosphere for the inmates. In order to provide the recreation for children, indoor and outdoor games are arranged and sometimes film shows are exhibited. A Government doctor pays visits to the Remand Home. Sometimes, the children are also taken outside on short excursions. They are also taught to read and write. During the leisure hours, they are kept engaged in preparing small articles like envelopes, bags, cardboard boxes, etc., which are sold to the public.

The Probation Officer has to submit reports to the Juvenile Court about their character and antecedents, their feelings and aptitudes, their relationship with other members of their families, their home conditions, etc. The Juvenile Court considers his reports, hears arguments, if any, and prescribes appropriate measures to rehabilitate them. In cases where they require institutional treatment, they are sent to the certified schools located at Bagalkot, Hubli, Davanagere, Hassan, Khanapur, Bellary, Gulbarga and Bangalore. These institutions impart training so as to help their rehabilitation. During the year 1972-73, 82 children were admitted to the institution. Of these, 37 had been neglected by their parents, 39 had been found uncontrolable and left to themselves and 6 delinquents. During the same year 59 cases were discharged by the courts.

Prohibition

Prohibition was first introduced in Bidar district with effect from 1st October 1959 under the Mysore Prohibition Act of 1948 and possession, consumption and dealings in liquor and intoxicating drugs were prohibited except for medical, scientific, industrial or such like purposes. A revised uniform Act, the Karnataka Prohibition Act, 1961 (Act XVII of 1962) was brought into force throughout the State in 1962. However, there were cases of illicit distillation, smuggling, possession of liquors and drunkenness, and there was a general feeling among the public that the prohibition law was being contravened on a large scale, and that, therefore, the policy was not a total success. The Karnataka Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967, empowered the Government to exclude the operation of the Karnataka Prohibition Act, 1961, in any specified area of the State. With effect from 15th October 1967, the State Government lifted prohibition throughout the State, except in a few pockets.

Pension to freedom fighters

The State Government sponsored a scheme in 1967 for the grant of political pensions, as a sort of relief, to the needy persons (or their families) who underwent sufferings in the freedom movement. In 1972, the Government of India also sponsored a similar scheme. Under the State scheme, the rate of pension granted is Rs. 75 per month. Under the Central scheme the minimum pension granted to a freedom fighter is Rs. 200 per month. Unmarried daughters of a deceased freedom fighter are also eligible for pension. They are paid at the rate of Rs. 50 per head per month. The total amount paid to a freedom fighter under both the schemes should not normally exceed Rs. 200 per month. Upto the end of December 1975, 76 persons under the State Government scheme and 67 under the Central Government scheme got political pension in the district of Bidar.

Old-age pension

A social security measure introduced by the Government of Karnataka in recent years is the Old-Age Pension Scheme. Persons who have attained 65 years of age or more and are without any source of income to maintain themselves are eligible for the pension under the scheme. Other conditions laid down are that the applicants should be residents of the State at least for a period of three years continuously preceding the date of their application, and should have no son or grandson of 20 or more years of age, and also no wife or husband. Persons not exceeding 60 years of age are also eligible for pension under the scheme, if they are incapacitated to earn a living due to blindness, insanity, leprosy, paralysis or loss of one or more limbs. This pension is not granted to professional beggars and mendicants. The Government have delegated the power to sanction the old-age pension to the Assistant Commissioners of sub-divisions. There were 2,975 persons in the district getting Rs. 40 per month as in 1977.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

As per the 1971 census, the district had 1,23,963 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 689 persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes. In this district 32 castes are recognised as Scheduled Castes and five tribes as Scheduled Tribes. The number of persons belonging to Denotified and Nomadic Tribes is negligible. The other backward classes are determined on the basis of certain criteria of income or avocation of the parents or guardians.

Before the merger of the present Bidar district with the Karnataka State in 1956 also, there was a Social Service Officer in charge of the implementation of the various welfare programmes. Later, the social welfare schemes were made more varied, intensive and extensive. A separate directorate was established for executing

the schemes. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, a District Social Welfare Officer of the status of a class II officer was appointed for the district, replacing the Social Service Officer. He is assisted by Social Welfare Inspectors in each taluk, who are attached to the Block Development Offices. For purpose of implementing the various social programmes in the district, a total investment of Rs. 30,88,000 was made under the Fourth Five-Year Plan and the financial target for the Fifth Plan was Rs. 58,70,000.

The standard of living of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is generally low in the district. Nearly 70 per cent of the workers among the Scheduled Castes are agricultural labourers and 9.3 per cent are cultivators, while 9.89 per cent are in other services and the remaining 10.81 per cent work in various other categories. The percentage of literacy among them was only 9.14 in 1971. Whereas the percentage among males was 15.30, it was as low as 2.77 among women. The Government have been taking several measures from time to time, in order to remove their social disabilities and to help them in their educational advancement and economic upliftment.

Eradication of social disabilities

The Untouchability Offences Act, 1955, has prescribed punishments for those who practise untouchability and has laid down measures for removal of disabilities arising therefrom and other matters. A special vigilance cell for this purpose has been set up at the State-level. A scheme of awarding prizes to those villages, taluks and districts in the State which do outstanding work in the field of eradication of untouchability is also in operation.

In order to ameliorate the conditions of sweepers and scavengers, funds have been provided to the local bodies in the form of grant-in-aid for constructing houses, supplying of wheel-barrows and establishing creches. The evil practice of carrying nightsoil by scavengers on their heads has been abolished. The sweepers and scavengers have been designated as "*Poura Karmikaru*".

In 1975, the State Government abolished bonded labour by promulgating an Ordinance which was later replaced by a Central Act called the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Under the Act, the bonded labour system is illegal and punishable, and the debts of bonded labourers are declared liquidated.

Benefits to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

In the First Five-Year Plan, there were modest schemes for the educational advancement, economic upliftment and improvement of living conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the Second Five-Year Plan, greater stress was laid on the educational advancement. In the light of

the experience gained during the first two Five-Year Plans, the programmes for their welfare were later further intensified. The State Government is granting various concessions to them in educational and employment matters.

The Karnataka Scheduled Castes Development Corporation established by Government in the year 1976 with a share capital of rupees one crore, helps them in establishing small-scale and cottage industries, advances loans to those who can take up medical, engineering and such other careers, provides lorries, trucks, printing presses, autorickshaws, etc., on hire-purchase basis. There is also a separate Housing Corporation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which offers liberal loans for construction of houses. There is a legal adviser at the district headquarters who provides legal assistance in civil and criminal cases. Special concessions have also been provided under the Janata Housing Scheme. The State Government has issued instructions for earmarking at least 20 per cent of the vacant sites in *gramathanas* and extensions of villages and towns to Scheduled Castes so as to improve their social status.

Further, the Taluk Boards have been asked to spend at least 18 per cent of their funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for assisting such poor families to secure houses under the Janata Housing Scheme. Out of this fund, the Taluk Boards are also awarding incentive stipends to students at the rate of Rs. 5 per month per individual. A sub-plan for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also been drawn up at the State-level. In order to promote social cohesion, the Government is granting financial assistance to a tune of Rs. 2,000 to the newly married couples, when either of the parties belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

Educational aid

Additional educational opportunities are being provided to the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes. There are 14 hostels in the district meant largely for the Scheduled Castes students. The locations of these hostels and the sanctioned strength as at the end of 1974-75 are given below:

Sl. No.	*Name of the hostel*	*Place*	*Present strength*
1	2	3	4
1	General Boys Hostel	Bidar	192
2	Do	Bhalki	125
3	Do	Humnabad	50
4	Do	Aurad	53

1	2	3	4
5	Do	Chitaguppa	53
6	Do	Basavakalyan	53
7	Do	Hulsoor	25
8	Do	Nittur	25
9	Scheduled Caste Girls Hostel	Bidar	20
10	Do	Bhalki	36
10	Do	Humnabad	20
12	Do	Chitaguppa	15
13	Do	Basavakalyan	25
14	Do	Nittur	25
		Total	717

A sum of Rs. 9,20,035 on boys' hostels and another sum of Rs. 2,35,515 on girls' hostels were spent during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The Government is also extending grants to other Scheduled Castes hostels which are located at Muttangi, Ghatboral, Manik Nagar and Bidar. The normal rate of grant per boarder per month is Rs. 30 for ten months in a year. A sum of Rs. 3,54,040 was spent for this purpose during 1974-75. Another hostel for college students to accommodate 60 students of the Scheduled Castes prosecuting post-matric courses was started in September 1975. As a measure of promoting the integration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with the rest of the general community, some of the hostels in the district have already been converted into non-denominational ones. There is now a 25 per cent reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes in non-scheduled castes hostels and a similar reservation for non-scheduled castes in the Scheduled Castes hostels.

Scholarships

As an incentive to poor and deserving students who are studying in primary and high schools, scholarships are being given. Merit scholarships are awarded to those students who secure marks to the extent of 50 per cent and more in the annual examinations. During the year 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 91,000 was made available for giving pre-matric scholarships under plan schemes and another sum of Rs. 21,060 under non-plan schemes, the sum spent towards merit scholarships being Rs. 10,500. For the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students the Government has been giving free education at all levels irrespective of the age of students and the income of their parents.

A pilot scheme for improving the attendance of Scheduled Castes children in schools by supply of text-books, slates and dresses free of cost was taken up. A tailoring centre at Bidar and another at Basavakalyan are functioning for the benefit of the women of the Scheduled Castes. Each of the two centres has 18 trainees. A sum of about Rs. 52,000 was spent on these centres during the Fourth Five-Year plan.

Economic aid

Several schemes for improving the economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been implemented. Assistance for the supply of plough-bullocks, seeds, manure and agricultural implements, subsidy to poor families for enabling them to take up sheep-breeding and poultry-farming, formation of agricultural colonies, supply of milch cows free of cost to deserving persons, etc., are some such schemes. The table given below shows the amount spent by the Department under certain categories during 1974-75 :

Category	*Amount allotted*	*Amount spent*
	Rs.	Rs.
Assistance to cultivators through P.L.D. banks	10,000	5,946
For enrolment as share-holders of Co-operative Societies.	6,300	1,000
Supply of sowing machines to S.C. trainees	2,560	2,555
Assistance to Craft Co-operative Societies and Small-scale industries.	7,000	7,000
Aid to agriculturists	6,600	6,600

The Project Officer, Small Farmers Development Agency, Bidar, has identified 2,312 families of Scheduled Castes for purposes of helping them and to enroll them as members of co-operative societies as in 1975. The annexed statement shows the loan amounts and subsidies provided to the Scheduled Castes in the district by the Small Farmers Development Agency upto the end of 1975 :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Programme	*Loan Amount*	*Subsidy*
Horticulture	1.48	0.09
Minor irrigation	10.61	1.43
Animal husbandry	00.84	0.21
Total	12.93	1.73

Health, housing and sanitation

A housing scheme for the Scheduled Castes was taken up during the First Five-Year Plan. It has been continued during the successive plan periods also. Now the programmes under this scheme include acquisition of lands for house-sites, construction of houses and sinking of drinking water wells. A large number of families belonging to the Scheduled Castes are living in thatched huts in a congested way under unhygienic conditions. In order to improve their living conditions, a programme of distribution of house-sites and allotment of built-houses is in progress. The table given below shows the number of families of Scheduled Castes who were given sites and the number of houses allotted upto the end of the year 1975 :

Taluk	*Number of sites*	*Number of houses*
Basavakalyan	3,115	97
Humnabad	1,297	157
Aurad	861	19
Bidar	1,762	7
Bhalki	1,221	120
Total	8,256	400

The programme of providing drinking-water wells to the Scheduled Castes, which was being executed by the Social Welfare Department, is being now implemented by the Taluk Development Boards from out of the 18 per cent of their income reserved for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to the Karnataka Land Grant Rules, 1969, fifty per cent of the Governemnt waste lands, wherever they are released for private cultivation, are earmarked exclusively for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Women's welfare centres

Under a scheme for the welfare of women and children belonging to the Scheduled Castes, there were seven Women Welfare Centres at the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan. Under the Third Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 63,400 was provided for starting new centres. A sum of Rs. 2,45,500 was spent on these centres during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. About 50 children at each of these centres were looked after daily. As at the end of March 1976, there were 13 centres meant for the women of the Scheduled Castes and another one for those of the Denotified Tribes. Pre-primary (nursery) education has also been introduced to these centres as one of their important activities.

A conductress assists the Women's Welfare Organiser of each centre in running the nursery classes

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

The number of persons grouped under the Scheduled Tribes in the district was only 699 as in 1971. Of the 699 persons, 246 persons belonged to the Gond tribe (which included Naikpod and Rajgond) and 220 persons to the Thoti tribe, the remaining 233 persons were of three other tribes. The Gonds are found distributed in the taluks of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur districts The Thoti tribe is peculiar to this district only.

The percentage of literates among these tribal people of the district is 8.44. This percentage is as low as 1.80 among females. More than 23 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe workers are agriculturists, nearly 22 per cent are agricultural labourers and 30.22 per cent are engaged in trade and commerce. The problem of tribal welfare has been engaging the attention of the Government organisations for the past several years. During the first two Plan periods, comprehensive tribal welfare schemes were formulated. Their implementation has been continued in the successive plans also. The schemes under economic aid include grant of cultivable lands, assistance for land reclamation, supply of plough bullocks, agricultural implements, manures, seeds and fencing materials, and aid to cottage industries and crafts. The schemes for educational aid include grant of scholarships, supply of clothes, books and slates. Provision for drinking water wells, medical aid to tribals, etc., are also taken up under tribal health schemes.

Welfare of other tribes

The population of Denotified Tribes and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes also is not much in the district. There are five residential schools in the district for the children belonging to the Denotified Tribes. They are located at Nirmanahalli Tanda, Songolgi Tanda, Ekalara Tanda, Harkood and Chikli. The present intake capacity of the school at the Nirmanahalli Tanda is 25. In respect of all other schools, the intake capacity is 50 students. A sum of Rs. 3,15,700 was spent on these schools under the Fourth Five-Year Plan. There is a hostel at Bidar which permits 16 students of the Denotified Tribes and four students belonging to the Scheduled Castes. A sum of Rs. 76,000 was spent on this centre during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. There are three other hostels meant for the Denotified Tribes. Each of them can accommodate 25 students. The total amount spent on their maintenance was Rs. 1,41,130 during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. An Ashram School functioning at Bidar admits 25 students belonging to the Denotified Tribes.

An expenditure of Rs. 40,535 was incurred on this school during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Scholarships at the rate of Rs. 75 to high school students and Rs. 50 to middle school students belonging to the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes were given during the Fourth Plan period, the average annual expenditure on this account being Rs. 10,000. There is also an arrangement for distributing, free of charge, dresses to girl students of Denotified Tribes staying in hostels.

During the Third Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 1,465 lakhs under education, Rs. 1.18 lakhs under economic upliftment, Rs. 00.60 lakh under housing and health were spent for the welfare of these tribes. The amounts of expenditure incurred on some important programmes for them during the year 1973-74 and the number of beneficiaries were as given below:

Sl. No.	*Programme/Category*	*Total expenditure*	*No of beneficiaries*
		Rs.	
1	Denotified Tribes boys' hostels	26,660	75
2	Residential schools	64,140	225
3	Hostels maintained in summer vacation	10,850	175
4	Women Welfare Centre, Sindhol Tanda	1,714	50
5	Financial assistance through P.L.D. Banks	1,200	60
6	Aid for agriculture	7,500	9
7	Aid to agriculture through co-operative societies	1,300	6
8	Supply of sewing machines	1,280	4
9	L.T. Centre, Bidar	15,200	20
10	Technical Training Centre, Rajeshwar	6,110	25
11	Ashram School, Bidar	15,323	25
12	Aid to agriculturists of Notified and Semi-nomadic Tribes.	8,000	15

Welfare of other backward classes

The problems of other backward classes are also receiving attention. In this respect, the main stress is laid on their educational advancement. Starting and running of hostels for boys and girls, sanction of grant-in-aid to private hostels, sanction of stipends to trainees in industrial training centres, and award of pre-matric and post-matric scholarships are some of the more important schemes taken up for their advancement. A Special Nutrition Programme is also being implemented.

There is at present one hostel for students of other backward classes at Mudbi. The total expenditure incurred on

this hostel during 1973-74 was Rs. 20,696, the total number of students benefited being 67. The table given below shows the amounts spent on some other items during the year 1973-74 for the welfare of other backward classes:

Pogramme	*Total amount spent*	*Number benefited*
	Rs.	
Award of pre-matric scholarships	8,750	146
Grant-in-aid to hostels	3,750	30
Special Nutrition Programme in drought-affected areas.	1,49,704	10,000

The Social Welfare Department is meeting the boarding charges for 79 students of Channa Basaveshwara College, Bhalki and 42 students of Bapu College at Bidar.

Religious and Charitable Institutions

The administration of religious and charitable endowments in Bidar district at present continues to be governed under the Hyderabad Endowments Regulation of 1939 and the Rules made thereunder. There was an Ecclesiastical Department in the erstwhile Hyderabad State which was supervising the administration of these institutions. In 1950, that department was abolished, and a new department called the Endowments Department was formed and it was headed by a Director of Endowments who worked under the control of the Board of Revenue of the then Hyderabad State. Under the provisions of the Hyderabad Regulation, the Trustees appointed for the purpose administer the endowed property according to the intention of the endower, prepare the budget of the endowed property in accordance with standing orders and maintain accounts. They are required to maintain the buildings in good condition, arrange for the realisation of the demands relating to the endowments and safeguard the endowed properties. The general supervision rests with the Government. For this work, every such institution is expected to pay five per cent of its income to the Government as supervision charges.

Such of the institutions, as are under the direct supervision of Government, have to pay ten per cent of their income to Government, towards supervision charges. In respect of the latter institutions, the Government manages the affairs by making arrangements for direct superintendence by appointing a *munthazim*

(Superintendent) or by appointing a committee. The duties of such a Superintendent of a Religious and Charitable Endowment and of such a committee appointed to look after the management of an institution are the same as those of Trustees.

The term 'endowment' includes every transfer of property which any person may have made for religious purpose or purposes of charity or public utility, the property thus endowed being called "Endowed Property". It is reported that 5,374.18 acres of *inam* lands and 449.17 acres of *patta* lands were endowed to about 444 institutions in the district. There are a few such important institutions in the district; of these, four are located in Bidar taluk, four in Humnabad taluk, two in Bhalki taluk, three in Aurad taluk and four in Basavakalyan taluk.

Wakf Insitutions

The Muslim endowments (called *wakfs*) were under the supervision of the Government before 1955. In that year the supervision and management of these endowments were made over to the Wakf Board appointed under the provisions of the Central Wakf Act, 1955, together with a complete list of surveyed institutions and the finances available with the Government to the credit of all such institutions. The Hyderabad Board of Wakfs appointed a committee to administer the wakfs in the Hyderabad Karnataka region with its headquarters at Gulbarga. The Central Wakf Act, 1955, was amended in the years 1959, 1964 and 1968. The amended Act is in force throughout Karnataka. The Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments was appointed as the Commissioner of Wakfs under the provisions of the Wakf Amendment Act of 1964.

A State Board of Wakfs and District Wakf Committees were constituted under the provisions of the Act. The total number of Wakf institutions in the district as in 1973 was 2,266. They are supported by specific endowments. The total value of properties endowed to them was put at Rs. 78,68,212. The total gross income derived from them was Rs. 3,64,824.69, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,42,128. The institutions are managed by managing committees, *mutvallis* and trustees according to the usage and custom, and terms of the deed and the scheme, under the general supervision and control of the District Wakf Committee and the State Board of Wakfs.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

BASAVAKALYAN (formerly known as Kalyana or Kalyani) and Bidar had been metropolitan cities of powerful kingdoms. The thrilling events of their history and the great *Sharana* movement of religious and social reforms, which originated at Basavakalyan, have left a deep impress, and have given to the people of the area proud memories of their forefathers' close association with them. However, the area underwent also a long period of neglect and backwardness. The struggle for emancipation from the feudal yoke and for establishment of democratic Government gave the people of the region a new horizon and a new awakening. In 1956, there was another important historical event, in that the people of the district joined the main-stream of Karnataka in fulfilment of a long-cherished derire. Now a new age has dawned in the life of the people.

With the introduction of adult franchise, several political parties and many individuals also appeared on the scene to contest the elections. The Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, and the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1961, gave a new beneficial orientation in respect of local self-government. Elections to the various democratic bodies are keenly contested. There is an unprecedented and widespread awareness of rights and privileges among both the urban and rural dwellers as a result of various democratic measures taken. There is now a vibrant public life in the district.

Representation in Lok Sabha, 1957

For the second general elections held in 1957 (which were the first general elections after the district became a part of Karnataka in 1956), the area of this district along with the neighbouring Gulbarga district excluding Shorapur and Shahpur taluks and Yadgir circle of Yadgir taluk was formed into a double-member Parlia-

mentary Constituency, in which a seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The detailed results of the general elections to the Lok Sabha held in 1957 were as under :

Name of constituency	Names of contesting parties	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
Gulbarga and	(i) P.S.P.	60,317	11.36	
Bidar	(ii) Congress	1,39,041	26.17	Congress
(Double-	(iii) Congress	1,34,239	25.27	Congress
member	(iv) Independent	1,09,124	20.56	
constituency)	(v) Independent	88,352	16.64	

Note : Congress—Indian National Congress

P. S. P.—Praja-Socialist Party

The Indian National Congress had set up two candidates, one for the general seat and the other for the reserved seat. They were opposed by two Independent candidates and one candidate from the Praja-Socialist Party. Both the Congress candidates came out successful. Each of the two Independent contestants also scored a considerable number of votes.

Representation in Vidhana Sabha, 1957

In accordance with the Delimitation of Assembly Constituencies Order, 1957, the Bidar district was divided into five Assembly Constituencies with six seats in all. Bhalki with Santhpur (Aurad) was formed into a double-member constituency in which a seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The annexed statement gives particulars of the general elections to the State Vidhana Sabha (Legislative Assembly) held in 1957.

Sl. No.	Name of constituency	Names of contesting parties	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bhalki and	(1) Independent	16,087	22 56	Independent
	Santhpur	(2) Independent (S.C.)	15,718	22 04	Independent
	(Double-	(3) P.S.P.	14,493	20 32	(S.C.)
	member	(4) P.S.P. (S.C.)	13,444	18 85	
	constituency)	(5) Congress	7,076	9.92	
		(6) Congress (S.C.)	4,499	6.31	

1		2	3	4	5
2	Bidar	(1) Congress	6,314	50.80	Congress
		(2) Independent	3,758	30.24	
		(3) P.S.P.	2,360	18 96	
3	Hulsur	(1) Congress	8,578	41.46	
		(2) P.S.P.	12,114	58.54	P.S.P.
4	Kalyani	(1) Congress	13,133	58 72	Congress
	(now	(2) Independent	5,659	25.32	
	Basavakalyan)	(3) P.S.P.	3,569	15 96	
5	Humnabad	(1) P.S.P.	4,253	24.43	
		(2) Congress	7,923	45.52	Congress
		(3) Independent	5,229	30.05	

Note : (1) P.S.P. = Praja-Socialist Party

(2) The figures in regard to electors were not available

There were 17 candidates in all. The Indian National Congress and the Praja-Socialist Party contested all the six seats. While the former secured three seats, the latter won one seat. There were five Independents, out of whom two were successful.

General Elections, 1962

For the third general elections held in 1962, the previous double-member Parliamentary Constituency comprising the Bidar district and some parts of the Gulbarga district was split up into two single-member constituencies in accordance with the provisions of the Two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961. The Bidar district was made a single-member Parliamentary Constituency reserved for the Scheduled Castes. Similarly, the double-member Assembly Constituency of Bhalki with Santhpur was divided into two separate single-member constituencies and Santhpur, the newly created single-member constituency, was given the reserved seat meant for the Scheduled Castes. The details of the results of the general elections of 1962 are given hereunder :

Sl. No.	*Name of constituencies*	*Party affiliations of contesting candidates*	*No of valid votes polled*	*Successful party*
1	2	3	4	5
		Lok Sabha		
	Bidar (S.C.)	(1) Congress	95,691	Congress
		(2) P.S.P.	41,389	
		(3) Republican	33,706	
		(4) Independent	13,019	

1	2	3	4	5
		Legislative Assembly		
1	Santhpur (S.C.)	(1) Congress	9,098	Congress
		(2) Republican	7,893	
		(3) P.S.P.	2,034	
2	Bhalki	(1) P.S.P	12,114	P.S.P.
		(2) Independent	6,577	
		(3) Congress	6,360	
3	Bidar	(1) Congress	14,277	Congress
		(2) P.S.P.	6,161	
		(3) Republican	605	
4	Hulsoor	(1) Independent	13,424	Independent
		(2) Congress	13,386	
		(3) P.S.P.	4,344	
5	Kalyani (now Basavakalyan)	(1) Congress	12,868	Congress
		(2) Independent	6,181	
		(3) P.S.P.	5,313	
6	Humnabad	(1) Congress	11,476	Congress
		(2) C.P.I.	11,201	

Note ; P.S.P. = Praja—Socialist Party
C.P.I. = Communist Party of India
Congress = Indian National Congress

In the Reserved Parliamentary Constituency, the candidate of the Indian National Congress emerged successful obtaining a high proportion of votes, defeating two other party candidates and one Independent. The same party, which had fielded its candidates in all the six Assembly Constituencies, secured four seats. Out of the five contestants of the Praja-Socialist Party in the Assembly Constituencies, a solitary seat was won by it. There were three Independent candidates, one of whom obtained a seat. The Communist Party of India and the Republican Party which entered the field for the first time failed to get any seat.

General Elections 1967

Under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966, there was no change in the number of constituencies in this district, but the reserved constituency was shifted from Santhpur (Aurad) to Hulsoor, and some territorial alterations

were made in the Assembly Constituencies. The detailed results of the general elections of 1967 were as follows :

Sl. No.	*Name of constituency*	*Party affiliations of contesting Candidates*	*No. of valid votes polled*	*Percentage of votes polled*	*Successful party*
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Lok Sabha			
1	Bidar (S.C.)	(1) Congress	1,36,413	49.45	Congress
		(2) Republican	76,093	27.58	
		(3) Independent	63,371	22.97	
		Legislative Assembly			
1	Aurad	(1) Congress	25,965	57.36	Congress
		(2) Independent	19,2[illegible]9	42.64	
2	Bhalki	(1) Congress	23,210	65.73	Congress
		(2) Independent	12,0[illegible]	34.27	
3	Hulsoor (S.C.)	(1) Congress	13,220	53.14	Congress
		(2) Republican	10,785	43.60	
		(3) Independent	731	2.96	
4	Bidar	(1) Jana Sangh	21,514	57.53	Jana Sangh
		(2) Congress	15,880	42.47	
5	Humnabad	(1) C.P.I.	16,019	45.93	C.P.I.
		(2) Congress	14,488	41.54	
		(3) P. S. P.	3,345	9.59	
		(4) Independent	1,025	2.94	
6	Basavakalyan	(1) Independent	16,115	44.61	Independent
		(2) Independent	10,223	28.33	
		(3) Congress	7,887	21.83	
		(4) P. S. P.	1,892	5.23	

N. B. : P.S.P. = Praja-Socialist Party
C.P.I = Communist Party of India
Congress = Indian National Congress

The Indian National Congress fielded contestants for all the seats, one for the Lok Sabha and six for the Vidhana Sabha, and won four seats including the two reserved seats. The Bharatiya Jana Sangh, which stepped into the election arena of the district for the first time, secured one seat. The Praja-Socialist Party failed to secure any seat this time. Only one of the seven Independents was successful. The Communist Party of India in its second attempt in the elections of the district won a seat while the Republican Party did not make any mark.

Mid-term Poll to Lok Sabha, 1971

In the mid-term poll for the Lok Sabha held in March 1971 after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, there were four contestants, one representing the Congress (Jagjivan Ram Group) another of the Congress (Nijalingappa Group) and two Independents. In this keen contest, the Congress (Jagjivan Ram Group) won with a big margin. The following table gives the details of this mid-term elections to the Lok Sabha :

Lok Sabha

Name of constituency	*Party affiliations of contesting candidates*	*No. of valid votes polled*	*Percentage of votes polled*	*Successful party*
Bidar (S.C.)	(1) I.N.C. (Jagjivan Ram Group)	2,07,423	76.34	I.N.C. (Jagjivan Ram Group)
	(2) I.N.C. (Nijalingappa Group)	54,749	20.16	
	(3) Independent	4,074	1.50	
	(4) Independent	5,439	2.00	

Representation in Vidhana Sabha, 1972

The fifth general elections to the State Assembly were held in March 1972, about one year after the mid-term poll to the Lok Sabha. The Indian National Congress, the Indian National Congress (Organisation), the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, the Socialist Party, the Communist Party of India and many Independents contested in these elections of 1972. The Indian National Congress emerged successful in four constituencies conceding a seat to the Communist Party of India and another seat to an Independent. The Bharatiya Jana Sangh, the Socialist Party and the Indian National Congress (Organisation) failed to win any seat. The sub-joined table gives details of the results of the general elections of 1972 :

Legislative Assembly

Sl. No.	*Name of constituency*	*Party affiliations of contesting candidates*	*No. of valid votes polled*	*Percentage of votes polled*	*Successful party*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Aurad	(1) I.N.C.	13,376	24.60	
		(2) Independent	22,431	41 35	Independent
		(3) I.N.C. (O)	18,57o	34.05	

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Bhalki	(1) Jana Sangh	669	2.16	
		(2) I.N.C.	22,561	73 09	I.N.C.
		(3) Socialist Party	7,628	24 75	
3	Hulsoor (S.C.)	(1) Independent	252	1.40	
		(2) Jana Sangh	667	3.40	
		(3) Independent	471	2.40	
		(4) I.N.C.	13,282	67 00	I.N.C.
		(5) Socialist Party	4,159	21.00	
		(6) Independent	954	4.80	
4	Bidar	(1) Independent	220	0 55	
		(2) Independent	14,253	35 35	
		(3) Independent	439	1.09	
		(4) Independent	799	1.98	
		(5) Independent	1,184	2.93	
		(6) I.N.C. (O)	6,862	17 02	
		(7) I.N.C.	16,562	41.08	I.N.C.
5	Humnabad	(1) Independent	860	2 03	
		(2) C.P.I. (M)	14,376	33.95	C.P.I. (M)
		(3) Independent	13,175	31.11	
		(4) I.N.C. (O)	13,935	32.91	
6	Basavakalyan	(1) I.N.C.	24,995	55.1	I.N.C.
		(2) Independent	20,307	44.9	

Note ; I.N.C. — Indian National Congress

I.N.C. (O) — Indian National Congress (Organisation)

Jana Sangh — Bharatiya Jana Sangh

C.P.I. (M) — Communist Party of India (Marxist)

General Elections to Lok Sabha, 1977

General elections were held for the Lok Sabha in March 1977. For the first time, the Republican Party of India (Khobargade) and the Bharatiya Lok Dal fielded their candidates. The Indian National Congress emerged successful in the contest. The

following table gives the details of the results of the general elections to the Lok Sabha :

Lok Sabha

Name of Constituency	*Party affiliations of contesting Candidates*	*No. of valid votes polled*	*Percentage of votes polled*	*Successful party*
Bidar (S.C.)	(1) Indian National Congress	1,68,554	55.92	Indian National Congress
	(2) Bharatiya Lok Dal	1,18,324	39.26	
	(3) Republican Party of India (K)	12,184	4.04	
	(4) Independent	2,340	0.78	

A constituency-wise statement showing the number of electors, the number of persons who voted, and the percentages of voting in the four general elections of 1957, 1962, 1967 and 1972 (*i.e.*, during the year 1952 Bidar district was not a part of Karnataka) for the State Legislative Assembly, and another constituency-wise statement indicating the number of electors, the number of persons who voted and the percentages of voting in the general elections of 1957, 1962, 1967, mid-term poll of 1971 and general elections of 1977 for the Lok Sabha are given below :

Legislative Assembly

1957

Sl No.	*Name of constituency*	*No. of electors*	*No. of persons who voted*	*Percentage of voting*
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bhalki (Double-member constituency)	79,367	71,317	45.03
2	Bidar	47,709	12,432	26.05
3	Hulsoor	43,435	20,692	47.52
4	Kalyani (now Basavakalyan)	31,523	22,361	70.94
5	Humnabad	40,504	17,405	42.95

1962

Sl. No.	Name of constituency	No. of electors	No. of persons who voted	Percentage of voting
1	Santhpur (S.C.)	57,685	20,189	35 00
2	Bhalki	49,610	27,248	54 92
3	Bidar	52,145	22,016	42.22
4	Hulsoor	55,127	34,043	61 75
5	Kalyani (now Basavakalyan)	54,522	26,310	48 26
6	Humnabad	47,670	24,057	50.47

1967

Sl. No.	Name of constituency	No. of electors	No. of persons who voted	Percentage of voting
1	Aurad	67,742	47,673	70.37
2	Bhalki	59,103	37,358	63 21
3	Hulsoor (S.C.)	57,802	26,255	45 42
4	Bidar	60,[illegible]86	39,115	61 99
5	Humnabad	61,970	37,225	60 07
6	Basavakalyan	59,403	38,802	65.32

1972

Sl. No.	Name of constituency	No. of electors	No. of persons who voted	Percentage of voting
1	Aurad	84,712	55,925	66 00
2	Bhalki	70,746	31,497	44.52
3	Hulsoor (S.C.)	66,656	20,380	30.00
4	Bidar	75,596	41,325	55.00
5	Humnabad	70,097	43,584	57 00
6	Basavakalyan	76,767	46,516	60 00

Lok Sabha

[Bidar (S.C.) Constituency]

Year	*No. of electors*	*No. of persons who voted*	*Percentage of voting*	
1957	7,18,374	5,31,073	36.30	(The Bidar district was included in the Gulbarga constituency which was a double-member constituency in 1957).
1962	4,16,621	1,95,447	46.91	
1967	1,74,941	2,90,022	61.06	
1971 (Mid-term poll)	5,19,161	2,82,251	54.37	
1977	6,06,711	3,11,925	51.41	

N.B. - Kamalapur and Aland circles of Gulbarga district are included in Lok Sabha Constituency of Bidar

Newspapers and periodicals

During the Nizam's rule, there were several restrictions on the press which severely hindered its growth. It was hazardous to publish criticism of the feudal and autocratic regimes. Entry of some journals published outside the State was also prohibited. Suppression of the regional language and the very meagre educational facilities available rendered mass or large circulation of any newspaper impossible. The educated few knew Urdu, the official language, and a little English and were reading mainly Urdu newspapers published in Hyderabad. A very small number of copies of Kannada newspapers from the ex-Bombay-Karnataka region and a few copies of English newspapers published in Bombay and Hyderabad had circulation in the district. The first Kannada newspaper in the entire former Hyderabad-Karnataka region was *Dakkan Prabhat*. It was being published from Raichur by Shri P. Racholaiah. The first issue of this weekly was released on November 9, 1940, and it appeared for about four or five years. Two Kannada journals which played a prominent role in voicing the grievances of the people of the region for some years before 1948 and thereafter were " Praja " and " Sadhana " published from Hyderabad city.

Owing to low percentage of literacy and general backwardness, the press has not made any considerable progress in the district and the circulation of journals published in other parts is also not large here. A few of the leading newspapers published from Bangalore, Hubli, Hyderabad and Bombay have their correspondents in the district. Attempts were made by some individuals to run journals in the district, but without notable success. Several of them did not survive long because of financial hurdles, very small number of subscribers and lack of advertisement revenue. There have been only a few journals, and the reading materials presented by them and

their circulations have been also scanty. There are some well-produced annual college magazines. The two sub-joined statements give the names, etc., of the journals which were in existence earlier and of those which are being published now (1977).

Journals which were appearing and ceased publication in recent years :

Name of news-paper or periodical	*Language*	*Name of editor*	*Place of publication*	*periodi-city*	*Date of starting*
"Waqat-ka-Paigam"	Urdu	M. A. Waheed	Bidar	Weekly	28-10-1970
"Kannada Ratna"	Kannada	Zaheer Azmat	Bidar	Weekly	4–2–1975
"Shantikirana"	Kannada	Shivaraj Kadode	Bhalki	Weekly	1972–73
"Daily News"	Kannada	Krishna Murthy Karpoor.	Bidar	Daily	1–8–1968

At present (1977), there are five newspapers and periodicals in the district. Their circulation is not much. A list of the existing journals is given below :

Name of newspaper or periodical	*Language*	*Name of editor*	*Place of publication*	*Periodi-city*	*Date of starting*
"Gawan"	Urdu	Mohsin Kamal	Bidar	Daily	14–8–1968
"Daman"	Urdu and Hindi.	V. B. Patil	Bidar	Daily	22–12–1969
"Hyderabad Karnataka"	Urdu	M. A. Hameed	Bidar	Weekly	20–10–1972
"Bidar Times"	Kannada	Krishnamurthy Karpoor.	Bidar	Weekly	2–6–1974
"Shantikirana"	Kannada	Shivaraj Kadode	Bhalki	Monthly	31–3–1976

At the end of 1973, the number of journals in India stood at 12,653, whereas the number of journals in Karnataka was 556, out of which the Bidar district had only four. The following table shows the comparative position of the Bidar district in this respect :

Area	*Dailies*	*Tri/Bi-weeklies*	*Weeklies*	*Others*	*Total at the end of 1973*
India	830	68	3,875	7,880	12,653
Karnataka	64	2	168	322	556
Bidar district	2	—	2	—	4

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

Institutional voluntary social service by its very nature is an activity of a self-governing association or organisation of persons actuated by a common objective of rendering help in particular ways for the betterment of society and community life. These institutions play a significant role and supplement the efforts of various Government agencies. Before independence, such voluntary activities were extremely meagre in the district. In recent years, there has been a keen social awakening and a growth of a sense of social duty generated by the democratic way of life. There are some voluntary social service organisations in the district, which have given richness to the social life of the people. Efforts have been made to spread education and to promote welfare of women and youths. Though as compared to the position before 1948, there has been now considerable development of social service in the area, the district is still to make up much lee-way in this sphere also.

Norma Fendrich Education Society

The Norma Fendrich Education Society founded by Miss Norma Fendrich, a missionary from the U.S.A., commenced its work by establishing a middle school in 1930 and it was upgraded into high school in 1950. The institution was named after the founder. It has N.C.C., Scouting and Girl Guide wings. The society's aims are to provide high quality education and to help each student to discover and to develop his or her potentiality as an individual by encouraging enquiry and creativity. Funds for the society are obtained from church contributions, fees, building fund and Government grant.

Manik Education Society

The Manik Education Society, Manik Nagar, was founded by Shri Shankar Manik Prabhu in 1940 with the objectives of starting educational institutions and providing various other facilities to students in order to make them enlightened citizens. The organisation was named after the great saint Shri Manik Prabhu Maharaj whose shrine built on his Samadhi situated in the same village attracts thousands of devotees. The society started the Manik Prabhu Hindi High School in 1940. Shri Siddharaj Manik Prabhu, who succeeded to the *gadi* of the Manik Prabhu *Peetha* in 1945, developed the high school into a full-fledged one. Free boarding and lodging facilities are given to 60 students of this high school. In 1967, a stadium and a children's park were built, an electric pump-set for water supply was provided and an art exhibition was organised. The Society was registered under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960, in 1972-73, and it started the Manik Public School (English medium) in July 1972. It is a residential school being run with certain ideals and has attracted students from

several districts. The society is making efforts to build up a strong educational complex at Manik Nagar (*see* Chapter XV also).

Karnatak Rashtriya Education Society

Some citizens of Bidar started the Karnatak Rashtriya Education Society at Bidar in 1944. This organisation opened a Kannada medium primary school at Bidar to fulfil a keenly felt need of the place and championed the cause of Kannada medium. Later, it collected donations from the public and the municipality of Bidar and constructed a building for a high school which it established in 1953. The society was registered in 1958. The next important development was the founding of a Commerce College in 1970. Five years later, in 1975, there was another landmark in that a Law College commenced functioning at Bidar under the auspices of this body.

Hyderabad Karnatak Education Society

The Hyderabad Karnatak Education Society was formed and registered in 1958 with the objective of providing facilities for technical and liberal education in the region. Its head office is at Gulbarga and a branch of it is functioning in Bidar town. One of the various institutions it established is the B. V. Bhoomaraddi College of Arts and Science, which was started in 1960 at Bidar.

Shanti-Vardhak Education Society

The Shanti-Vardhak Education Society, Bhalki, was established and registered in 1965 under the guidance of Shri Channabasava Pattadadevaru Swamiji and Shri Bheemanna Khandre. The public of Bhalki responded to their call and contributed liberally. This helped the establishment of Shri Channabasaveshvara College of Arts and Science at Bhalki and construction of a spacious building for it. This society has 28 hectares of land and some fixed deposits. A hostel for poor students is being run by the society in a rented building. The Akka-Mahadevi Girls' High School at Bhalki is another important educational institution being maintained by this organisation for spread of education among women. The society has extended its educational activities to other parts of the district by opening a composite junior college named as the Siddharameshvara Junior College with a hostel attached to it in Kamalnagar village in Aurad taluk. In 1971-72, the society achieved another notable landmark by establishing at Bidar an educational institution of higher learning for women called the Akka-Mahadevi Mahila Mahavidyalaya.

Gawan Education Society

The Gawan Education Society, Bidar, named after the great minister and lover of learning Mahmud Gawan who founded the famous *madrasa* at Bidar, began functioning in 1966 after being registered in the same year. It aims at organising educational institutions, mobile libraries, adult literacy classes and cultural activities. The society established a high school by name Haji Mohmud Sultan Memorial Urdu High School at Bidar.

Sharana Basaveshvara Vidya-vardhaka Sangha

The Sharana Basaveshvara Vidyavardhaka Sangha founded by Shri Sharanabasavappa Appa of Gulbarga, which has also its head office at Gulbarga, is running several educational institutions, one of which, namely, the S. S. Khuba Basaveshvara Arts and Science College, is at Basavakalyan in this district. It was established with the help of a donation made by Shri S. S. Khuba of Basavakalyan.

Bharateeya Vidya-vardhaka Sangha

The Bharateeya Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Bidar, was brought into existence in 1966 and it was registered in 1968. Establishment of educational institutions, organisation of training courses and maintenance of a library are the objects of the Sangha. At present, it is running a nursery school and an English-medium primary school which has upto VII standard.

Shree Gururaja Seva Sangha

Shree Gururaja Seva Sangha, Bidar, which was formed in 1950, was registered in 1973. This institution is running a nursery school named Raghavendra Shishuvihara. It conducts adult education classes, and Kannada classes for non-Kannada-speaking Government servants. It celebrates birth days of personages of national fame, and arranges competitions for children in elocution, essay-writing and music. It has a small children's library.

Shree Basaveshvara Devasthan Panch Committee

Shree Basaveshvara Devasthan Panch Committee, Basavakalyan, was registered in 1952 with the main objects of developing mutual understanding and amity in the society, besides giving encouragement to educational, social and cultural activities. At present, the society is running a nursery school. Public functions are being arranged to throw light on the paths of righteousness.

Rotary Club

The Rotary Club at Bidar was started in 1973. Since then, it arranged two vocational guidance and informative lectures. *Ganji*, drinking water and fodder were supplied free to the poor during scarcity conditions in 1973. Recently the club distributed free medicine, food-stuff, books and clothes to the needy. It distributed fruits to the prisoners in the District Jail, patients in the District Civil Hospital and inmates of the Remand Home, and also sarees to some poor women.

Indian Red Cross Society

A branch of the Indian Red Cross Society was started at Bidar by Dr. Reshme in 1973-74. It is aided by the State branch of the Indian Red Cross Society and also receives subscriptions from members. It distributed four tins of protein biscuits to 120 inpatients of the District Hospital, Bidar, and 45 sarees, 80 blouse pieces, 40

nicker pieces, 40 shirts, 40 *lungis* to 169 poor persons of Malegaon village, and 35 tins of protein biscuits, 12 tins of baby food, etc., to other needy persons.

Family and Child Welfare Project

The Family and Child Welfare Project, Santhpur, was started in 1962-63 by the Karnataka State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Bangalore, with the object of improving the conditions of rural women and children. The affairs of the project are managed by a committee, the chairman and the members of which are nominated by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board. It is running eight nursery schools which have 400 children.

Bharat Scouts and Guides

A branch of the Bharat Scouts and Guides is functioning at Bidar. Its sources of income are the grant from the State headquarters, membership fees and donations from the public. This association organised various training camps, for scout masters, scouters, cubs and guides. So far, 120 scout masters have been trained.

Youth Clubs

Encouragement to form youth clubs and to carry on their activities is being given by the Government in order to provide opportunities to young people to make constructive contributions to the society, to fulfil their aspirations by providing them avenues for active involvement in the national mainstream and to enable them to contribute fruitfully in the task of national reconstruction. The programme in this respect includes establishment of work centres for imparting training in productive work, development of extension facilities in productive work, development of extension facilities for training of youth leaders and grant of financial assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in youth welfare activities. The National Service Scheme launched in 1969 aims at providing under-graduate students with opportunities for meaningful social service. Such activities include youth participation in organising literacy classes, constructive development work with a potential of creating community assets, youth involvement in relief operations, slum clearance and organisation of mobile hospital service.

The youth clubs also organise centres to educate the farmers on the production of compost and green manures, poultry-farming, vegetable cultivation, and rearing of improved breeds of cattle, sheep and goats. Games and sports are common activities of all the clubs which hold competitions at the local level and encourage youths to participate in body-building activities. Recreational and cultural programmes like dramas, *kavya-vachanas, bhajans harikathas*, etc., are also organised by several of the clubs. These

youth clubs are assisted by Government with monetary grants. A State Youth Board and District Youth Boards have been set up with a view to helping the implementation of these programmes.

Youth Service Board

A 20- member District Youth Service Board was constituted by the Government in 1970 with the Deputy Commissioner of the district as its chairman and the Deputy Director of Public Instruction as its secretary. The District Planning Officer, who has now been designated as the District Planning and Youth Service Officer, functions as the joint secretary of the board. It is mainly an advisory body and its functions include formulation of specific programmes for the promotion of welfare of both the student and non-student youths in the district, mobilisation of resources from local bodies and other agencies for youth welfare programmes, advising the authorities concerned on the steps to be taken for intensifying extra-curricular activities including sports and games.

Every youth club desirous of recognition and financial assistance from the Government is required to be affiliated to the District Youth Service Board. As on 1st November 1975, there were 121 youth clubs in the Bidar district, which were affiliated to the District Youth Service Board. By 1st June 1976, the number of youth clubs affiliated had increased to 199. The number of youth clubs in the various taluks was Aurad 45; Humnabad 40; Bidar 30; Bhalki 40; Basavakalyan 44. Besides the above, eight *Yuvati* clubs have been also formed and affiliated. In addition, 18 teenage clubs have been formed, out of which nine are affiliated to the District Youth Service Board. A brief account of the activities of a few of the youth clubs is given by way of illustration, as it is not possible nor is it necessary to deal with all of them individually.

The Netaji Youth Club, Hudgi, commenced its work in 1952 with 25 members. Its objects are to provide educational facilities and to render social services to the residents of the village. It has been conducting competitions in sports and games and has been helping the Panchayat in maintaining gardens. It imparts training in handicrafts and is maintaining a milk booth for supplying milk to the public at reasonable rates. The Youth Club at Alandi in Bhalki taluk was formed in 1971 and has organised a Milk Dairy Society. It contributed to the society's share amount at the rate of Rs. 40 from each member. The sociey has 105 members of whom 40 are from the youth club. Milk is collected from several villages of the area and is supplied to the Milk Dairy at Hudgi in Humnabad taluk. A sample poultry-

farming, gardening and adult literacy classes have been started by the club. The institution owns a public address set, and helps to give publicity in respect of family-welfare.

The National Youth Club, Chitaguppa, was started on 1st November 1973 and it is affiliated to the District Youth Service Board. It has 42 youth members, each contributing Rs. 5 per month. Newspapers and periodicals are subscribed to and they are made available to the public in a reading room. The club holds competitions in sports and games. Dr. Ambedkar Tarun Sangh was founded in Harijanwada at Basavakalyan in 1974 by the youths of the locality. It has organised a small library. It celebrates national days in order to foster national awareness among the depressed class people.

Mahila Mandals

Mahila Mandals are women's organisations started for carrying out certain welfare programmes. The Central Social Welfare Board gives grant upto 75 per cent of their expenditure. This grant-in-aid is extended to registered voluntary institutions working for the welfare of women, children, the handicapped, the aged and non-student young women. They play a useful role in the betterment of the socio-economic conditions of women. *Mahila mandals* in Bidar district are running nursery schools for little children and conducting classes in Hindi and music and providing training in tailoring, knitting, embroidery and such other crafts for the benefit of women and girls of their respective places. They receive recognition and financial support from the Government and local bodies. A brief account of the activities of a few of the *mahila mandals* in the district is given hereunder.

The *Mahila Mandal* at Bidar was formed and registered in 1959. It is running a *balawadi* (nursery school), and supplies supplementary nutritional food to children. The institution has 60 members at present. It is imparting training in tailoring, designing, embroidery work, knitting and toy-making. Assistance is being rendered in implementing the national savings schemes. The *mandal* is trying to set up a dairy unit. It owns a building constructed at a cost of about Rs. 80,000.

The *Mahila Mandal* at Humnabad was formed and registered in 1962. It has at present (1976), 14 members. It is running a condensed S.S.L.C. course for girls and a *balawadi*. It intends to take up a dairy scheme and to organise a reading room. The Navajeevan *Mahila Mandal* at Hallikhed (B) in Humnabad taluk was started in 1963. It is training women in tailoring and is running a *balawadi*. Donations to the tune of Rs. 5,000 have been collected to erect its own building. The *Mahila Mandal* at Ranjolkheni

in Bidar taluk commenced functioning in 1965. The association had 30 members in 1976. It is conducting tailoring classes and a *balawadi*, and has rendered assistance in organising family-welfare camps. The *Mahila Mandal* at Nirna in Humnabad taluk, which started functioning in June 1967, has its own building constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,852. It is maintaining a nursery school (*balawadi*) and conducts *Bhajans* once a week. It conducts tailoring classes. Mid-day-meals scheme of World Food Programme has been implemented in this institution. The *Mahila Mandal* at Markhal in Bidar taluk was started and registered in 1974. It consisted of 30 members in 1976. It is conducting tailoring classes, has held cooking demonstrations and is rendering assistance in propagating birth-control. A *Mahila Mandal* was organised in Dhorgalli at Basavakalyan in 1975 by interested women of the place. The municipality contributed Rs. 5,000 for the construction of a building for running a *balawadi* by the *mandal* which is running also tailoring classes. The association has 25 members.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

THE district of Bidar is rich in ancient cultural traditions as well as in historical associations. Its several hallowed spots and monuments bring back to memory scenes of its glorious past. Many celebrated spiritual personages strode the earth, worked and taught in this area which witnessed various events of historical, social and religious importance. The district provides many attractions to scholars, pilgrims and others. A brief account of some of the more important places of interest in the district is given in the following pages in an alphabetical order.

Agrahara

See under Shamrajapur elsewhere in the Chapter.

Aliabad

Aliabad (T*. Bidar ; P.†650 ; A.‡477.9) is about seven kms. north-west of Bidar town. The village has a small temple dedicated to Ishvara, also called Rameshvara, in front of which there is a natural water-spring and a pond called "Papanash" ("destroyer of sins"). According to a legend, the *linga* in this shrine is one of the *jyotirlingas* and it was worshipped by sage Shukracharya and Ramachandra visited the place and worshipped at this shrine on his way back from Lanka to Ayodhya. There are two niches in which images of Shiva and Parvati made out of polished black stone are kept During the months of *Shravana* and *Phalguna* (about August-September and February-March), special *poojas* are performed here on Mondays. Some neolithic sites came to light here a few years back.

Alwai

Alwai (T. Bhalki ; P. 2,428 ; A. 2,418.66), about 35 kms. north-west of Bhalki town, has a small temple of goddess Lakshmi. An attractive five days' annual festival is held at this shrine about the month of January.

T.*=Taluk ; P.†=Population according to 1971 census
A.‡=Area in hectares ,according to 1971 census in the case of villages, and according to municipalities and town panchayats in the case of towns.

Andura

Andura (T. Bidar; P. 2,051; A. 978.89) is situated about 14 kms. west of Bidar town on Bidar-Humnabad road. The place has ruins of some Chalukyan temples. There is an inscription belonging to the period of Chalukya king Jagadekamalla II (1139-49 A.D.) and it mentions the temple of Naraneshvara which was being visited by members of the Chalukyan royal family. This village has been selected for being developed as a Jayanti village.

Ashtoor

Ashtoor (T. Bidar; P. 1,674; A. 859.41) is about four kms. east of Bidar town in the low lands. The Bahamani monarchs, like other illustrious Sultans, were fond of constructing huge sepulchres. Several majestic mausoleums of their period are found in this place.

Tomb of Ahmad Shah al-Wali Bahamani.— This is a square-shaped vast and lofty building with very thick walls. It has three entrances from north, east and south. There are arches constructed on a large scale and arched niches of varying sizes outside the tomb. Some of the niches have small arched openings through which air and light enter inside. The arches of the niches on the walls have verses written in gold colour with a dark background. The interior is decorated with fine paintings. It is interesting to note that the *swastika* symbol has been utilised for ornamentation in this mausoleum (on its southern wall), and on the tiles of Diwan-i-Aam in the fort at Bidar. The dome of this tomb is three-fourths of an orb in shape with an octagonal base at the roof-level. There is a large hall with arches on all sides. According to Yazdani, " ...... The excellence of the paintings, however, does not consist in the variety of tints but in the lovely contrasts which have been shown in the colour schemes of the different panels. ...... Again on the same wall, above the niche to the right of the door, is a square panel painted in the style of a book cover with floral designs in the margin, geometric patterns in the middle, and an intricate *Tughra* device at the centre. The tints used in this panel show the skill of the artist in blending colour .." (" Bidar—Its History and Monuments", pp. 117-118).

Ahmad Shah al-Wali appears to have been held in high esteem and an annual *urus* is held here in his honour even now. It is also called " Allama Prabhu *Jatra* " by the people. It commences on the twentieth day of the month in which the Holi festival is celebrated and lasts for three days. For this *urus*, the chief priest is a veerashaiva Jangama, who comes from Madiyal village in Gulbarga district, dressed as a *darvesh* in flowing robes and reaches this place by walking and inaugurates the celebration of the *urus*. A large number of people gather here at the time of *urus*, make

offerings and perform religious ceremonies according to their own customs (*see* also Chapter III).

Tomb of Ahmad Shah's queen is situated to the east of his tomb and is constructed in the same pattern. The entrance into it is from the south. It contains five graves, one of which is said to be that of Ahmad Shah's queen.

Tomb of Ahmad Shah's son is also built in the same style. Its interior has remains of stucco works of floral designs and religious texts. The ceiling is decorated with paintings in the same way as in his father's tomb.

Tomb of Sultan Alaud-Din Shah II was perhaps constructed by Sultan Alaud-Din Shah II himself in advance. The tile panels and carvings on the black-stone margins of arches here are quite impressive. On a white background, blue, green and yellow colours are used for painting. There are three entrance arches from the south, east and north. The dimensions of the square base of this monument and of its dome are the same as those of the tomb of Ahmed Shah-al-Wali. The tomb has a square hall and several arches and niches. The ceiling of the dome has remains of paintings.

Tomb of Sultan Humayun stands by the side of the tomb of Sultan Alaud-Din Shah II. Its roof was destroyed by lightning some years back. The arches of this monument are of a different shape. The upper part of the walls inside has another series of smaller arches. The walls of this tomb are very thick and the monument is built entirely with black trap masonry.

Tomb of Malika-i Jahan is the tomb of the wife of Sultan Humayun Shah. Malika-i-Jahan means "queen of the world". This monument lies to the south-west of the tomb of her husband. This is a smaller building. Its walls have three arches the middle of which (in the south) forms the entrance The arches are elegantly decorated with stucco work. This monument contains four graves, the second of which is said to be that of Malika-i-Jahan.

Tomb of Sultan Nizam Shah is situated to the west of Sultan Humayun's tomb. Its massive walls are built of trap masonry. It is square in plan, has three entrances from the east, north and south. In the south, there is a large arch for the entrance. In the west there is a niche where religious texts were recited at the time of the rituals.

Tomb of Sultan Muhammed Shah III resembles the tomb of Nizam Shah. But the sizes of the arches are different to a small extent. The monument has three graves. The central one is said to be that of Muhammad Shah and the right one his wife's.

Tomb of Muhammad Shah Bahamani was constructed by Muhammad Shah Bahamani himself during his life-time. It is as stately as the earlier tombs of the Bahamani Sultans. It has massive walls and small arches arranged in three rows. The base of the dome in the roof is octagonal.

Tomb of Sultan Wali-Ullah lies among the main group of the Bahamani tombs. It has strong walls. There are remains of a parapet. A small door in the south forms the entrance. The dome has eight facets. The interior is square in shape.

Tomb of Sultan Kalim-Ullah is situated close to the tomb of Sultan Wali-Ullah and is similar in pattern. To the south-west of this monument, there is a small mosque which was used for saying prayers for the dead persons before their bodies were buried. The ceiling of this mosque has three compartments and there are also three arched openings of the same size.

Chaukhandi of Hadrat Khalil-Ullah is the tomb of saint Khalil-Ullah who was the preceptor of Ahmad Shah. It is called Chaukhandi (four-storeyed building), but it is actually only two-storeyed. It is erected on a high place which has many steps. The main vault has three graves, while the corridor has several more. A panel contains a religious text with decorated arches. The building is octagonal in plan. There are traces of fine decorations on the walls of the building. The thick walls are of black trap masonry and the interior walls have no plastering. A high octagonal enclosure surrounds the tomb proper. At the entrance, there is an exquisite inscription. The saint's tomb is in the centre of the interior of the monument. While internally, it is octagonal, externally it is square. This prominent building is altogether one of the excellent buildings constructed by the Bahamanis.

Besides these monuments, the visitor can also see the tomb of Shah Rukh Khan (?), the well which came to light recently in the low land to the south of the sepulchre of Ahmad Shah, the tombs on a platform under a neem tree, the tomb of Shah Raju, etc.

Aurad

Aurad (P. 6,633; A. 1,901), about 42 kms. north of Bidar town, is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. This is an important centre of cattle trade. It has a well-known temple of Amareshvar, the *jatra* of which is held for seven days in February-March every year. This festival attracts a large gathering. The place has a high school, a junior college and a civil dispensary.

Aurad

Aurad (T. Bidar: P. 2,977; A. 2,161.49) is a village about 25 kms. south-west of Bidar town. It is known for red clay (red

ochre locally called *geirou*) which is used for colour-washing of floors and walls. A fair of the local temple of Lakshmi is held about January once in three years.

Bagdal

Bagdal (T. Bidar ; P. 5,346 ; A. 1,669.41) is about 24 kms. south-west of Bidar town. It has a shrine containing the *samadhi* (tomb) of a reputed saint named Shripatananda Atmananda Swamiji who is stated to have composed songs in several languages. In his honour, an annual *jatra* is held about July. There is another shrine dedicated to Pandurang Maharaj, under the auspices of which also a *jatra* takes place about September for three days every year. The village has a high school and a health-unit type dispensary.

Basavakalyan

Basavakalyan (P. 25,592 ; A. 3,238) was until recently known as Kalyani and Kalyan and has been also called Qasba Kalyanabad in some Bahamani records. Situated about 80 kms. south-west of Bidar town, it is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. This place came to prominence towards the close of the tenth century A.D. when the capital of the later Western Chalukyas was shifted here from Malkhed. It extended over a large area and attained great celebrity as the metropolis of an empire, as a centre of wealth and prosperity, as a seat of learning and as an abode of spiritual wisdom hallowed by illustrious saints like Basaveshvara, Allama Prabhu, Akka-Mahadevi, Channabasavanna and Siddharama. Vijnaneshvara, the renowned law-giver, and the author of a highly valued treatise on law known as Mitakshara, was at the court of Chalukya Vikramaditya VI. He goes into raptures while describing the splendours of the capital city of Kalyana and exclaims that no other city like Kalyana existed in the past or present and would never exist in future. The great Sanskrit poet Bilhana who wrote " Vikramankadeva Charita " also adorned the court of Vikramaditya VI and he too has sung the glory of this city in glowing terms. The later Western Chalukyas ruled an extensive empire till the end of the twelfth century with a break of a few years when the Kalachuris had seized power. It was at this place that there was the upsurge of the revolutionary *Sharana* (Veerashaiva) movement led by Basaveshvara, Allama Prabhu and their associates, which attracted like-minded persons from various parts of India. The illustrious *sharanas*, who came , from all strata of the society composed inimitable *vachanas* here and founded the " Anubhava-Mantapa " where they carried on deliberations. This protestant movement, which aimed at radical religious and social reforms, gained formidable popular strength. When the traditionalists and the imperial power headed by Kalachuri Bijjala clashed with it and made violent attempts to suppress it, there was an upheaval which

shook up the imperial auhority and brought about a different chain of social and political events.

After a period of Sevuna and Kakatiya rule, the city of Kalyana passed into the possession of the Tughluqs, Bahamanis, Barid Shahs and Adil Shahs and then in 1656, it was captured by Aurangzeb. Later, it became a part of the Nizam's dominion and was given as a *jagir* to a Muslim nobleman. Most of the many splendid monuments of Kalyana of the Chalukyan times do not now exist. From a few epigraphs that have been hitherto found at Kalyana, it is gathered that the city had temples of Bhimeshvara, Madhukeshvara, Hatakeshvara, Mahakaleshvara, Pampeshvara, etc. Some stone images of Chalukyan times such as those of Nataraja, Bhairava, Varaha, Mahishasuramardini, Surya, Ananthashayana, Keshava, Shiva-Parvati, Tirthankaras, Ravana, etc., and other sculptural remains that survived here and there have been now kept inside the fort. Several remains believed to be associated with the memories of eminent *sharanas* of the twelfth century, such as caves and shrines, were in recent years, renovated by the efforts of Shri Channamallappa Warad and others.

Fort.—In the north of the town, there is an old, strong, spacious and interesting fort situated on rocky ground. It appears to have been originally constructed by the Chalukyas of Kalyana, and it was renovated and altered later. It has ancient gates. Inside there are some small canons, besides a big one measuring about 694 cms. in length which is popularly called as Nav-gaz. There are also several other canons of which one is 435 cms., and another is 277 cms. in length. There is a shrine having no image, but it is said to have been dedicated to Lakshmi. This temple was closed during the Muslim rule covering it with stones. Later, it was discovered. The inner shrine and its roof are in good condition and it is adjacent to what is pointed out as a palace of Bijjala. At the top of the frame of the shrine, there is an icon of Ganapati. There is a wheel which is called " *Charaka mota* " with the help of whiih buffaloes were used to draw water from a well. There is a wooden railing or wooden platform, which, it is said, was a court of justice of the Bahamani period. On the walls of the fort, some Hindu and Jaina icons can be seen. There is a single approach to the fort, which is from the south. " .... defences of the fort are so cleverly arranged that the fort was almost impregnable against the war apparatus of those days. If one takes a walk along the glacis, the several tiers of fortifications, one above the other, present one an impressive sight" (" The Deccan Forts " by J. N. Kamalapur. Bombay, 1961, p. 99). Most of the bastions found here are circular in shape and a few are square or octagonal. Some of the bastions are still mounted with pieces of ordnance few of which are of extra-ordinary size.

Basaveshvara Temple is situated in a central place of the town. A large number of devotees from far and near visit this well-known place of worship. Every Monday devotees gather here for special worship. An annual fair is held under the auspices of Shri Basaveshvara Devasthana Samiti of Basavakalyan in the month of *Vaishakha*.

Parusha-Katte is located to the north of the Basaveshvara temple. It is a stone platform. *Parusha* means philosopher's stone. It may be incidentally stated here that the Singiraja Purana mentions six extra-ordinary *parushas* (powers) of Basaveshvara. According to a tradition, this spot was hallowed by its use by Basaveshvara who used to sit here and give alms to the needy persons and also sometimes initiated his disciples and composed *vachanas*. Near this *Parusha-Katte* can be seen relics of a Chalukyan temple. Now a school is being run here by Shri Basaveshvara Devasthana Samiti, Basavakalyan. An icon of Durga was discovered while digging the earth near this place. Closeby there is a mosque.

Prabhudevara Gaddige.—Allama Prabhu Deva, the illustrious seer and associate of Basavanna, known for his profound spiritual attainments, is believed to have resided here. He presided over the deliberations of the renowned *Anubhava-Mantapa*.

Tripurantaka Lake.—This is a well-known ancient lake situated about five kms. from Basavakalyan town proper. It is associated with the hallowed memories of the *sharanas* of the twelfth century. On the bank of this tank, there is a temple of Ishvara called Tripurantakeshvara and Nandi. A Kannada epigraph which was found here, records that one Basava, a royal washerman of king Tailapa III, made a grant to Madivala Makeya. This inscription is now kept in the fort. There are many laterite caves nearby the lake, in which, it is stated, *sharana* saints used to meditate. A village called 'Tiprant' (derived from the word Tripurantaka) is closeby. It has a small shrine of Hanuman.

Akka-Nagamma's Cave has some elegant stone pillars. Akka-Nagamma was the sister of Basaveshvara. Inside this cave, there is another cave which is said to be that of Channabasavanna who was her son. The local people also say that this cave contains the *samadhis* of Chalukya Ayyana and his *guru*.

Basaveshvara Mahamane-ground, Arivina-Gavi and *Arivina-Mane* are pointed out behind Akka-Nagamma's cave. *Mahamane* means great Abode which was respectfully called so by the people. It is believed that Basaveshvara resided here. The words *Arivina-Gavi* signify cave of knowledge where he is stated to have spent

some of his time meditating in seclusion. *Arivina-Mane* means House of knowledge. It is in the form of an old *mantapa* by the side of the Arivina-Gavi. It is narrated that numerous *sharanas* used to visit the *Mahamane* for spiritual deliberations and to seek spiritual guidance and blessings from Basaveshvara and that a large number of people were daily fed here freely. There is a temple of Ishvara and Nandi and a students' hostel nearby.

Nuliya Chandayya's Cave is a spacious one. He was famous for his intense devotion to *kayaka* and composed many *vachanas*.

Ghanalinga Rudramuni's Cave is in the midst of a *bilva-vana*. Rudramuni was a *vachanakara sharana* contemporary of Basaveshvara. The Panchasootra Cave is closeby.

Vijnaneshvara Cave is also near Rudramuni's cave. It is said that Vijnaneshvara, the great ancient authority on Hindu Law, used this spot for his *sadhana*.

There are several other caves of *sharanas*.

Madivala Machayya's Honda (pond) is situated south of Prabhudevara Gaddige. This pond is believed to have been used by Madivala Machayya, a valiant disciple of Basavanna, for washing the clothes of his *sharana* associates. He was a washerman by occupation. A shrine is dedicated to him here. There are two *Shivalingas* in its *garbha-griha*.

Bandavara Oni in Sastapur is said to have been the street where there were rest houses for visiting *sharanas*. Nearby there is a pond called *Channabasava-Teertha* which is considered holy and is used or *Shivapooja*.

Kambli Matha is named after Kambli Nagadeva, a noted *sharana*. It is said that he used to sit on a blanket spread on the ground and do meditation here.

Siddeshvara temple is located about two kms. from Basavakalyan town on the way to Shivapur. As saint Siddharama is said to have taken his *Lingadeekshe* here, it has also been called Siddharama or Siddharameshvara temple. A shrine of Revanasiddha is also situated closeby.

Basava-Vana is near Prabhudevara *Gaddige*. On the occassion of Basaveshvara Eighth Centenary celebrations in 1967, 770 plants of different categories were planted here in memory of 770 *Amara-Ganangalu* who lived at the time of Basaveshvara. It is maintained by the Horticulture Department. There is an idol of Nandi here (*see* also Chapter IV).

A new spacious *Anubhava-Mantapa* is being constructed behind *Rudramuni's cave* by the Basava Samiti, Bangalore, its foundation-stone was laid by the late Maharaja of Mysore. The building is in the shape of a huge *Shivalinga*. The *shikhara* (tower) of this structure can be seen from a long distance. It is proposed to have a central library and a museum, and cottages for *sadhakas* and visitors, here. It is said that the renowned ancient *Anubhava-Mantapa* of the twelfth century was situated about this place.

Mahanta Matha (also called Gosai Matha) is situated near the fort. The forefathers of the Gosais are stated to have migrated from the north and established this *matha* at Basavakalyan, Bhalkeshwara *matha* at Bhalki and a third one at Chitaguppa. They are traders by profession. Their tombs built in north Indian style of architecture are found near Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Chitaguppa and Humnabad.

Sadananda Saraswati Matha with *Peetha* is the chief seat of Ananda Sampradaya founded by a seer and mystic named Sadananda. It is of Dattatraya *parampara* and has much following in Karnataka and neighbouring States. A tradition says that Sadananda as a boy was an intense devotee of God Vishwanatha of Varanasi and when he came to Kalyana in the course of his pilgrimage, he heard the echo of the *namasmarana* of Datta and felt a spiritual urge to settle down here as a monk which he did. One Ramananda of Varanasi also came to Kalyana and became his disciple. Swami Sadananda is credited with having performed some miracles by his *yogashakti*. A Veerashaiva householder built this monastery for the saint. Swami Sadananda Saraswati took "Jeevanta Samadhi" (got entombed as a living person) on a *Vaishakha Shuddha Panchami*. A monk of a particular order heads this institution by succession. The monastery has a temple which has many images.

There are some relics of a Chalukyan temple on the main road in the bazaar where the large Jame Masjid now stands. In the potters' colony, ruins of a Jaina temple are found scattered. There is a big mosque in the same place. There is a shrine called Urilingapeddi *matha* on a small hill near the town, which contains a *samadhi* said to be that of *sharana* Urilingapeddi. Largely Harijans visit it.

Quazi's Mosque or Peer's Dargah.—On the way to the fort through the main road, there is a graveyard of the family of the former Nawab of Kalyan. It includes a big mosque and a tomb of a *fakir* named Peer Pasha. This place is also called "Peer Pasha Bungalow". The tomb has a big hall of pillars of the Chalukyan style, in which there are other small tombs also. There is a pond

behind this monument on the bank of which are lying some sculptures of Chalukyan temples. It is believed by the local people that Madhukeshvara and Bhimeshvara temples of the Chalukyan period were situated here.

Sher Sawar or Bagh Sawar Dargah is situated very near to the present inspection bungalow. Syed Tajuddin was born in Khorasan, a city of Iran, and came to Kalyan in 1387 A.D. when the Bahamani king Muhammad Shah II was ruling from Gulbarga. Legends say that he rode on lions and used snakes to tame the lions. He became famous as Sher Sawar or Bagh Sawar. His tomb was built by a Bahamani Sultan. An annual *urus* is held in the month of *Shawwal* (three-weeks after the Ramzan), when thousands of Hindus and Muslims gather here to pay homage to his memory.

The town is also a commercial and educational centre. There is Khuba Basaveshvara College of Arts and Science, a general hospital, an inspection bungalow, a tourist home and a *dharmashala*.

Belkhera

Belkhera (T. Humnabad; P. 1,536; A. 1,649.78), about 16 kms. south-east of Humnabad town, is famous as the birth-place of several *sharanas*. Veerasangayya is said to have been a native of this place. Rudramuni Shivacharya, who was the Rajaguru of some Chalukya and Rashtrakuta kings, hailed from Belkhera. There is a hill called by the local people as Renukaragudda (Renuka's hill). The village has a Veerashaiva *Matha* in which the *gaddiges* of many *sharanas* can be seen.

Bhalki

Bhalki (P. 13,099; A. 518) is an important town situated about 40 kms. north-west of Bidar town. It is the headquarters of a taluk of the same name. The place has been called Bhallunke, Bhaliki and Bhalikki in inscriptions. Kumbara Gundayya, a potter by occupation and a well-known saint, hailed from this place. A chieftain named Ramachandra Jadhav built a fort here. It was the headquarters of a *Paigah* taluk held by a family of nobleman known as Khursheed Jah under the Nizam. The town has an Ishvara temple known as Bhalkeshvara in which there are small shrines dedicated to Basaveshvara, Balamuri Ganapati (a rare figure with its trunk turned to the right side and in the standing posture) and Kumbheshvara. The temple holds an annual fair about March-April. There are old Veerashaiva monasteries known as Channabasava Hirematha, Bhalkeshvara *Matha* and Mahanteshvara *Matha*. There is an inspection bungalow, a civil dispensary, two high schools, and Channabasaveshvara College of Arts and Science.

Bhatambra (T. Bhalki; P. 4,229; A. 2,956.50) is about 8 kms. north-west of Bhalki town. It has an old, large and strong fort. The place has a temple of Veerabhadra which holds an annual *jatra* for two days during April-May and a Gurubasaveshvara *Matha*. The village has a high school. The Hyderabad-Karnataka Sahitya Sammelana was held here in 1955. **Bhatambra**

Bhimalkheda (T. Humnabad; P. 4,851; A. 4,212.41) is a village about 41 kms. south-east of Humnabad town. It has an ancient cave in which some *sharanas* are said to have meditated and two temples, one dedicated to Veerabhadra and the other to Hanuman. A *jatra* is held for Hanuman about the month of April. There is a high school and a veterinary dispensary. **Bhimalkheda**

Bidar (P. 50,670; A. 1,300) is situated about 740 kms. north of Bangalore, 116 kms. north-east of Gulbarga and 130 kms. north-west of Hyderabad. It is the taluk headquarters, sub-division headquarters and district headquarters town of the same name. It is on a highly elevated and healthy Deccan plateau and it enjoys a fine climate. A traditional tale says that the history of the place goes back to the days of Mahabharata. The place is also associated with the legendary story of Nala-Damayanti. **Bidar**

In 1321-22 A.D., the town of Bidar was taken by Muhammad-bin-Tughluq who was then a prince. Later in 1341 A.D. when he was the Sultan at Delhi, he gave it to one Shahab-ud-din who rebelled against him in 1345 A.D. In 1347 A.D., Allaud-din Hassan Bahamani made it a part of his kingdom. Sultan Ahmad Shah Wali Bahamani (1422-36 A.D.) transferred his capital from Gulbarga to Bidar for various reasons such as its fine climate, central position and natural defences and renamed it as Muhammadabad.

Athanasius Nikitin, a Russian traveller, who was in the Deccan with the assumed name of Khwaja Yusuf Khurasani from 1469 to 1474 A.D., spent many months at Bidar as a Parsian Shi'ah. He has described Bidar as "the chief town of the whole of Mohamedan Hindusthan". The town was about 24 kms. long. There was brisk trade in horses, cloth, silk and pepper. The court of justice was situated within the fort of Bidar. The nobles lived a luxurious life.

After the decline of the Bahamanis came the Barid Shahi Sultans. Ali Barid, who became the ruler in 1543 A.D., played an active role in the confederacy of the Deccan Sultans which inflicted a crushing defeat on Vijayanagara in 1565 A.D. The Adil Shah of Bijapur sent an expedition against Bidar and took it over in 1619 A D. Malik Amber, having entered into an agreement of neutrality

with Qutb Shah of Golconda, attacked Bidar and pillaged it. In 1631 A.D. a Mughul army led by Asaf Khan occupied Bhalki and laid seige to Bijapur. But it was repulsed. In 1636 A.D., Adil Shah, having acknowledged the overlordship of Mughuls, had control over the border tracts of Kalyana, Bidar, Chitaguppa and Bhalki. In 1656 A.D. Aurangzeb captured Bidar and Kalyana and renamed Bidar as Zafarabad, and Shahjahani coins were issued with the mint name of Zafarabad on them. It continued to be under the control of the Mughuls of Delhi; in 1724 A.D., Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah of Hyderabad established his authority over the area, as their Subedar of the Deccan.

The Bidar Fort.— It is considered one of the most formidable forts of the country, and is an interesting bulwark. It is said that Sultan Ahmad Shah Bahamani constructed a large and strong fort at Bidar between 1426 and 1432 A.D. on the site of an ancient fort which is even now known as the *Purana Qila*. It is situated in the eastern part of the town and has within it ruins of palaces, mosques and other buildings which had been built of trap rock. Stone and mortar were used to build the fort-walls. Yazdani says, " ...... engineers and architects of various countries were employed on its design and construction." (Bidar, Its History and Monuments, pp. 28-29). He carried out a detailed survey of the monuments at Bidar for the Nizam's Government. The fort is entered from the south-east by a zigzag passage protected by three gateways. The entrance gate has a lofty dome, the interior of which had been painted in bright colours. Traces of these paintings can be seen on the pilaster. The external circumference of the fort is about 4.0 kms.

There are about 37 bastions. There are some large guns on the big bastions which contain the names of their manufacturers. One of them is 4.72 metres long, 63.5 cms. across the muzzle and 48.26 cms. in bore. There is a very huge gun-bastion in the fort. On the eastern side of the bastion is a shrine named after Veerasangayya, the *shikhara* of which has a modern appearance. It contains the *samadhi* of Veerasangayya, a local hero who was a Veerashaiva devotee. There were a large number of magazines in the fort for storing arms, and explosive materials, the remains of which may still be seen behind the ramparts near all the important bastions.

Burjs.—There are about seven gates besides the main entrance from the city side. They are (1) the Mandu Darwaza, (2) the Kalmadgi Darwaza, (3) and (4) anonymous, (5) the Delhi Darwaza, (6) the Kalyan Darwaza and (7) the Karnatak Darwaza. A good view of the Kalyan Burj, which stands in the

west, can be had from the court of the Delhi Darwaza. Towards the south of the Kalyan Burj, is the Petla Burj. It was called so on account of its curtains. The Lal Burj or the red bastion was built out of red masonry. About three-fourths of a furlong from the Lal Burj is Kala Burj. It was called so as it was built of dark trap masonry. The object of these *burjs* was to strengthen the defence line at this point for the protection of the Takht Mahal against cannons. Muttamma Burj is to the west of the town and is octagonal in shape. Its roof has been destroyed.

There was arrangement in the fort to pour out boiling oil on the invaders outside. There were separate parts reserved for storing gun-powder. There are many tunnels inside the fort. There was a deep well which was the source of supply of drinking water. The fort is surrounded by a big trench. A *Karez* was laid out for water supply to Bidar town and a line of manholes commencing from Fateh Darwaza to the moat of the fort can still be seen. This fort was constructed in much the same way as the fort of Gulbarga. A French traveller named Thievenot, who had come to Bidar in 1667 A.D., has also described the fort.

Takht Mahal (Throne Palace) had two side pavilions with lofty arches. It had a spacious hall, at the back of which was the Sultan's room. The building had stately dimensions and exquisite surface decorations. The coronations of several Bahamani and Barid Shahi Sultans were held here.

Tarkash Mahal is said to have been built for a Turkish wife of the Sultan. From the remains of the decorative work found in the ornamentation of the walls, it can be said that the Mahal was built or extended by the Barid Shahi Sultans who had kept large harems of ladies of different nationalities.

Rangeen Mahal literally means the coloured palace. Its walls were originally decorated with tiles of different colours. The walls of this Mahal are very thick and are of black stone. It is noted for its artistic quality.

Shahi Mathbakh (royal kitchen) adjoins the Rangeen Mahal towards the west. Originally it appears to have been the residence of a prince or some dignitary. The *Shahi Hamam* (royal bath) is situated very near the royal kitchen. Quite close to the royal bath there was a *Lal Bagh* (red garden) so named on account of its beautiful layout or due to the red flowers grown there.

Gagan Mahal ("heavenly" palace) was originally built by the Bahamani kings, and some alterations and additions were made by the Barid Shahi rulers. It has two courts. The outer court was

used by the male staff and guards. In the inner court also, there are rooms in either side of the covered passage for the accommodation of the guards. The main building of the palace was for the use of the Sultan and his harem.

Diwan-i-Am (Public Audience Hall) (?).—was also called Jali Mahal. It is situated to the west of the *Zanana* enclosure. The building has two entrances, one through the east and the other through the west. At the backside of the main hall, there are three rooms. The central room was probably the Sultan's chamber where he sat before coming into the audience hall. The spacious halls adorned with tile work were perhaps meant for ministers and other top officers of the court.

Solah Khamb Mosque which is said to have been built in 1423-24 A.D. by Qubli Sultani is on the western side of the *Lal Bagh* and is known so as it has 16 pillars in the middle part of the prayer hall. It is also called Zanana Masjid as it is situated near the *Zanana* enclosure. It was an important mosque as the Friday prayers and state functions of a religious character were held here. It is about 90 metres long and 24 metres wide. There is a well beyond the southern wall of the mosque.

Old Naubat Khana appears to be the residence of a commander of the fort. It has a spacious hall with a room to the west and a platform in the front. In the north, there was a reservoir to which water was supplied from the well. The hall has beautiful windows in its back through which a good view can be had of the city wall and the buildings of the town on that side. The platform, which is in front of the building, is very extensive and was a place of pleasantness.

In view of the considerable strategic importance of the town, there must have been old enclosure walls which were, however, demolished. The present ramparts and bastions of the town appear to have been added during the 15th century A.D. The town is entered by five gateways.

Shah Ganj Darwaza.—The older name of this gate was Makki Darwaza (Mecca Gate). During the time of Nasir-ud-Daula Bahadur, a grain market by name Shah Ganj was constructed, and the gate was renamed as Shah Ganj Darwaza. The gateway consists of two arches out of which one is fitted with a pair of massive wooden doors studded with iron knobs and bands. The Munda Burj is very near to this gate.

Fathe Darwaza is situated at a distance of about one km. from the Munda Burj. This important entrance to the town was constructed with great care. The name, which means victory gate,

was given by Aurangzeb when his army marched through the town triumphantly in 1656 A.D. Its former name was Nauras Darwaza.

Mangalpet Darwaza has been built at a distance of about a km. from the Fathe Darwaza. It was rebuilt in 1850 A.D. Its doors are strengthened by iron bars and are studded with iron pikes.

Dulhan Darwaza is to the north of the Mangalpet Darwaza. (Dulhan literally means a bride. Dulhan darwaza, therefore, signifies either the bride of the gateways or the gateway associated with some unknown bride). It appears to have been rebuilt in recent times, but its wooden doors are missing.

Talghat Darwaza is situated at a distance of roughly one km. from the Dulhan Darwaza. It is the most picturesque of all the gateways of the town. It has two lofty arches, one on each side of its inner and outer faces.

Chaubara means a building facing in four directions. This is an old cylindrical tower, constructed probably as an observation post. It rises to about 22 metres above the ground-level commanding a fine view of the entire plateau from the top. The base of the tower is circular in shape, measuring 55 metres and is about 5.2 metres high with arched niches built along its lower parts There are several steps from the east leading to the terrace of the basement. The girth of the tower at the terrace level is 34.77 metres. Sufficient space at the foot has been left all round for visitors to walk round. A winding staircase of eighty steps leads from the northern side to the top of the tower. The base of the upper parapet of the tower measures 26.23 metres in circumference. Light and air are allowed to pass through the four rectangular openings. **Chaubara**

Madrasa of Mahmud is an imposing[redacted] building of the Bahamani period. It is a unique monument both in plan and in the general style of architecture. In the reign of Muhammad III (1463-1482), Khwaja Muhammad Gilani (Mahmud Gawan) built this *Madrasa* (college) at Bidar in 1472 A.D. It has a high basement and occupies an area of 62.53 metres by 54.9 metres and is entered by a large gateway on the east. In its front, it has two lofty towers of about 30.50 metres high. It is a three-storeyed building housing a mosque, a laboratory, lecture halls, professors' quarters, students cubicles looking on to an open courtyard. The front of the building is adorned with tiles of various hues and shades. There are also two stately minarets on each side, the height of each one being 43.53 metres. These are decorated with tiles arranged in a zigzag pattern which used to lend a unique charm

to the building. There is a big pillar which is 39.96 metres long in the premises of the *madrasa*. Extracts from the holy Quoran have been engraved on some parts of the walls, the remains of which can be seen. The students of this institution were taught Arabic and Persian languages, theology, philosophy, mathematics, etc. They were given free boarding and lodging facilities besides free education. The teaching staff also lived with the students.

Though the building suffered much damage due to lightning, in 1696 A.D., negligence and climatic conditions, it still retains much of the original architectural features. It was later used as a barrack for cavalry. The rooms near the left *minar* were utilised as a powder magazine. The powder by some accident exploded and blew up greater part of the edifice, destroying the tower and entrance and causing dreadful havoc around.

Jami Masjid comprises a court hall measuring 44.23 metres from north to south and 43.31 metres from east to west. The prayer hall which is divided into seven arches has an imposing facade towards the court. The central one is slightly larger in dimensions. The arch-heads, supporting the ceilings, rest on low but massive columns. The *mihrab* from where the Imam conducted the service has a pentagonal plan at the base projecting from the hall. The height of the dome including its finial is about 10 metres from the level of the roof and 20 metres from the floor of the prayer hall. The chain and pendant device of the Barid Shahi architecture can also be seen.

Kali Masjid is situated at a distance of roughly one km. to the south-west of Bidar railway station. As its trap masonry is of dark colour, it has been called the *kali* (black) Masjid. The dome of the mosque rests on a high square base having an open arch on all sides. It has a main hall with two minarets. The arches of the facade of the mosque have large spans. The towers are octagonal in shape with neat bands. The vaults of the ceiling in the interior are elaborately decorated with plaster-work and one of them adjoining the *mihrab* is divided into many squares. Diffusion of Hindu and Muslim workmanship can be seen in the building. According to a Persian inscription dated 1694 A.D. the mosque was built by an architect named Abdur Rahman Rahim during the reign of Aurangzeb.

There is a small dome called the Mint to the south of the *Madrasa* This little building might have been used for minting of coins in a larger structure which was probably adjacent to it. However, there is now no trace of the latter.

Takht-i-Kirmani is very near to the *madrasa* towards the fort, It is called so as it contains a couch which was associated with the saint Khalil-ullah Kirmani. The gateway has a large arch. The main arch has four smaller arches, built in its sides. The smaller arches have been arranged in two rows, one above the other. It is noteworthy that a series of form of *rudraksha* beads have been engraved along the border of the arch-head. There is a hall measuring 9.46 metres by 10.98 metres and it is divided into three apartments by arches. In the centre of this hall, the coach is placed on a wooden platform, which is well-carved and gilded in the Persian style. The local people highly rever this couch and a large number of people visit it during the month of *Muharram*.

Manhiyar Ta'lim.—In the old days, there were four physical training schools (*Ta'lim Khanas*) at Bidar, out of which one was housed in this building which is now in a dilapidated condition. Here, the pupils were taught wrestling, club exercises and fencing and such others as are displayed during the mock fights of *muharram* festival in India. The *Ashur-Khana* here consists of a hall with three arched openings in the front and a small room at the back. These *Ta'lim Khanas* were also called *Tahdid Khanas* (punishment houses), as the culprits received punishments under the surveillance of the staff of these institutions.

Khanqahs (monasteries).—The *Khanqah* of Hazrat Nur-Sammani has a large hall, which was used for accommodating the disciples, and a mosque for their praying. The hall has a cell at its back in which perhaps the Shaikh used to meditate. The *Khanqah* of Hazrat Shah Abu'l-Faid has a large enclosure and is approached through an arched gateway. The posts and the arch-head of this gateway are made of polished black stones. The *Khanqah* of Shah Wali-Ullah-al-Husaini has a spacious hall with three arched openings. Masonry pillars support the arch-heads. There is a small dome in the east, which is approached through a large arch. The monastery of Shah Ali Husain Qutb II is near that of Shah Wali-Ullah-al-Husaini. It is built of trap masonry and has an arched gateway.

The great monastery of Mahbub Subhani has several buildings, among which a mosque is of special interest. The parapet of this mosque has overlapping arches, and the prayer hall has three arched openings. There is another monastery of this saint, which is called *Chhoti Khanqah* as it is the smaller one. It has a gateway, a mosque and a hall with a court in front of it. The *Khanqah* of *Makhdum* Qadiri is close to the *Chhoti Khanqah* of Mahbub Subhani. This has several buildings within an enclosure.

The main block has a double hall with five arched openings. The tomb of Makhdum Qadiri is situated on the Bidar—Chidri Road. Very near to the *Khanqah* of Mukhdum Qadiri stands the *Khanqah* of Hazrat Minnat-Ullah Bi. An epigraph here states that the original monastery was built by Yad-Ullah Shah and it was later renovated by Min-Allah Shah in 1696 A.D.

Baridi tombs

The Baridi tombs lie about two kms. west of Bidar town. There were formerly gardens around them. The first tomb is of qasim Barid. It resembles the sepulchres of Wali-Ullah Bahamani and Kalim-Ullah Bahamani. It is built on a platform with a flight of well-polished steps. Its dome has a tapering shape and is divided into eight facets. Amir Barid, it appears, began construction of his tomb during his own life time. But he died suddenly at Daulatabad and his tomb remained incomplete. This is an imposing edifice constructed on a platform, with lofty portals in the south. There is a spacious hall without roof in this tomb. Ali Barid too built his own tomb which shows great improvement upon the Bahamani mausoleums. Its platform measures 47.28 metres on each side. The enclosure walls rise to a great height. There is a large dome with a circular base decorated with niches and mouldings. A mosque consisting of an open court, a cistern, a prayer hall and an arcade, is attached to his tomb.

The sepulchre of Ibrahim Barid is of the same type as that of his father, Ali Barid, and likewise presents a stately appearance. In this building, there are three graves, the central one being that of Ibrahim Barid and the other being of his wives. There are here other tombs of the members of Ibrahim Barid's family. The tomb of Qasim Barid II faces the grave of Ibrahim Barid. It has been built on a 1.83 metres high platform with well-dressed steps. The circumference of its dome measures 25 metres. The walls on each side have a big arch. The tomb of the wife of the Sultan is also by the side of her husband's tomb here.

Khan Jahan, who was the son of Qasim Barid, might have constructed his mausoleum during his own life time. It is built with well-chiselled masonry and has steps on all four sides. The dome rests on a circular drum. *Tomb of Abdullah Maghribi* is of a saint of that name who lived during the period of Barid Shahs. This tomb built on a platform has a large enclosure and is crowned by a dome.

Barber's Tomb.—This is an elegant structure built in the shape of a pavilion. G. Yazdani says that it could not be ascertained from contemporary history whether the designation of the tomb was correct or not (pp. 166-167 of his "Bidar—Its History and Monuments").

Jharani Narasimha Cave Temple.—This is an old Hindu temple dedicated to Narasimha. It is excavated in a tunnel, and now just above adjacent to it there is the Farah Bagh Mosque. A legend says that Vishnu after killing Hiranyakashipu, slew another giant named Jharasura ; at the time of breathing his last, Jharasura beseeched Vishnu to reside in the cave in which he was living and to grant boons to devotees ; granting this last wish of his, Narasimha came to this cave. There is a roughly-carved image of Narasimha on a stone wall at the end of the cave. For seeing this image, the visitor has to wade through a canal, the length of which from the steps to the shrine is about 91 metres, the breadth being about 2 metres. The flow of water in the channel is continuous. The depth of the water in the channel is generally 1.37 metres. A good number of devotees visit this temple.

Nanak Jhira Sahib.—The water spring here, which nestles amidst serene and enchanting surroundings, is situated at a distance of about three kms. from the Bidar Town. It has become widely famous as Guru Nanak Jhira Sahib with its recently constructed sprawling and splendid Gurudwara complex. It is attracting numerous pilgrims and visitors from many parts A *sarovar* (lake) and *Amrut-kund* have been built. A number of suites and rooms have been provided for lodging the pilgrims. There is a *Guruka-Langar* where free food is served during certain hours, irrespective of castes and creeds. A hospital called the Guru Nanak Hospital is also being run.

Guru Nanak (1469-1539 A D.), the celebrated social and religious reformer from the Punjab, who was the first of the series of ten Sikh Gurus, undertook extensive tours to preach harmony and goodwill to all sections of the people in a crucial period of Indian history. In the course of his such travels, accompanied by a Hindu follower and a Muslim follower, named Bala and Mardana respectively, it is stated, he visited Bidar and stayed below a rock. Many people of the City congregated there to have his *darshan* and to listen to his *Hari-Kirtan* and message. According to a legend, at their instance for fine water to drink, the saint, renowned for his spiritual attainments, touched the rock with one of his wooden sandals and removed a rubble, as the result of which there was a continuous gush of nice water. Two *fakirs*, it is stated, named Jalal-ud-din and Yakoob Ali, who were residing nearby, also met him and became his admirers. (vide "Gurdwara Sri Nanak Jhira Sahib", Bidar).

This spring is also said to have been associated with the name of saint Sayyid Muhammad Hanif "owing to an inscriptional tablet fixed into the wall above the mouth of the spring" according to

G. Yazdani (vide his " Bidar—Its History and Monuments "). It appears that this Sayyid migrated from Gilan in Iran to the Deccan during the time of Ahmad Shah-al-Wali, became an influential person and was called Hazrat Sayyid-us-Sadat. His tomb, which is located near the tombs of later Baridi kings, is much venerated. Actually, there are two tombs here of similar size, in one of which he is interred, while in the other are buried his wife and daughter and a son of his.

The Basava Mantapa at Bidar is a centre of cultural, literary and histrionic activities. This institution was founded in 1968 by the efforts of Swami Lingananda, Shri Channabasava Swami Pattadadevaru and others. It arranges lectures by learned persons and group-discussions on the various aspects of Karnataka's past and present, and also encourages youngsters to develop their talents by providing them facilities at the Mantapa to display their proclivities. The institution has its own spacious building in a central locality of the Bidar town. Later, several such *Mantapas* were started in the various other towns of the district.

The Bidar town is fast growing. It is a large commercial and educational centre. It has B. V. Bhoomaraddi College of Arts and Science, Government First Grade College, Akka-Mahadevi Women's College, Commerce College, Karnataka Law College and Government Polytechnic. The place is the home of Bidari-were industry which is a famous handicraft. The Bidari articles are well-known for their artistic elegance and beauty both in India and abroad.

Byalhalli

Byalhalli (T. Bhalki; P. 1,293; A. 896.67) is about 20 kms. south-east of Bhalki town. A dam is being constructed across the river Karanja here (see also Chapters I and IV).

Chalkapur

Chalkapur (T. Bhalki; P. 2,169; A. 1,468.94) lies about 30 kms. south-east of Bhalki town. There is a temple of Chalkamma which has some impressive modern wall paintings of various saints and deities. The Chalkammana-*gudda* (hill), which is nearby, has small shrines of *Moola*-Chalkamma and Ishwara. A *jatra* is held for Chalkamma twice a year, in October and April. Another fair takes place here for Hanuman about April.

Chandakapur

Chandakapur (T. Basavakalyan; P. 1,269; A. 954.18) is a village about 20 kms. south-west of Basavakalyan town. According to a legend, Ramachandra, the hero of Ramayana, had camped at this place during his exile. There are two ponds called *Amrit-Kund* and Seeta-*Nahani kund*, and shrines of Ramalingeshvara, Somalingeshvara and Revanasiddeshvara. An annual *jatra* is held for Ramalingeshvara about the month of March. There is also a shrine of Chandikadevi after whose name the village is called.

Changler (T. Humnabad ; P. 2,177 ; A. 1,592.46) is a village situated about 38 kms. south-east of Humnabad town. It has an old shrine dedicated to Veerabhadreshvara for whom a *jatra* is held about November. At the main entrance to the temple, there is a pond called *Teertha-kund* with an Ishvara shrine. Nearby there are images of Basaveshvara, Etala and Betala. **Changler**

Chintaki (T. Aurad ; P. 1,760 ; A. 1,541.84), about 16 kms. south-east of Aurad is noted for the *dargah* of Shaik Sahab in whose honour an annual *urus* is held for about two days. The village has a health-unit type dispensary. **Chintaki**

Chintalgera (T. Bidar ; P. 906 ; A. 511.92) is at a distance of about 22 kms. south of Bidar town. Under the auspices of the local temple of Veerabhadra, an annual *jatra* is held here. On the hill closeby is situated a shrine of Venkateshvara, under the auspices of which an annual fair is held about January. **Chintalgera**

Chitaguppa (T. Humnabad ;P. 13,413 ; A. 337) is an important town situated 12 kms. south-east of Humnabad town. It is noted for its handloom industry and was formerly the headquarters of the *Paigah* taluk held by Nawab Moinuddowla and was also, known as Moinabad. There is a *dargah* (tomb) of a saint Salar Makdoom, in honour of whom an annual *urus* takes place for two days. There is another *dargah* of Karimu'la shah for whom also an annual *urus* is held. Another important annual event here is a fair held to venerate Baloba about the month of August. There is an ancient cave said to be of *sharana* Madivalappa. The town has the *samadhi* of another saint named Mahaduappa Devarshi who died in 1967. He was celibate and was much venerated by the people of the surrounding areas. His life-size marble statue has been installed in his *matha* at Chitaguppa by the Gowlis (dairy men). There is a high school, a Government junior college and a civil dispensary here. **Chitaguppa**

See under Tajlapur. **Dattanagar**

Dubulgundi (T. Humnabad ; P. 5,923 ; A. 1,270.08), previously called Karimabad, 14 kms. north-east of Humnabad town, is well-known for its old Veerashaiva monastery called Kumbarageri Matha. It has a town panchayat, a high school, a health-unit type dispensary, and a veterinary dispensary. **Dubulgundi**

Fathepur (T. Bidar ; P. 535 ; A. 267.70), about 12 kms. north-east of Bidar town has a lofty tomb of Fakhr-ul-Mulk Gilani who was one of the dignitaries of the Bahamani court. The monument is erected on a high, spacious and long-stepped platform. The shape of the dome represents an intermediate stage between the hemispherical dome of the early Sultans of Delhi and the stilted turnip **Fathepur**

shaped dome of the Mughuls. The walls here have decorations with two series of arches. Some faded traces of paintings are visible on the ceiling of the monument.

Gadwanthi

Gadwanthi (T. Humnabad; P. 1,969; A. 2480.19), about two kms. north-west of Humnabad town, was the birth-place of Basavantappa Swami, a reputed *sharana* of the 19th century. The place has a well-known Veerashaiva *Matha* associated with his name (*Basavantappa Swami Samsthana Matha*).

Ghatboral

Ghatboral (T. Humnabad; P. 4,389; A. 3,282.93) is a village about 16 kms. north-west of Humnabad town. It was also called Ghattada-Boriville in an inscription dated in the year 1,082 A.D. This is famous for its Shankar Tala fair which takes place about August and attracts a good gathering. The village has sugarcane and jaggery production units. There is a high school, a primary health centre and a veterinary dispensary here.

Ghodwadi

Ghodwadi also called Ghodwadi Shareef (T. Humnabad; P. 2,079; A. 720.09), about 21 kms. north-west of Humnabad town, has the *dargah* of a well-known Muslim saint named Ismail Khadri in whose honour an *urus* is held every year in the month of *Muharram*.

Gornalli

Gornalli (T. Bidar; P. 835; A. 369.00) lies about three kms. south of Bidar town. The tomb of Mahmud Gawan, the celebrated prime minister of the Bahamanis who was beheaded under tragic circumstances by orders of Muhammad Shah III, is about one km. from here. The tomb which is located on a hillock amidst a cluster of neem trees has a platform, with a square design.

An inscriptional tablet mentions that Mahmud Gawan, who was innocent, was murdered. There are also several small-size tombs here which are perhaps of his relatives and teachers of the *madrasa* which he had established at Bidar. About a km. south-west of the tomb of Mahmud Gawan, there is a pretty mosque with a rectangular court. It has an epigraph of Amir Barid II. Closeby there are two tombs constructed on a platform. They appear to be of some distinguished persons.

Gorta (B)

Gorta (B)(B=Buzrug) (T. Basavakalyan; P. 2,311; A. 1,729.39), situated about 18 kms. north-east of Basavakalyan town, has been called Gorante in inscriptions. It was an *agrahara* village and a centre of learning. There was a Rudreshvara temple near the present Hanuman shrine said to have been constructed by Rudra Mishra, a preceptor of Chalukya Vikramaditya VI. There were also Nagareshvara and Malleshvara temples and Jain *basadis*. The place has an old Mahadeva temple constructed in rock stones. Each of the pillars of this temple is made of a single stone. The

temple has a ruined *mantapa* called *Nartakiya Mantapa* which has a sculpture of Nandi. Under the auspices of this temple an annual *jatra* takes place for two days about March--April. There are also shrines of Gorakhnath and Mahalakshmi, the annual fairs of which attract a large gathering of devotees. The village has a high school.

Hallikhed(B)

Hallikhed (B) (T. Humnabad; P. 8,704; A. 2,361.56), a large important village, situated about 22 kms. north-east of Humnabad town, was formerly the headquarters of *Paigah* of Ikbat-ud-Dowla. It has a co-operative sugar factory. The place is noted also for its temple of Naganathaswami and its annual *jatra* which is held about October. According to a local legend, the wife of the headman of the area vowed that if a child was born to her, Naganathaswami would be fed with milk by the child. But after the birth of the child, she forgot to do so and the child died by the bite of a snake. In front of the temple of Naganathaswami a *samadh* for the child was constructed which is venerated by people of the area. There is another temple of Sangameshvara which has at present no idol of the presiding deity. There is a shrine dedicated to Vishvambharanand Swamiji, which holds an annual fair about January. A dam is being constructed near this village across the river Karanja (*See* under Byalhalli elsewhere in the Chapter). There is a high school and a primary health centre here.

Hallikhed(K)

Hallikhed (K) (K=Khurd) (T. Humnabad; P. 1,987; A. 1,300.46), situated about 13 kms. south-west of Humnabad town is important for the borewell sunk here which yields 20,000 gph. and is of artesian conditions and overflowing. The overflow is about 3,000 gph.* The village has a panchayat.

Harkud

Harkud (T. Basavakalyan; P. 1,423; A. 1,229.99) lies about 35 kms. south-west of Basavakalyan town. It has a well-known *matha* (monastery) of Channabasaveshvara in honour of whom a *jatra* takes place about the month of January when wrestling matches are also held. The village has a high school.

Hilalpur

Hilalpur (T. Humnabad; P. 1,056; A. 506.25), which is about 12 kms. north-east of Humnabad town, has the ruins of a Chalukyan temple. There is an old mutilated stone inscription here which appears to mention about the existence of a Shiva temple here.

*gph=gallons per hour. 1 gallon=4.546 litres.

Hudgi

Hudgi (T. Humnabad ; P. 4,666 ; A. 2,579.85) is an important progressive village about five kms. east of Humnabad town. It has a mechanised co-operative milk dairy. The village has a noted Veerashaiva *matha* which is giving encouragement to Sanskrit education. Two temples here of Karibasaveshvara and Venkamma hold a *jatra* about April-May of every year. There is a high school and an Ayurvedic dispensary here.

Humnabad

Humnabad (P. 16,357 ; A. 129.00), previously called Jayasingapura, situated at a distance of 52 kms. south-west of Bidar town, is the taluk headquarters town of the same name and a trade centre. It is said to have been built by a Chalukya king Jayasimha in 1040 A.D. It was formerly in the Paiga Taluk of Chincholi and has a ruined fort. There is a well-known old temple of Veerabhadreshvara here facing east. Veerabhadra has a sword in his right hand and hero's tabor or a valiant shield with silver covering in his left. Just below the right hand an idol with folded hands having the head of a goat can be seen which is called by the local people as Dakshabrahma. By the side of the *garbhagriha* are shrines dedicated to Bhadrakali and Nandikeshvara. The *shikhara* of the *garbhagriha* contains the figures of the 28 *leelas* of Shiva, ten incarnations of Vishnu and the stories of the *puranas*. There is a pond near the temple, which has been beautifully constructed. The *jatra* of Veerabhadreshvara is held for seven days about January-February. There are two huge pillars on either side of this temple one of which rotates and is known as the 'Swinging Pillar' as a gentle push appears to make it sway a little. The town has a high school, a junior college, an Industrial Training-*cum*-Servicing Centre, an inspection bungalow and a civil dispensary.

Jalsangi

Jalsangi (T. Humnabad ; P. 1,387 ; A. 1,539.81) is an ancient village about ten kms. north-east of Humnabad town. A local legend says that this place was the capital of the kingdom of Virata of the Mahabharata times, where the five Pandava brothers spent sometime of their exile. On the bank of the tank at this place there is a notable temple of Ishvara which is in ruins. According to a lithic record, this monument was constructed during the reign of the Chalukyan monarch Vikramaditya VI. Its outer walls contain some fine sculptures one of which is a remarkably well engraved figure of a lady who is depicted as inscribing a Sanskrit epigraph in Kannada characters, which is of about 1100 A.D. and refers to the [illegible] reign of Vikramaditya VI. There are several other graceful representations of female figures in various dancing postures, wearing elegant oranaments. There are also images of Ganesha and

a goddess which is pointed out as that of Parvati by the residents of the village. There are relics of several other buildings at this place.

Janawada (T.Bidar ; P. 2,860 ; A. 1,329.21) is an important village about 12 kms. north-west of Bidar town. It is said that in eighteenth century, two Jagirdars of this village, namely, Bala Rai and Rustum Rai, who were imprisoned by the Marathas got freed by favour of Guru Govind Singh, the tenth *guru* of the Sikhs. These two persons along with Mai Bhagoji, a highly respected saintly Sikh lady, came here thereafter. According to her desire, after her death here, her ashes were taken to Nanded and placed there where Guru Govind Singh's shrine stands. The place is considered holy by the Sikhs who have built here a Gurudwara where the holy book called Guru Granth Sahib is read daily. The village has a high school and a primary health centre. **Janawada**

Certain villages are being developed as Jayanti villages (*see* Chapter IX). **Jayanti villages**

Kallur (T. Humnabad ; P. 1,863 ; A. 1,620.8) is about four kms. south-west of Humnabad town. According to a tradition, Basaveshvara had camped at this place, and had bathed in the pond here, which thereafter became well-known as *Basava-teertha*. Nearby this Basava-*teertha*, there is Basava-*Teertha Mandir* and a Veerashaiva *matha*. **Kallur**

Kamthana (T. Bidar ; P. 4,790 ; A. 2,204.01), a village which lies about eleven kms. south-west of Bidar town, has a noted old Jaina *basadi* dedicated to Parshvanatha, under the auspices of which an annual fair is held about February. White clay, which is available at this place, is made use of for manufacturing pots and other utensils. **Kamthana**

Karaknalli (T. Humnabad ; P. 1,191 ; A. 1,368.90), a village about 42 kms. south-east of Humnabad town, has the *samadhi* of Bakka Prabhu, a famed saint, and a temple dedicated to him. A *jatra* is held for five days about March for paying homage to him. **Karaknalli**

See under Dubulgundi .

Khanapur (T. Bhalki ; P. 147 ; A. 828.63), popularly called Mailara, is a small village about 26 kms. south-east of Bhalki town. It has an old and well-known temple dedicated to Mailaralingeshvara (Mailara Mallanna) called Mahabhairava Mailara in an inscription. A Chalukya king Jagadekamalla II had donated to this temple some lands on the eve of his coronation and also in the name of his father, and is said to have also built the *shikhara* of this temple. It is said that the eastern main gate of the temple was erected by Ahalyabai **Khanapur**

Holkar who also donated some lands to the temple. The temple is situated in the midst of fine natural surroundings, on the bank of a pond at a short distance from a stream. A *jatra* is held here about December-January for four days, which is attended by people from various parts of Bidar and Gulbarga districts and also from the neighbouring districts of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Khatak-Chincholli

Khatak-Chincholli (T. Bhalki; P. 4,284; A. 1,990.98), a village at a distance of about 24 kms. south-west of Bhalki town, has a Veerashaiva Matha called Hulikunte *Matha* which is said to have been founded in the 13th century. The first chief of this *matha* is stated to have been Shantalingeshvara in whose honour a *jatra* is held about August. Branches of this *matha* are also at Basavateertha and Handikhera (both in Humnabad taluk) and Dhanura and Janti (both in Bhalki taluk). The village has a *gaddige* of saint Siddharaj Manik Prabhu, which is visited by a large number of his followers. The village has a high school.

Kherda (B)

Kherda (B) (T. Basavakalyan; P. 1,717; A. 1,842.35) lies about 14 kms. south-east of Basavakalyan town. A medium-sized irrigation project called the Upper Mullamari project is taken up here for providing irrigation facilities in parts of Bidar and Gulbarga districts (*see* Chapters I and IV).

Kinni

Kinni (T. Basavakalyan; P. 1,633; A. 1,161.95) is a village at a distance of about 22 kms. south-east of Basavakalyan town, where a well-known annual fair is held in honour of Sharana Basaveshvara about February.

Kohinoor

Kohinoor (T. Basavakalyan; P. 3,580; A. 2,764.53), previously called Kolur and Kollur, is about 35 kms. south-west of Basavakalyan town. It has a *dargah* (tomb shrine) of Hazrat Zindasha Madar, which is held in high reverence. An annual *urus* is held in honour of the saint for three days. There is [redacted] a health-unit type dispensary here.

Lakhangaon

Lakhangaon (T. Bhalki; P. 3,111; A. 2,191.86), about 23 kms. north-east of Bhalki town, has Someshvar *Samsthan Matha*. A festival called *Barasi* is conducted here about the month of April. There is a high school and a medical sub-centre here.

Mallara

See under Khanapur.

Malkapur

Malkapur (T. Bidar; P. 1,281; A. 481.14), about eight kms. south-east of Bidar town, is noted for two tombs, one of which is assigned to Sayyid Shah Muhib-Ullah and the other is that of

Shah Habib-Ullah. The first one resembles the mausoleums of the Bahamani kings. The face of the walls on all sides of the building have arches. This monument is in a dilapidated condition. The second tomb has three entrances from north, east and south, and on the west there is a *mihrab*. The walls inside have some plaster decorations, and Quranic verses are carved on the arch heads and alcove of the *mihrab*.

Manik Nagar

Manik Nagar (T. Humnabad; P. 861; A. 530.96), situated amidst idyllic surroundings about three kms. north-west of Humnabad town, is a fine modern village. According to a tradition, in olden days, this place was called Manichuru Kandara. The village has the *samadhis* with shrines of the renowned and highly venerated saint Manik Prabhu, who is called "Sakalamatacharya" for the catholicity of his religious outlook, Yogi Manohar Manik Prabhu, a scholar-saint, Martand Manik Prabhu and Shankar Manik Prabhu. The latter three were descendants of the first. Shri Martand Manik Prabhu launched the work of development of Manik Nagar and got the shrines of the first Manik Prabhu, and of saint Venkamma constructed. In honour of the first saint Manik Prabhu, a *jatra* is held at Manik Nagar for about four days about December, when Datta *jayanti* (birth-day of patron saint Dattatraya) is also celebrated on a grand scale here under the auspices of the Manik Prabhu *Samsthan* establishment which is headed by a successor of the first Manik Prabhu. The *Samsthan*, which receives help from devotees spread over many places, is running a noted residential public school, a high school and a Hindi Vidyalaya here (*see* Chapter V).

Matala

Matala (T. Basavakalyan, P. 5,130; A. 1,033.03), about 15 kms. south-west of Basavakalyan town, had, according to a legend, the hermitage of sage Markandeya. A good number of *sharanas* are said to have stayed in this place. It is now called after saint Manteshvara who lived and died here. There are shrines dedicated to Balakrishna, Anjaneya and Basaveshvara. A ruined fort also can be seen here. The village has a high school and a primary health centre.

Mirkhal

Mirkhal (T. Basavakalyan; P. 3,566; A. 3,194.24), about 19 kms. north of Basavakalyan town, has a temple of Anantashayana constructed recently. An inscription dated 1097 A.D. refers to this place as Markhal and mentions that Manevergade Dandanayaka Mahadevabhatta donated lands to the local deity Someshvaradeva. The image of Vishnu in the Anantashayana temple is a fine one made out of granite stone and is well polished. Vishnu is lying on Adishesha and Lakshmi is sitting beside him. The remains of an old temple, which appears to be of the Chalukyan times, can still be seen here.

Moinabad

See under Chitaguppa.

Molkhera

Molkhera (T. Humnabad ; P. 1,037 ; A. 714.56), seven kms. west of Humnabad town, is noted for a spacious and beautiful cave of a famous Veerashaiva saint called Molige Marayya. He was a ruling chief from Kashmir and his original name was Raja Mahadeva. He gave up his all and came to Kalyana (now Basavakalyan) being attracted by the teachings of Basaveshvara and lived a saintly life. For his living, he was doing *molige-kayaka* (occupation of fetching pieces of fire-wood from the jungle and selling). An annual *jatra* is held here in his honour. The village is included in the group-panchayat of Manik Nagar.

Morkhandi

Morkhandi (T. Basavakalyan ; P. 2,418 ; A. 2,326.73), which lies at a distance of about 16 kms. west of Basavakalyan town, is known for ruins of an ancient Chalukyan temple constructed on the bank of a tank. There are only a dilapidated *mantap* and a *garbhagriha* which has no image. The village has also relics of a Jain *basadi* (temple).

Muchalam

Muchalam (T. Basavakalyan ; P. 2,824 ; A. 1,752.84), about 12 kms. north-east of Basavakalyan town, was the birth-place of saint Nagabhushana Shivayogi. There is a small shrine containing his marble image. In his honour, an annual fair is held about December. He was delivering impressive *pravachanas* (discourses) in many places of the area for the benefit of the common people who loved and respected him greatly. He founded an *ashram* at this place. There are shrines dedicated to Ramalingeshvara and Mahadeva also. There is a high school and a medical sub-centre here.

Mustapur

Mustapur (T. Basavakalyan ; P. 106 ; A. 183.06) lies about nine kms. north-east of Basavakalyan town. A project is being executed here across the Chulki-*nala* stream which is a tributary of the Karanja river, for providing irrigation facilities in the taluks of Bhalki and Basavakalyan (*see* also Chapters I and IV).

Nandgaon

Nandgaon (T. Humnabad ; P. 2,326 ; A. 1,637.01), eight kms. north-east of Humnabad town, is noted for the tomb-shrine of saint Hassan Peer in whose honour an annual *urus* is held.

Ngaora

Sadhughat (T. Bidar) is about a km. from the main village called Nagora (P. 1,247 ; A. 1,199.21) situated about ten kms. south-west of Bidar town. There are shrines of Panduranga and Hanuman annd two *samadhis*, one belonging to Eknath Maharaj and the other to Siddhupant Maharaj. A fair is held here for seven

days about March. Annual *aradhana* ceremony in honour of Siddhupant Maharaj takes place about October.

Narayanapur

Narayanapur (T. Basavakalyan; P. 4,936; A. 3,677.40) is an important ancient village three kms. east of Basavakalyan town. The village has been mentioned as Tribhuvana-tilaka Shri Rama Narayanapura and Raya-Narayanapura in inscriptions. Probably, Rayanarayana was one of the titles of a Chalukyan king. The village has a Shiva temple of the Chalukyan times, constructed with a *trikutachala* (three-cell) design. Only its *garbhagriha* and a pillared *mantapa* are now remaining and they too are in a dilapidated condition. There are some fine *madanike*--like figures in different poses. It appears that the presiding deity of this temple was originally Vishnu. The place has ruins of several other shrines also. Relics of many images are lying scattered in the vicinity of the local tank. There are a few small shrines of Amba-Bhavani, Ishvara, Hanuman, Lakshmi and Madeppa Swami. An annual *jatra* is held here in honour of Madeppa Swami for two days about the month of July. Recently, two exquisite female figures of stone came to light at this place.

Nawadgi

Nawadgi (T. Bhalki; P. 931; A. 814.05), about 12 kms. south-west of Bhalki town, was the birth-place of a famous *sharana* named Revappayya who lived a few decades back. It has his *samadhi* over which a building has been constructed. Under the auspices of this shrine, a fair is held for three days about the month of December every year.

Papanash spring

See under Aliabad.

Partapur

Partapur (T. Basavakalyan; P. 3,045; A. 2,488.22), about three kms. north-east of Basavakalyan town, is known for ruins of Shiva temples of the Chalukyan times. Perhaps, the name of this place is derived from one of the Chalukyan titles, which was Pratapa-Chakravarti. A handsome Chalukyan image of Surya (the Sun god), which was found here, is now kept at the Goswami *Matha* in Basavakalyan town. It is carved in a standing posture and its workmanship is admirable. The Veerabhadreshvara shrine here, which is of recent times, holds an annual fair about the month of March.

Rajeshvar

Rajeshvar (T. Basavakalyan; P. 7,818; A. 4,099.01) is a large village about 20 kms. south-east of Basavakalyan town. It has a temple of Ramalingeshvara and another of Mallinatha, also called Mallikarjuna built recently. Out of the two, that of Ramalingeshvara, which is a stone structure, deserves a special mention.

Its floor and roofs are built with large slabs of black stones. There is a marble image of Nandi. The place has the shrine of saint Jagannath Maharaj in honour of whom an annual fair is held about April. There are *dargahs* of Hazrat Chutte Shahwali and Ibrahim Shahwali. The village has a high school and a health-unit type dispensary.

Ranjolkheni Ranjolkheni (T. Bidar; P. 3,436; A. 2,195.10) lies about 19 kms. south-west of Bidar town. The Sinda feudatories appear to have ruled in this area and constructed several fine places of worship. From a lithic record it is evident that this place had ancient temples dedicated to Hajjeshvara, Hemeshvara, Bibbeshvara and Brahmeshvara. Some relics of such monuments are found in the village.

Sadhughat *See* under Nagora.

Saigaon Saigaon (T. Bhalki; P. 3,574; A. 2,986.47) is at a distance of 24 kms north-west of Bhalki town and has a temple dedicated to Hanuman, in veneration of whom a *jatra* is held about October-November. There is also a temple of Siddhalingeshvara here under the auspices of which a *jatra* is held about February-March which is attended by a large gathering.

Sangam Sangam (T. Aurad; P. 806; A. 392.85), a small village about 32 kms. south-west of Aurad, lies at the confluence of the Karanja and the Manjra rivers. There is an ancient shrine here of Sangameshvara On the right and left sides of the walls of the *mantapa*, in front of the *garbhagriha*, there are paintings of some figures done in modern times which are pointed out as those of Gangadhareshvara, Akka-Mahadevi, Narayana, Neelambike, Ganapathi, Lakshmi and Basaveshvara A *jatra* is held here for a week at the time of the Shivaratri festival.

Santhpur Santhpur (T. Aurad; P. 1,470; A. 704.70), about 11 kms. south-east of Aurad, has the headquarters of the Aurad Taluk Development Board. It has an ancient temple of Mahadeva under the auspices of which an annual fair is held for three days about the month of April. The place has a high school and a primary health centre

Siddeshwar Siddeshwar (T. Bhalki; P. 2,054; A. 1,415.07), located about nineteen kms. south-east of Bhalki town, is noted for its temple of Siddeshwara Just near this place of worship, there is the *samadhi* of Imam Sahib who was a devotee of Siddeshwara. He is held in high respect by the local people. The temple holds an annual fair about March-April for two days.

Shamrajapur (T. Bidar; P. 447; A. 3,686.00), which was formerly called Agrahara, is about two kms. north of Bidar town. A large temple built here recently contains an impressive Anantashayana image of the Chalukyan period. The figure of Vishnu as Anantashayana is reclining on the couch of Adishesha, the primordial serpent. An image of Brahma with four faces is found sitting on a lotus that has emerged from the *nabhi* (navel) of Vishnu. On one of the *prabhavals* of Vishnu, there are elegant carvings of the ten divine incarnations. At the end of the icon is goddess Lakshmi. An annual festival is held under the auspices of this temple for a day about the month of February. The place has also a shrine of Mahadeva. **Shamrajpur**

Shivapur (T. Basavakalyan; P. 439; A. 240.57), a small village about two kms. south-east of Basavakalyan town, is noted for its old temple of Siddheshvara, also called Kundaleshvara, situated on the bank of a lake. It appears to have been constructed in memory of a famous *sharana* named Siddharama. It is referred to by poet Harihara who says that Keshiraja Dannayaka worshipped at this temple. **Shivapur**

Sirsi (T. Bidar; P. 2,526; A. 1,450.31), about 24 kms. south-west of Bidar town is well-known for its red clay which is used for colour-washing of floors and walls (*see* also Chapter I). **Sirsi**

Tajlapur (T. Bidar; P. 836; A. 44.55), popularly called also as Dattanagar, is a small village about three kms. south-east of Bidar. There is a *matha* of Dattananda Swamiji and shrines of Ishvara (also called Dakshinamurthy) Hanuman and Ganesha. There is a small cave inside the *matha* which is said to contain the *samadhis* of Swami Dattananda Maharaj and his disciples A fair is held in honour of Dattananda Maharaj for two days about January.

See under Basavakalyan. **Tiprant**

See under Basavakalyan. **Tripurantak lake**

Tugaon (Chalkapur) (T. Bhalki; P. 1,110; A. 591.71) lies about 31 kms. south-east of Bhalki town. The river Karanja flows close to this village During the month of *Phalguna* (February-March), devotees assemble on the banks of this river and offer worship to a Shivalinga here. A fair is held in honour of Hanuman for about two days in April. **Tugaon (Chalkapur)**

Tugaon (Halsi) (T. Bhalki; P. 2,964; A. 2,673.81), situated at a distance of about 31 kms. north-west of Bhalki town, has a Lakshmi temple, the annual fair of which attracts a large number of **Tugaon (Halsi)**

devotees. This festival is held for three days about the month of December.

Udabal

Udbal (T. Humnabad ; P. 2,305 ; A. 2,315.79), about 16 kms. south-east of Humnabad town, is well-known for its temple of Yellammadevi which is frequently visited by devotees.

Umapur

Umapur (T. Basavakalyan ; P. 825 ; A. 661.37) is a small village situated about 18 kms. south-west of Basavakalyan town. It derives its name from its temple dedicated to Umamaheshvara. The stone image of Ganapati here is of a height of about 2.5 metres. It is standing on a stone platform. In front of the temple, there is a small pond in which one can see the reflection of Ganapati. The place has also a Jaina *basadi* with an icon of Padmavati.

Yadlapur

Yadlapur (T. Bidar ; P. 938 ; A. 445.10), a small village about ten kms. south-west of Bidar town, is noted for its monastery called the Charapattadhyaksha Shankaralinga Shivacharya Samsthanada *Matha*. It was founded by a Veerashaiva saint named Rudramuniswami who was born at Sirsi of this district in 1785 A.D.

—The portions pertaining to archaeological remains are based largely on " Bidar—Its History and Monuments " by G. Yazdani, 1947 ; " Antiquarian Remains in Hyderabad State ", 1953 ; " History and Legend in Hyderabad ", 1953 ; and " History of Medieval Deccan (1295-1724)", Vol. II, edited by H. K. Sherwani and P. M. Joshi, 1974 (all Government publications from Hyderabad-Deccan).

APPENDICES

GENERAL

TABLE 1

Table showing the taluk-wise area and Population of Bidar District as in 1971

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*Area (Sq. kms.)*	*Population 1971*		
			Rural	*Urban*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Aurad	1,228.6	1,43,681	—	1,43,681
2	Basavakalyan	1,202.1	1,49,108	25,592	1,74,700
3	Bhalki	1,113.8	1,43,344	13,099	1,56,443
4	Bidar	925.3	1,40,179	50,670	1,90,849
5	Humnabad	988.2	1,28,616	29,770	1,58,386
	Total	5,458.0*	7,04,928	1,19,131	8,24,059

*This is the reporting area of the district for land-utilisation purposes as worked out by the State Survey Department. But the provisional geographical area of the district as computed by the Survey of India is 5,451.0 sq. kms. This slight difference is due to the different methods employed in measuring the area (*see* also Chapters I and III).

TABLE 2

Area and population by Towns as in 1971

Sl. No.	*Town*	*Area (sq. kms.)*	*No. of occupied residential houses*	*Population in 1971*		
				Males	*Females*	*Persons*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Basavakalyan	32.38	3,131	13,190	12,402	25,592
2	Bhalki	5.18	1,983	6,817	6,282	13,099
3	Bidar	13.00	5,623	26,755	23,915	50,670
4	Chitaguppa	3.37	1,443	6,810	6,603	13,413
5	Humnabad	1.29	2,068	8,412	7,945	16,357

TABLE 2A

Area and Population (Rural and Urban) of Bidar District as in 1971

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Area in (sq. kms.)	Population in 1971 Males	Females	Total	Density per sq. kms.	Population in 1961	Percentage increase/ decrease over 1961	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Aurad	T	1,228.6	73,120	70,561	1,43,681	117	1,19,299	+20.44	
		R	1.228.6	73,120	70,561	1,43,681	117	1,19,299	+20 44	
		U	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	
2.	Basavakalyan	T	1,202.1	89.039	85,661	1,74,700	145	..	...	(Basavakalyan taluk was
		R	1,169 7	75,649	73,259	1,49,108	127	...	...	formed in 1965)
		U	32 4	13,190	12,402	25,592	790	..	..	
3.	Bhalki	T	1,113.8	79,126	77,317	1,56,443	140	1,75,705	—10.96	(In 1965, the size of the
		R	1,108.6	72,309	71,035	1,43,344	129	1,66,451	—13.88	taluk was reduced owing
		U	5.2	6,817	6.282	13,099	2,529	9,254	+41 55	to formation of a new
4.	Bidar	T	925.3	98,260	92,589	1,90,849	206	1,73,278	+10 14	taluk. Hence the
		R	912.3	71,505	68,674	1,40,179	154	1,40,858	—0 48	decrease)
		U	13 0	26,755	23,915	50,670	3.898	32,420	+56 29	
5.	Humnabad	T	988.2	80,267	78,119	1,58,386	160	1,94.890	—18.73	do
		R	983.5	65.045	63,571	1,28,616	131	1,55,343	—17 21	
		U	4.7	15.222	14,548	29,770	6,334	39,547	—24.72	
	District total	T	5,458.0*	4.19,812	4.04,247	8,24,059	151	6.63,172	+24.26	
		R	5,402.7	3,57,282	3,47.100	7,04,928	131	5,81,951	+21.13	
		U	55.3	61,984	57,147	1,19.131	2,157	81,221	+46.68	

*This is the reporting area of the district for land-utilisation purposes as worked out by the State Survey Department. But the provisional geographical area of the district as computed by the Survey of India is 5,451 sq. kms. This slight difference is due to the different methods employed in measuring the area (*see* also Chapter I and III).

TABLE 2.B.

Physical aspects and location of towns of Bidar District in 1969

Sl. No	Name of Town	Physical aspects					Name of and road distance (kms.) from				
		Altitude (in metres)	Annual rainfall (in mm.)	Temperature in Cent. Gr Max	Temperature in Cent. Gr Min.	Nearest City with population of one lakh or more	State Hqs	Dist. Hqs.	Tq. Hqs.	Rly. Stn.	Bus route
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Basavakalyan	610	891.76N	41.5N	12.8N	Gulbarga-99	Bangalore-683	Bidar-80	Bidar-80 B. Kalyan-80.	Bhalki-55	B.Kalyan-0
2	Bhalki	579	891.76	41.5N	12.8N	Gulbarga-142	Bangalore-722	Bidar-45	Bidar-45 Bhalki-0	Bhalki-0	Bhalki-0
3	Bidar	664	977.70*	41.5*	12.8*	Gulbarga-122	Bangalore-670	Bidar-0	Bidar-0 Bidar-0	Bidar-0	Bidar-0
4	Chitaguppa	615	894.26N	41.5N	12.8N	Gulbarga-70	Bangalore-684	Bidar-54	Bidar-54 Humnabad-15	Bidar-54	Chitaguppa-0
5	Humnabad	610	894.26	41.5N	12.8N	Gulbarga-65	Bangalore-668	Bidar-58	Bidar-58 Humnabad-0	Bidar-58	Humnabad-0

*The data as furnished by the Director General of Observatories, it being 30 years (1931–60) standard normal. In all other cases, the figure represents the average rainfall over the period (1960-69).

N=the corresponding available data of the nearest Town.

TABLE 3

Table showing the taluk-wise Primary census figures as in 1971 in Bidar District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Occupied residential houses	No. of house holds	(Population (including institutional and houseless) population					literate and educated persons			
					M	Pr*	F	Pr*	T	M	F	T	Pr*
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Aurad	T	23,128	25,275	73,120	50.89	70,561	49.11	1,43,681	19,570	4,852	24,422	17.00
		R	23,128	25,275	73,120	50.89	70,561	49.11	1,43,681	19,570	4,852	24,422	17.00
		U	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
2	Basavakalyan	T	25,832	29,274	89,039	50.97	85,661	49.03	1,74,700	27,849	6,201	34,050	19.49
		R	22,701	25,660	75,849	50.87	73,259	49.13	1,49,108	21,927	4,041	25,968	17.42
		U	3,131	3,614	13,190	51.54	12,402	48.46	25,592	5,922	2,160	8,082	31.58
3	Bhalki	T	25,376	28,172	79,126	50.58	77,317	49.42	1,56,443	22,862	5,168	28,030	17.92
		R	23,393	25,811	72,309	50.44	71,035	49.56	1,43,344	19,724	4,115	23,839	16.63
		U	1,983	2,361	6,817	52.04	6,282	47.96	13,099	3,138	1,053	4,191	31.90
4	Bidar	T	27,919	33,324	98,260	51.49	92,589	48.51	1,90,849	34,951	12,628	47,579	24.93
		R	22,296	24,583	71,505	51.01	68,674	48.99	1,40,179	19,167	3,544	22,711	16.20
		U	5,623	8,741	26,755	52.80	23,915	47.20	50,670	15,784	9,084	24,868	49.08
5	Humnabad	T	24,363	28,105	80,267	50.68	78,119	49.32	1,58,386	24,607	6,282	30,889	19.50
		R	20,852	23,269	65,045	50.57	63,571	49.43	1,28,616	17,466	3,438	20,904	16.25
		U	3,511	4,846	15,222	51.13	14,548	48.87	29,770	7,141	2,844	9,985	33.54
	District total	T	1,26,618	1,44,160	4,19,812	50.94	4,04,247	49.06	8,24,839	1,29,839	35,131	1,64,970	20.02
		R	1,12,370	1,24,598	3,57,828	50.76	3,47,100	49.24	7,04,928	97,854	19,990	1,17,844	16.72
		U	14,248	19,562	61,984	52.03	57,147	47.97	1,19,131	31,985	15,141	47,126	39.59

TABLE 3 (*Contd.*)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Total workers M	Total workers F	Total workers T	Total workers Pc**	Cultivators M	Cultivators F	Cultivators T	Cultivators Pc**	Agricultural labourers M	Agricultural labourers F	Agricultural labourers T	Agricultural labourers Pc**
1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Aurad	T	39,940	5,484	45,424	31.61	16,366	749	17,115	37.68	14,077	3,830	17,907	39.42
		R	39,940	5,484	45,424	31.61	16,366	749	17,115	37.68	14,077	3,830	17,907	39.42
		U	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..
2	Basavakalyan	T	47,946	11,952	59,898	34.29	21,652	1,894	23,546	39.31	13,736	7,229	20,96	35.00
		R	41,510	10,228	51,738	34.70	21,000	1,883	22,883	44 22	13,097	7,008	20,105	38.86
		U	6,436	1,724	8,160	31 89	652	11	663	8.12	639	221	860	10.54
3	Bhalki	T	41,418	11,240	52,658	33.66	16,202	839	17,041	32.36	14,591	8,396	22,987	43.65
		R	38,274	10,672	48,946	34.15	15,788	818	16,606	33.93	14,083	8,168	22,251	45.46
		U	3,144	568	3,712	28.34	414	21	435	11.72	508	228	736	19.83
4	Bidar	T	50,589	12,302	62,891	32.95	15,158	1,354	16,512	35.45	13,104	8,264	21,368	32.93
		R	39,208	11,197	50,405	35.96	14,796	1,325	16,121	31.98	13,062	8,259	21,321	42.30
		U	11,381	1,105	12,486	24.64	362	29	391	3.13	42	5	47	0.38
5	Humnabad	T	42,034	9,193	51,227	32.34	14,466	1,011	15,477	30.21	13,435	5,877	19,312	37.70
		R	34,965	7,634	42,509	33.05	3,719	922	14,641	34.44	12,220	5,195	17,415	40.97
		U	7,069	1,5 59	8,628	28.98	747	89	836	9.69	1,215	682	1,897	21.99
	District total	T	2,21,927	50,171	2,72,098	33.02	83,844	5,847	89,691	32.96	68,943	33,596	1,02,539	37.68
		R	1,93,897	45,215	2,39,112	33.92	81,669	5 697	87,366	36.54	66,539	32,460	98,999	41.40
		U	28,030	4,956	32,986	27.69	2,175	150	2,325	7.05	2,404	1,136	3,540	10.73

Pc** = Percentage to total workers.

TABLE 3 (*Contd.*)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Livestock, forestry, etc				Mining and Quarrying				Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs: Household Industry				Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs: Other than house hold industry			
			M	F	T	Pc**	M	F	T	Pc**	M	F	T	Pc**	M	F	T	Pc**
1	2	3	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	Aurad	T	1,651	17	1,668	3.67	69	5	74	0.16	1,745	188	1,933	4.26	649	17	666	1.47
		R	1,651	17	1,668	3.67	69	5	74	0.16	1,745	188	1,933	4.26	649	17	666	1.47
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Basavakalyan	T	1,536	82	1,618	2.70	139	8	147	0.25	2,234	1,551	3,785	6.32	1,396	212	1,608	2 68
		R	1,461	80	1,541	2.82	84	1	85	0.16	1,214	454	1,668	3.22	770	65	835	1.61
		U	75	2	77	0.94	55	7	62	0.10	1,020	1,097	2,117	2.59	626	147	773	9.47
3	Bhalki	T	2,269	240	2,509	4.76	96	10	106	0 20	1,287	320	1,607	3.05	887	72	959	1.82
		R	2,221	239	2,460	5.03	87	10	97	0.20	1,154	300	1,454	2.97	650	61	711	1.45
		U	48	1	49	1.32	9	..	9	0.24	133	20	153	4.12	237	11	248	6.68
4	Bidar	T	2,763	220	2,983	4.60	206	29	235	0.36	1,805	234	2,039	3.12	2,020	108	2,128	3.28
		R	2,598	217	2,815	5.58	144	8	152	0.30	1,357	199	1,556	3.09	874	70	944	1.87
		U	165	3	168	1.35	62	21	83	0.66	448	35	483	3.81	1,146	38	1,184	5.48
5	Humnabad	T	1,354	45	1,399	2.73	251	24	275	0.54	1,384	334	1,718	3.35	1,798	200	1,998	3.90
		R	1,215	23	1,238	2.91	213	21	234	0 55	1,048	198	1,246	2.93	1,069	79	1,148	2.70
		U	139	22	161	1.87	38	3	41	0.48	336	136	472	5.47	729	121	850	9.85
	District total	T	9,573	604	10,177	3.74	761	76	837	0.31	8,455	2,627	11,082	4.07	6,750	609	7,359	2.70
		R	9,146	576	9,722	4.07	597	45	642	0 27	6,518	1,339	7,857	3.29	4,012	292	4,304	1.80
		U	427	28	455	1.38	164	31	195	0 59	1,937	1,288	3,225	3.78	2,738	317	3,055	9.26

TABLE 3 (contd.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Construction				Trade and Commerce				Transport, Storage and Communications			
			M	F	T	Pc**	M	F	T	Pc**	M	F	T	Pc**
1	2	3	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
1	Aurad	T	603	28	631	1.39	1,498	35	1,533	3.37	159	3	162	0.36
		R	603	28	631	1 39	1,498	35	1,533	3.37	159	3	162	0.36
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Basavakalyan	T	526	8	534	0.89	2,775	97	2,872	4.79	1,055	116	1,171	1.95
		R	343	..	343	0.67	1,229	61	1,290	2.49	187	..	187	0.36
		U	183	8	191	2.34	1,546	36	1,582	19.39	868	116	984	12.06
3	Bhalki	T	608	39	647	1.23	1,938	72	2,010	3.82	407	120	527	1.00
		R	417	2	419	0.86	1,214	45	1,259	2.57	136	1	137	0.28
		U	191	37	228	6.14	724	27	751	20.23	271	119	390	10.51
4	Bidar	T	897	37	934	1.44	4,982	147	5,129	7.90	2,074	350	2,424	3.74
		R	592	16	608	1.21	1,768	51	1,819	3.61	278	6	284	0.56
		U	305	21	326	2.61	3,214	96	3,310	26.51	1,796	344	2,140	17.14
5	Humnabad	T	556	59	615	1.20	3,372	108	3,480	6.79	1,205	246	1,451	2.83
		R	341	16	357	0.84	1,846	49	1,895	4.46	269	3	272	0.64
		U	215	43	258	2.99	1,526	59	1,585	16.37	936	243	1,179	13.66
	District total	T	3,190	171	3,361	1.24	14,565	459	15,024	5.52	4,900	835	5,735	2.11
		R	2,296	62	2,358	0.99	7,555	241	7,796	3.26	1,029	13	1,042	0.44
		U	894	109	1,003	3.04	7,010	218	7,228	21.91	3,871	822	4693	14.23

TABLE 3 (*concld.*)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Other Services				Non-workers			
			M	F	T	Pc**	M	F	T	Pc*
1	2	3	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
1	Aurad	T	3,123	612	3,735	8.22	33,180	65,077	98,257	68.38
		R	3,123	612	3,735	8.22	33,180	65,077	98,257	68.38
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Basavakalyan	T	2,897	755	3,652	6.10	41,093	73,709	1,14,802	65.71
		R	2,125	676	2,801	5.41	34,339	63,031	97,370	65.30
		U	772	79	851	10.43	6,754	10,678	17,432	68.12
3	Bhalki	T	3,133	1,132	4,265	8.10	37,708	66,077	1,03,785	66.34
		R	2,524	1,028	3.552	7.26	34,035	60,363	94,398	65.85
		U	609	104	713	19.21	3,673	5,714	9,387	71.66
4	Bidar	T	7,580	1,559	9,139	14.08	47,671	80,287	1,27,958	67.05
		R	3,739	1,046	4,785	9.49	32,297	57,477	89,774	64.04
		U	3,841	513	4,354	34.87	15,374	22,810	38,184	75.35
5	Humnabad	T	4,213	1,289	5,502	10.74	38,233	68,926	1,07,159	67.66
		R	3,025	1,128	4,153	9.77	30,080	55,937	86,017	66.88
		U	1,188	161	1,349	15.64	8,153	12,989	21,142	71.02
	District total	T	20,946	5,347	26,293	9.66	1,97,885	3,54,076	5,51,961	66.98
		R	14,536	4,490	19,026	7.96	1,63,931	3,01,885	4,65,816	66.07
		U	6,410	857	7,267	22.03	33,954	52,191	86,145	72.31

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TABLE 4

Towns in Bidar district classified by population in 1971 with variation since 1901

Sl. No.	Taluk/Town	Year	Status of town	Area in kms.	Males	Females	Total	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Basavakalyan	1901	N.A	N.A.	5,377	5,814	11,191	..	..
		1911	N.A.	N.A.	5.458	5,619	11,077	—114	—1.02
		1921	J	N.A.	4,585	4,602	9,187	—1,890	—17.06
		1931	J	N.A.	5,212	5,129	10,341	+1,154	+12.56
		1941	N.J.	N.A.	6,195	6,347	12,542	+2,201	+21.28
		1951	T.C.	10.69	7,015	7,294	14,309	+1,767	+14.09
		1961	M	6.47	8,926	8,633	17,559	+3,250	+22.71
		1971	M	32.38	13,190	12,402	25,592	+8,033	+45.75
2	Bhalki	1901	N.A.	N.A.	2,884	2,904	5,788	..	..
		1911	N.A.	N.A.	3,158	3,110	6,268	+480	+8.29
		1921	Paigah	N.A.	2,044	2,037	4,081	—2,187	—34.89
		1931	Paigah	N.A.	3,025	2,887	5,912	+1,831	+44.87
		1941	Paigah	N.A.	4,174	3,704	7,878	+1,966	+33.25
		1951	T.C.	N.A.	3,757	3,701	7,458	—420	—5.33
		1961	M	5.18	4,799	4,455	9,254	+1,796	+24.08
		1971	M	5.18	6,817	6,282	13,099	+3,845	+41.55
3	Bidar	1901	M	N.A.	5,713	5,654	11,367	..	..
		1911	M	N.A.	6,316	6,368	12,684	+1,317	+11.59
		1921	M	N.A.	6,267	6,167	12,434	—250	—1.97
		1931	M	N.A.	7,767	7,431	15,198	+2,764	+22.23

TABLE 4 (concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		1941	M	N.A.	10,435	10,079	20,514	+5,316	+34.98
		1951	M	8.31	16,201	15,140	31,341	+10,827	+52.78
		1961	M	9.06	17,012	15,408	32,420	+1,079	+3.44
		1971	M	13.00	26,755	23,915	50,670	+18,250	+56.29
4	Chitaguppa	Classified as town for the first time in 1921.							
		1921	Paigah	N.A.	1,824	1,816	3,640	..	..
		1931	Paigah	N.A.	3,688	3,759	7,447	+3,807	+104.53
		1941	Paigah	N.A.	4,860	4,845	9,705	+2,258	+30.29
		1951	T.C.	8 41	5,451	5,484	10,935	+1,230	+12.67
		1961	M	3.37	5,642	5,553	11.195	+260	+2.38
		1971	M	3 37	6.810	6,603	13,413	+2,218	+19.81
5	Humnabad	1901	N.A.	N.A.	3.516	3,620	7,136	..	..
		1911							
		1921	Declassified						
		1931							
		1941							
		1951	N.A.	18.68	4,970	5,032	10,002	..	..
		1961	M	1.29	5,673	5,120	10,793	+791	+7.91
		1971	M	1.29	8,412	7,945	16,357	+5,564	+51.55

Note : N.A.—Not available. J.—Jagir. M.—Municipal Town. NJ.—Non-exempted Jagir.

TC.—Town Committee.

TABLE 5

Statement showing sex-wise population as in 1961 and 1971 in Rural areas of the taluks in Bidar District

Sl. No.	Taluk	1961 *Population*			1971 *Population*		
		Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Aurad	60,933	58,366	1,19,299	73,120	70,561	1,43,681
2	Basavakalyan	(formed in 1965)			75,849	73,259	1,49,108
3	Bhalki	84,040	82,411	1,66,451	72,309	71,035	1,43,344
4	Bidar	71,242	69,616	1,40,858	71,505	68,674	1,40,179
5	Humnabad	78,213	77,130	1,55,343	65,045	63,571	1,28,616
	District total	2,94,428	2,87,523	5,81,951	3,57,828	3,47,100	7,04,928

TABLE 6

Number and area of holdings by tenures classified in twelve size-groups in Bidar district

(*Area in hectares*)

Sl. No.	Size group	Total holdings		Wholly owned and self-operated		Partly owned and partly rented							
						No	Area owned	Area rented from others for					
		No.	Area	No.	Area			Fixed money	Fixed produce	Share of produce	Others	Mixed farms	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Below 0.5	3,902	1,150	3,854	1,136	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	0.5—1.0	7,348	5,557	7,211	5,451	19	13	1	..	2	2	..	5
3	1.0—2.0	15,352	22,497	15,115	22,143	81	76	19	6	12	16	..	53
4	2.0—3.0	12,113	29,531	11,881	28,945	127	162	50	16	26	56	2	152
5	3.0—4 0	9,130	31,425	8,878	30,541	155	305	55	36	44	96	1	232
6	4.0—5.0	7,083	31,443	6,883	30,551	139	376	51	39	41	108	6	245
7	5.0—10.0	19,244	1,35,110	18,602	1,30,539	495	2.135	395	202	235	566	9	1,407
8	10.0—20.0	10,598	1,43,230	10.078	1,35,993	471	4,297	637	318	413	909	34	2,311
9	20.0—30.0	2,140	50,476	2,003	47,221	128	2,088	296	120	175	313	52	956
10	30.0—40 0	512	17,183	479	6,083	32	656	92	84	77	120	36	409
11	40.0—50.0	139	6.099	134	5,889	5	109	..	5	30	19	47	101
12	50.0 and above	83	5,655	80	5,479	3	145	..	10	14	7	..	31
	Total	87.644	4.79,356	85,198	4,59,971	1,660	10,362	1,596	838	1,069	2,212	187	5,902

TABLE 6 (concld.)

Sl. No.	Size group	Total		Wholly rented from others for									
				Fixed money		Fixed produce		Share of produce		Others		Mixed terms	
		No.	area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Below 0.5	43	7	22	4	3	1	4	1	14	2	..	..
2	0.0— 1.0	118	100	27	24	8	7	13	12	69	56	1	..
3	1.0— 2.0	156	233	61	90	15	22	20	32	60	69	..	1
4	2.0— 3.0	105	259	40	98	13	33	8	19	44	109	..	..
5	3.0— 4.0	97	336	42	146	8	26	17	59	30	105	..	..
6	4.0— 5.0	61	267	26	117	7	30	11	45	17	75	..	..
7	5.0—10.0	147	1,027	63	446	18	118	16	112	49	349	1	..
8	10.0—20.0	49	634	23	287	4	50	5	66	16	220	1	2
9	20.0—30.0	9	210	6	141	..	..	1	22	2	47	..	11
10	30.0—40.0	1	34	1	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	40.0—50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	50.0 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	786	3,107	311	1,387	76	287	95	367	301	1,052	3	14

Source : State Agricultural Census Commissioner, Bangalore, 1973

TABLE 7

Livestock population in Bidar District

A—Cattle, Buffaloes, Bovines and Poultry as per Livestock Census of 1972

Sl. No.	Taluk	Cattle			Buffaloes			Bovines		
		Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Aurad	32,747	36,101	68,848	6,542	21,472	28,014	39,289	57,573	96,862
2	Basavakalyan	27,259	24,240	51,499	5,154	13,760	18,914	32,413	38,000	70,413
3	Bhalki	28,820	31,426	60,246	3,530	17,800	21,330	32,350	49,226	81,576
4	Bidar	20,314	20,381	40,695	4,050	16,173	20,223	24,364	36,554	60,918
5	Humnabad	25,366	25,102	50,468	3,867	17,315	19,182	29,233	42,417	71,650
	District total	1,34,506	1,37,250	2,71,756	23,143	86,520	1,09,663	1,57,649	2,23,770	3,81,419

B—Number of other livestock as ascertained by Livestock Census of 1972

Sl. No.	Taluk	*Sheeps*	*Goats*	*Donkeys*	*Pigs*	*Horses and ponies*	*Mules*	*Camels*	*Total poultry*	*Total livestock*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Aurad	9,888	15,155	451	1,926	1,577	75	588	14,193	1,26,522
2	Basavakalyan	12,476	6,009	286	1,104	322	..	13	32,897	90,623
3	Bhalki	9,539	8,706	265	736	569	10	45	12,908	1,01,446
4	Bidar	10,866	11,766	589	1,754	1,749	164	437	18,352	88,243
5	Humnabad	14,473	12,784	382	2,326	696	42	70	22,357	1,02,423
	District total	57,242	54,420	1,973	7,846	4,913	291	1,153	1,00,707	5,09,257

TABLE 8

Statement showing the classification of cattle and buffaloes in Bidar district (Livestock Census) 1972

Sl. No.	Taluk	Cattle					
		Males over three years				Bulls and bullocks over three years not in use for breeding work	Total males over three years
		Used for breeding only	Used for both breeding and work	Used for work only			
				Castrated	Uncastrated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Aurad	216	2,971	11,524	7,005	2,244	23,960
2	Basavakalyan	92	4,044	15,545	273	1,575	21,529
3	Bhalki	100	1,726	12,288	1,850	3,805	19,769
4	Bidar	269	2,224	7,037	1,160	3,322	14,012
5	Humnabad	128	1,537	10,316	2,831	3.286	18,098
	District total	805	12,502	56,710	13,119	14,232	97,368

TABLE 8 (*contd*)

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*Cattle* — *Females over three years* — *Breeding cows, i.e., cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production* — *in milk*	*Dry*	*Not calved once*	*Total*	*Cows over 3 years used for work only*	*Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes*	*Total Females over 3 years*
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Aurad	10,851	11,263	2,613	24,727	785	1,213	26,725
2	Basavakalyan	9,310	6,842	1,577	17,729	187	972	18,888
3	Bhalki	11,865	7,255	1,944	21,064	263	308	21,635
4	Bidar	6,977	4,554	1,986	13,517	423	436	14,376
5	Humnabad	9,095	6,175	1,207	16,477	369	237	17,083
	District total	48,098	36,089	9,327	93,514	2,027	3,166	98.707

TABLE 8 (*contd.*)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Below one year			Young stock 1 to 3 years			Three years and below			Total cattle		
		Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Aurad	2,925	3,388	6,313	5,862	5,988	11,850	8,787	9,376	18,163	32,747	36,101	68,848
2	Basavakalyan	2,813	2,688	5,501	2,917	2,664	5,581	5,730	5,352	11,082	27,259	24,240	51,499
3	Bhalki	5,300	5,512	10,812	3,751	4,279	8,030	9,051	9,791	18,842	28,820	31,426	60,246
4	Bidar	3,217	3,445	6,662	3,085	2,560	5,645	6,302	6,005	12,307	20,314	20,381	40,698
5	Humnabad	4,090	4,814	8,904	3,178	3,205	6,383	7,268	8,019	15,287	25,366	25,102	50,465
	District total	18,345	19,847	38,192	18,793	18,696	37,489	37,138	38,543	75,681	1,38,506	1.37,250	2,71,756

TABLE 8 (*contd.*)

(Buffaloes over 3 years of age)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Males						Females						
		(a)	(b)	(c)		(d)	Total males	in milk (1972)	Dry	not calved even once	Total	She buffalowes (c)	She buffaloes (d)	Total
				Castrated	Un-castrated									
1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	Aurad	131	321	147	168	138	905	9,270	4,205	1,266	14,741	643	438	15,822
2	Basavakalyan	43	378	1,881	2	75	2,379	5,757	3,313	909	9,979	147	445	10,571
3	Bhalki	40	77	113	99	49	378	7,096	3,477	894	11,467	188	279	11,934
4	Bidar	147	380	189	173	356	1,245	6,219	3,100	1,256	10,575	401	266	11,242
5	Humnabad	53	218	209	96	142	718	6,632	3,815	829	11,276	335	124	11,735
	District total	414	1,374	2,539	538	760	5,625	34,974	17,910	5,154	58,038	1,714	1,552	61,304

(a) Used for both breeding and work
(b) Used for breeding only
(c) Used for work only
(d) Not in use for breeding or work

TABLE 8 (*contd.*)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Young stock			Buffaloes						Total buffaloes	Total bovines
		Under 1 year			1 to 3 years			up to 3 years				
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T	T
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
1	Aurad	2,227	2,373	4,600	3,410	3,277	6,687	5,637	5,650	11,287	28,014	96,862
2	Basavakalyan	1,564	1,762	3,326	1,211	1,427	2,638	2,775	3,189	5,964	18,914	70,413
3	Bhalki	2,360	3,359	5,719	792	2,507	3,299	3,152	5,866	9,018	21,330	81,576
4	Bidar	1,984	3,012	4,996	821	1,919	2,740	2,805	4,931	7,736	20,223	60,918
5	Humnabad	2,121	3,470	5,591	1,028	2,110	3,138	3,149	5,580	8,729	19,182	71,650
	District total ..	10,256	13,976	24,232	7,262	11,240	18,502	17,518	25,216	42,734	1,09,663	3,81,419

Source : XI Quinquennial Livestock Census 1972, Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

Measures which were in use in Bidar district and their equivalents

	Seer	Pav	Chatak	Seer	Millilitre
2 litres	2	..	2	1	934
1 litre	1	..	1	1/2	467
500 ml.	0	2	1/2	1/4	233
200 ml.	0	..	3-2/5	1/8	117
100 ml.	0	..	1-7/10	1/16	58
50	0	..	17/20	1/32	29
20 ml.	0	..	17/50	..	..
20 ml.	0	M	17/50	..	..

Weights in existence in Bidar District prior to the introduction of Metric Weights and their equivalents.

Chataks (1 *chatak*=5 *tolas*)	*Grams* (*to the nearest gram*)	*Chataks* (1 *chatak*=5 *tolas*)	*Grams* (*to the Nearest gram*)
1	58	9	525
2	117	10	583
3	175	11	642
4	233	12	700
5	292	13	758
6	350	14	816
7	408	15	875
8	467		

Seers (1 *seer*=80 *tolas*)	*Kilograms*	*Grams* (*to the Nearest* 10 *grams*)	*Seers* (*1 seer*=) 80 *tolas*)	*Kilograms*	*Grams* (*to the nearest* 10 *grams*)
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	..	930	21	19	600
2	1	870	22	20	530
3	2	800	23	21	460
4	3	730	24	22	390
5	4	670	25	23	330
6	5	600	26	24	260
7	6	530	27	25	190
8	7	460	28	26	130
9	8	400	29	27	60
10	9	330	30	27	990
11	10	260	31	28	930
12	11	200	32	29	860
13	12	130	33	30	790
14	13	60	34	31	730
15	14	..	35	32	660
16	14	930	36	33	590
17	15	860	37	34	520
18	16	800	38	35	460
19	17	730	39	36	390
20	18	660			

Maunds (1 *maund* =40 *seers*)	*Kilograms* (*to the nearest kilograms*)	*Maunds* (1 *maund* =40 *seers*)	*Kilograms* (*to the nearest kilograms*)
1	2	1	2
1	37	11	411
2	75	12	448
3	112	13	485
4	149	14	523
5	187	15	560
6	224	16	597
7	261	17	635
8	299	18	672
9	336	19	709
10	373	20	746

The Vachanas

The *Vachanas,* a large number of which were composed at Basavakalyan (ancient Kalyana) in the Bidar district in the twelfth century, are a unique treasure of world literature (*see* Chapters II, III and XV). A few of them are cited here.

Basaveshvara attached highest importance to honest and diligent work and to dignity of labour. Every one must earn one's livelihood by upright means and should not be a parasite on others. He declared that work was worship (*Kayakave Kailasa*). He denounced that caste system and its inequalities. These two are among the many significant aspects of his teachings. Said he :

ಮರ್ತ್ಯಲೋಕವೆಂಬುದು
ಕರ್ತಾರನ ಕಮ್ಮಟವಯ್ಯಾ !
ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲುವರು,
ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಲ್ಲುವರಯ್ಯಾ !
ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲದವರು
ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಲ್ಲರಯ್ಯಾ,
ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗಮದೇವಾ.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 42, ಪುಟ 24)
(" ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರನ ವಚನಗಳು ",
ಸಂ : ಫ. ಗು. ಹಳಕಟ್ಟಿ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ, 1930)

This mortal world is
but the Maker's mint;
Those who earn merit here,
earn also there,
And those who earn not here,
earn neither there,
Oh ! Kudala Sangama Lord.

(*Source : " Shrikanthika ", S. Srikantha Sastri Felicitation Volume, an article therein by H. Thipperudraswamy, Mysore, 1973, p. 284*).

ದೇವಲೋಕ ಮರ್ತ್ಯಲೋಕವೆಂಬುದು
ಬೇರಿಲ್ಲ ಕಾಣಿಭೋ.
ಸತ್ಯವ ನುಡಿವುದೇ ದೇವಲೋಕ,
ಮಿಥ್ಯವ ನುಡಿವುದೇ ಮರ್ತ್ಯಲೋಕ.
ಆಚಾರವೇ ಸ್ವರ್ಗ,
ಅನಾಚಾರವೇ ನರಕ.
ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀವೇ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ
ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗಮ ದೇವಾ.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 846, ಪುಟ 169)
(" ವಚನ ಧರ್ಮಸಾರ ".
ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಮೂರ್ತಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು
ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು, 1946)

Behold ! between the worlds
Of mortals and of gods
There is no difference !
To speak the truth is
world of gods;
To speak untruth, the
mortal world.
Good works is Heaven,
Bad works is Hell -
And you can witness it,
O Lord Kudala Sangama !

(*Source : "Vachanas of Basavanna", translated by Armando Menezes and Angadi, S. M. and edited by Deveerappa, H. Sirigere, 1967, p. 78*).

ಕೃಷಿಕೃತ್ಯ ಕಾಯಕದಿಂದಾದಡೇನು ?
ತನು ಮನ ಬಳಲಿಸಿ ತಂದು ದಾಸೋಹವ ಮಾಡುವ
ಪರಮ ಸದ್ಭಕ್ತನ ಪಾದವ ತೋರಯ್ಯ ಎನಗೆ.
ಅದೆಂತೆನೆ : ಆತನ ತನು ಶುದ್ಧ, ಆತನ ಮನ ಶುದ್ಧ,
ಆತನ ನಡೆ ಶುದ್ಧ, ನುಡಿಯೆಲ್ಲ ಪಾವನವು !
ಆತಂಗೆ ಉಪದೇಶವ ಮಾಡಿದಾತನೆ ಪರಮ ಸದ್ಗುರು.
ಅಂತಪ್ಪ ಸದ್ಭಕ್ತನ ಮನೆಯು ಕೈಲಾಸವೆಂದು ಹೊಕ್ಕು
ಲಿಂಗಾರ್ಚನೆಯು ಮಾಡುವ ಜಂಗಮವೇ ಜಗತ್ಪಾವನ.
ಇಂತಪ್ಪವರ ನಾನು ನೆರೆನಂಬಿ 'ನಮೋನಮಃ' ಎಂಬೆನಯ್ಯಾ
ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗಮದೇವಾ.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 181, ಪುಟ 63)

("ಶ್ರೀ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರ ವಚನ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ,"
ಸಂ : ಸ. ಸ. ಮಾಳವಾಡ,
ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ, ಹೊಸ ದೆಹಲಿ, 1969)·

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 36, ಪುಟ 191-192)

(" ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ",
ಸಂ : ಸಂ. ಶಿ. ಭೂಸನೂರಮಠ,
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, 1965).

*Work on the soil, toil hard with your limits — consecrate to the Lord
the food that you thus earn
and share it with others.
Show me O Lord, the feet of such
a devotee as this—His body
is pure, his mind is pure, his
conduct is pure, the words that he speaks are holy.
That teacher is great who
has such a one as his
disciple. His home is the veritable
Kailasa. Enter ye into this and
worship the Lord. I bow to such
devotees. I place my
trust in them—O Kudala Sangama.

(Source : Sri Basaveshvara Commemoration Volume, edited by Wodeyar, S. S. and others, Bangalore, 1967; Article by the late Yamunacharya, M., therein-pp. 73-74).

(N.B.—Some texts attribute this vachana to Channabasavanna also).

ನೆಲವೊಂದೆ ಹೊಲಗೇರಿ—ಶಿವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ.
ಜಲವೊಂದೆ ಶೌಚಾಚಮನಕ್ಕೆ.
ಕುಲವೊಂದೆ ತನ್ನ ತಾನರಿದವಂಗೆ.
ಫಲವೊಂದೆ ಷಡುದರುಶನ ಮುಕ್ತಿಗೆ.
ನಿಲವೊಂದೆ, ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗಮ ದೇವಾ,
ನಿಮ್ಮನರಿದವಂಗೆ.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 878, ಪುಟ 360)

On the same earth stands
the outcaste's hovel
and the deity's temple!
Whether for ritual or for rinsing
isn't the water, same?
To one who knows himself,
all castes coalesce as one,
even as salvation's six-fold path
leads but to the same end.
He that knows THEE verily
knows THEE but as ONE-
My Lord Kudala Sangama.

ಸೆಟ್ಟಿಯೆಂಬೆನೆ ಸಿರಿಯಾಳನ ?
ಮಡಿವಾಳನೆಂಬೆನೆ ಮಾಚಯ್ಯನ ?
ಡೋಹರನೆಂಬೆನೆ ಕಕ್ಕಯ್ಯನ ?
ಮಾದಾರನೆಂಬೆನೆ ಚೆನ್ನಯ್ಯನ ?
ಆನು ಹಾರುವನೆಂದಡೆ ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗಯ್ಯ
ನಗುವನಯ್ಯಾ.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 344, ಪುಟ 136)

How in contumely call
Siriyala, a huckster;
or Machayya, a washerman?
How deride and designate
Kakkayya as cobbler,
Chennayya as outcaste,
and boast myself a Brahmin?
Wouldn't I a laughing stock be,
with demeanour, so ludicrous
'fore my lord Kudala Sangama?

ಕಾಸಿ ಕಮ್ಮಾರನಾದ, ಬೀಸಿ ಮಡಿವಾಳನಾದ;
ಹಾಸನಿಕ್ಕಿ ಸಾಲಿಗನಾದ ; ವೇದವನೋದಿ
ಹಾರುವನಾದ.
ಕರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದವರುಂಟೆ ಜಗದೊಳಗೆ ?
ಇದು ಕಾರಣ ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗಮ ದೇವಾ,
ಲಿಂಗಸ್ಥಲವನರಿದವನೆ ಕುಲಜನು ।

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 580, ಪುಟ 237)

The blacksmith in his smithy smelting,
The washerman washing clothes beating,
The weaver at his loom, labouring,
The Brahmin at his Vedas, engaging.
All that's born unexcepting
claim not the ear for begetting.
None, but he to high-born conforms,
who the Divine intimation informs,
Lord Kudala Sangama.

("ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರ ವಚನಗಳು".
ಸಂ : ಆರ್. ಸಿ. ಹಿರೇಮಠ,
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ,
ಧಾರವಾಡ, 1968)

(*Source. Sri Basaveshvara Commemoration Volume, edited by Wodeyar, S. S. and others, Bangalore, 1967, Article by T. N. Mallappa, therein pp. 94-95*)

ವ್ಯಾಸ ಬೋಯಿತಿಯ ಮಗ
ಮಾರ್ಕಂಡೇಯ ಮಾತಂಗಿಯ ಮಗ
ಕುಲವನರಸದಿರಿಂಭೋ ಕುಲದಿಂದ
ಮುನ್ನೇನಾದಿರಿಂಭೋ ?
ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ ಅಗಸ್ತ್ಯ ಕಬ್ಬಿಲ
ದುರ್ವಾಸ ಮುಚ್ಚಿಗ ಕಶ್ಯಪ ಕಮ್ಮಾರ
ಕೌಂಡಲ್ಯನೆಂಬ ಋಷಿ ಮೂರು ಭುವನವರಿಯೆ
ನಾವಿದ ಕಾಣಿಂಭೋ ।
ನಮ್ಮ ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗನ ವಚನವಿಂತೆಂದುದು

Was not Vyasa, a fisherwoman's son?
and Markandeya of an out-caste?
Oh! Vain then to caste cling
as no one can tell
how your origins spring!
Your own Agastya was a fowler,
Durvasa, a cobbler
and Kasyapa, a blacksmith!
And mark this:—
The sage Kaundinya was a barber—

ಶ್ವಪಚೋಪಿಯಾದರೇನು ಶಿವಭಕ್ತನೇ
ಕುಲಜನು.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 168, ಪುಟ 67)

("ಬಸವ ವಚನ ಸುಧಾ",
ಸಂ : ವಾಶಿ ಮಹಾದೇವ,
ಧಾರವಾಡ, 1972)

So the three worlds avow!
Low birth then as the world
would deem
is not the same in the Lord's
esteem!
True Shiva Bhakta is the one
HE'd name
for the well-born title's rightful
claim!
Lord Kudala Sangama.
(Vachana No. 90, p. 65).

(Source : "Thus Spake Basava". English renderings of Basava's Vachana, by Sunderaraja Theodore and Devendrakumar Hakari, Bangalore, 1965).

* * * * *

Allama Prabhu, a profound mystic, who has been compared to Socrates, had much spiritual influence on Basavanna and other *Sharanas*. Here are three of his *Vachanas* :

ಕಾಯದ ಮೊದಲಿಂಗೆ ಬೀಜವಾವುದೆಂದರಿ
ಯದೀಲೋಕ.
ಇಂದ್ರಿಯಂಗಳು ಬೀಜವಲ್ಲ, ಅಕಳಾಭೇದವಲ್ಲ
ಸ್ವಪ್ನ ಬಂದೆರಗಿತಲ್ಲಾ !
ಇದಾವಂಗೂ ಶುದ್ಧ ಸುಯಿಧಾನವಲ್ಲ, ಕಾಣ
ಗುಹೇಶ್ವರಾ.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 12, ಪುಟ 10)

The whole world knows not
what seed was there before
the body was............
The senses are not the seed,
Nay, not the elements one by
one.
Delusions of Dream
Have swooped upon us.
Verify, because
No one understands,
There's no real peace,
O Guheshvara.

ಹಳ್ಳದೊಳಗೊಂದು ಹುಳ್ಳಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿರಲು,
ನೊರೆತೆರೆಗಳು ತಾಗಿದುವಲ್ಲಾ !
ಸಂಸಾರವೆಂಬ ಸಾಗರದೊಳಗೆ
ಸುಖದುಃಖಗಳು ತಾಗಿದುವಲ್ಲಾ !
ಇದಕ್ಕದು ಮೂರ್ತಿಯಾದ ಕಾರಣ
ಪ್ರಳಯವಾಯಿತ್ತು, ಗುಹೇಶ್ವರಾ.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 47, ಪುಟ 22)

The froth and foam of a flowing
stream
Must touch the floating
drift-wood.
The pain and pleasure of the
World's ocean
Must touch the creatures that
sink or swim.
How can he that has taken a
form
Not perish, O Guheshvara?

ಆಯಿತ್ತೆ ಉದಯಮಾನ. ಹೋಯಿತ್ತೆ ಅಸ್ತಮಾನ.
ಅಳಿದುವಲ್ಲಾ ನೀರಲಾದ ನಿರ್ಮಿತಂಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ!
ಕತ್ತಲೆ ಕವಿಯಿತ್ತು ಮೂರು ಲೋಕದೊಳಗೆ;
ಇದರಚ್ಚುಗವೇನು ಹೇಳಾ ಗುಹೇಶ್ವರಾ ?

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 41, ಪುಟ 20)

Sunrise and sunset are our coming and going
We perish, alas! being made all of water!
Darkness has shrouded the three worlds.
Tell us, O Guheshvara, what means this riddle!

ನಿಜವನರಿದ ನಿಶ್ಚಿಂತನೆ,
ಮರಣವ ಗೆಲಿದ ಮಹಂತನೆ,
ಘನವ ಕಂಡ ಮಹಿಮನೆ,
ಪರವನೊಳಕೊಂಡ ಪರಿಣಾಮಿಯೆ,
ಬಯಲಲೊದಗಿದ ಭರಿತನೆ,
ಗುಹೇಶ್ವರಲಿಂಗ ನಿರಾಳವನೊಳಕೊಂಡ ಸಹಜನೆ!

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 637, ಪುಟ 228)

("ಅಲ್ಲಮ ಪ್ರಭುದೇವರ ವಚನಗಳು", ಸಂ: ಆರ್. ಸಿ. ಹಿರೇಮಠ ಮತ್ತು ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಸುಂಕಾಪುರ, ಧಾರವಾಡ, 1976)

He who, having known Reality,
The Hero, Vanquisher of Death;
The Glorious, embodiment of the Most High,
The Blessed, who has attained the Bliss;
The Perfect, who inhabits the Void;
The Incarnation, self-begot,
Who has attained the perfect poise Guheshvara.

(*Source : "Shoonya Sampadane", Vol. I, pp. 62, 63, and 118, edited by Bhoosnurmath, S. S. and Armando Menezes, Karnatak University, Dharwad, 1965*).

* * * * * *

Channabasavanna was hailed as Shatsthala-Chakravarti because of his marvellous mastery of philosophy of six-fold path of salvation. In the following *Vachanas*, he relates the attributes of a *Sharana* :

ಸಂಗವಿಡಿದಂತೆ ಸಂಗವಿಡಿದು ನೋಡದಿರಯ್ಯಾ;
ಶರಣ ಸಂಗ ಸೂತಕಿಯಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಯ್ಯಾ.
ಲಿಂಗಪರೀಕ್ಷಿತನು ಸಂಗವಂತನೆಂದೆನ್ನದಿರಯ್ಯಾ.
ಶರಣ ಮನ ಬಂದಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ.
ಅರಸಿ ಸಕಲಾಗಮಾಚಾರ್ಯನಪ್ಪ ನೋಡಯ್ಯಾ.
ಅಹುದಾಗದೆಂಬುದಿಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಯ್ಯಾ.
ಕೂಡಲ ಚನ್ನಸಂಗಾ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಶರಣ ಸಂಗಿಯಲ್ಲ. ನಿಸ್ಸಂಗಿಯಲ್ಲ.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1268, ಪುಟ 570)

If attachment is what he has,
Look not, dear Sir,
As if attachment it were.
Free from attachment's taint
Is a sharana .... Call him not
An attached one, because he is
Intimate with the Linga, Sir!
A sharana may well do
whatever his mind dictates!
His questing over, he is now
A Master of all scriptural lore!
There's nothing like: he can or cannot do.
O Kudala Channasanga,
There's neither attachment nor detachment for
Thy sharana Basavanna!

ಆನೆಂಬುದಿಲ್ಲವಯ್ಯಾ ಲಿಂಗವೆಂಬ ಮಹಾಂತಂಗೆ;
ಅಳಿಯನುಳಿಯ ನೋಡಾ!
ಮಿಂಚಿನ ಗೊಂಚಲಂತೆ ಮುಂದೆ ರೂಪಾಗಿ
ತೋರುತಿಪ್ಪನು.
ಶರಣ ನೋಡಲುಗೊಂಡಡೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯನೆ?
ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಗುಣ ಭಿನ್ನಭಾವಿಯಲ್ಲ,
ಕೂಡಲ ಚನ್ನಸಂಗಾ.
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಶರಣ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನ ಪರಿಬೇರೆ.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1263, ಪುಟ 569)

("ಷಟ್‌ಸ್ಥಲ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಚನ್ನಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರ
ವಚನಗಳು",
ಸಂ: ಆರ್. ಸಿ. ಹಿರೇಮಠ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ,
ಧಾರವಾಡ, 1965).

There is no sense of 'I'
In the great One who is
But Linga: behold,
He neither lives nor dies!
It takes a form and shows
Behind him, like a lightning
cluster!
Is a sharana common, just because
He has put on the flesh?
He is not one to feel
The difference that pertains
To Nature's attributes.
O Kudala Channasanga,
uncommon is the way
Of Thy sharana Basavanna!

(Source: "Shoonya Sampadane," Volume III, pp. 68 and 69, edited by Bhoosnurmath, S. S. and Armando Menezes, Karnatak University, Dharwad, 1969).

* * * * * *

Mahadeviyakka (Akka Mahadevi) was a unique figure among the *Sharanas*. Divine love had filled her entire being. Her *Vachanas* are distinguished by a radiant beauty of their own. Two of them are given here:

ಆರೂ ಇಲ್ಲದವಳೆಂದು ಆಳಿಗೊಳಲು ಬೇಡ
ಕಂಡಯ್ಯಾ.
ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದಡೆಯೂ ನಾನಂಜುವವಳಲ್ಲ.
ತರಗೆಲೆಯ ಮೆಲ್ಲದ್ದು ನಾಸಿಪೆನು; ಸುರಗಿಯ
ಮೇಲೊರಗಿ ನಾನಿಹೆನು
ಚೆನ್ನಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನಯ್ಯ ಕರಕಡೆ ನೊಡೀ
ರೊಡೆ,
ಒಡಲನು ಪ್ರಾಣವನು ನಿಮಗೊಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಶುದ್ಧ
ನಹೆನು.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 36, ಪುಟ 335-336)

I'm no helpless woman;
I utter no futile threats;
I'm nothing daunted—
I fear you not:
I shall dare hunger and pain;
I shall steal out of withered
leaves
a wholesome meal,
and on pointed swords
shall make my bed;
I'm ready for your sake
to dare the worst,
to die this instant;
the readiness is all,
O my Chennamallikarjuna!

(Source: "Musings of Basava," a free rendering into English by Basavanal, S.S. and Srinivasa Iyengar, K. R., Mangalore, 1940).

ಎಲ್ಲ ಎಲ್ಲವನರಿದು ಫಲವೇನಯ್ಯ,
ತನ್ನ ತಾನರಿಯಬೇಕಲ್ಲದೆ ?
ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವು ಸ್ವಯವಾಗಿರಲು, ಅನ್ಯರ ಕೇಳಲುಂಟೇ ?
ಚೆನ್ನಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ, ನೀ ಅರಿವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದು ದೋರಿದ ಕಾರಣ
ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದಲರಿದೆನಯ್ಯ ಪ್ರಭುವೇ.

(ವಚನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 43, ಪುಟ 88)

("ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ",
ಸಂ: ಸಂ ಶಿ. ಭೂಸನೂರಮಠ,
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ವಿದ್ಯಾಇಲಾಖೆ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು,1966).

What profit is it to know
All that there is, unless one knows one self? When consciousness becomes
One's own possession in oneself,
What need to learn from other lips?
As you, O Chennamallikarjuna,
Appeared to me as Consciousness yourself,
Through you I knew yourself,
O Prabhu!

(Source : "Shoonya Sampadane," Vol. IV, p. 273, edited by Bhoosnurmath, S. S. and Armando Menezes, Karnatak University, Dharwad, 1970).

Literary works in 'Dakhni'

The 'Dakhni' language, which was also known as Hindavi and Hindi, was fostered and patronised in the Bidar region in its early period, about the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It was at Bidar that the first great literary work of this language, entitled "Kadam Rao-Padam Rao", was composed about the middle of the fifteenth century by Fakhruddin Nizami. This reputed poet appears to have been the first to use it for writing largely on non-religious themes.[1] His *masnavi (mathnavi)* ("Kadam Rao-Padam Rao") runs into about two thousand couplets couched in a simple but effective style. He has used numerous idioms, and his "vocabulary is full of Sanskritic *tatsamas*".[2]

Other poets of note in this language at Bidar were Feroz, Qureshi, Mushtaq, Lutfi and Hazrat Shah Meeranji. Feroz was a disciple of saint Hazrat Maqdoom Shaikh Mohammed Ibrahim. He composed "Peerat Nama". This *masnavi*, consisting of only 121 couplets, is a fine piece of work which shows that 'Dakhni' had by now attained a considerable power of expression. Qureshi wrote "Bhogpal"[3] in 'Dakhni' verse; it was a rendering of *Koka-Shastra*, a treatise on erotics.

Fakhruddin Nizami's "Kadam Rao-Padam Rao", which was based on an interesting popular story about Raja Kadam and his minister Padam, became renowned. A few examples[4] of Nizami's writings are given here in Urdu and Nagari scripts.

بڑا شاہو شاہ جس شاہ جگ	बड़ा शाहो शाह जिस शाह जग
رہیں سیوتے جرم تس پائے لگ	रहें सेवते जरम तिस पाय लग
انہیں شاہ کیا شاد دکھن دھرن	उन्हें शाह किया शाद दक्खिन धरन
گگن دل دھرت دل مسکھر کرن	गगन दिल धरत दिल मुसख़्ख़र करन
اتارد مسکھر ہوا لے کلم	उतारिद मुसख़्ख़र हुआ ले क़लम
مسکھر کیا سور دویا ہت علم	मुसख़्ख़र किया सूर दोय हत अलम
علم گاڑہ گھن سور چل سر اچاو	अलम गाड़ घन सूर चल सिर उचाव
طبل ڈھول بگیں بدال توں بجاو	तबल ढोल बगों बदल तूं बजाव
چمکنے لگے جب کھگ ہت تبر	चमकने लगे जब खंग हत तबर
چڑھاوا کیا دھرت آکاش پر	चढ़ावा कया धरत आकाश पर

نظامی کہن ہار جس بار ہوئے	निज़ामी कहनहार जिस बार होय
سنن ہار سن نحقص گفتار ہوے	सुननहार सुन नग़्ज़गुफ़्तार होय
کہوں سد (?) سازے نظامی دھرم	कहूँ सुद (?) साजे निज़ामी धरम
پدم سب سنے بات بانچے کدم	पदम सब सुने बात बाँचे कदम
o o o o	o o o o
آکاس اونچا پاتال دھرتی دھئی	अकास ऊँचा पाताल धरती धई
جہاں کچھ نہ کوئی وہاں ہے توہی	जहाँ कुछ न कोई वहाँ है तुहीं
رجھن ہار اندھے رجھن ہار تو	रिझनहार अंधे रिझनहार तूं
رہن ہار پچھے رہن ہار تو	रहनहार पछें रहनहार तूं
o o o o	o o o o
نہ بولوں کدھی جھونٹ پن سانچ بول	न बोलूं कधीं झूट पन सांच बोल
کہ جس بول تھے ہوں ہوں اونچ مول	के जिस बोल थें हौं हूँ ऊंच मोल
o o o o	o o o o
بھلائی کوں بھلائی کرے کچھ نہ ہوئے	भलाई कूं भलाई करे कुछ न होय
برے کوں بھلائی کرے ہوئے توئے	बुरे कूं भलाई करे होय तोय
جو کچھ کام کرنا سو تو آج کر	जो कुछ काम करना सो तूं आज कर
نہ گھال آج کا کام تو کال پر	न घाल आज का काम तू काल पर

کی جو توں بولے منجے دکھ نا	के जो तूं बोले मुझे दुक्ख ना
جو بولیا کرے بھئی مجھے سکھ نا	जो बोल्या करे भइ मुझे सुक्ख ना
0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
کی جے بول میرا سنے تس کہوں	के जे बोल मेरा सुने तिस कहूँ
کی جو نہ سنے تل کھڑے نہ رہوں	के जो ना सुने तिल खड़े ना रहूँ
0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
کی توں ساچ میرا گسائی کدم	के तूं साच मेरा गुसाईं कदम
پدم راؤ تجھ پاؤ کیرا کدم	पदमराव तुज पाव केरा क़दम
جہاں تو دھرے پاؤں ہوں سر دھروں	जहाँ तूं धरे पाँव हौं सिर धरूँ
اپس سار کی لک ترڑی (?) کروں	अपस सार की लक तरड़ी (?) करूँ

Sources—

1. "The Value of Dakhni Language and Literature" by Sayed Mohamed, pp. 10-13.

2. Dr. Masud Hussain Khan's article in "History of Medieval Deccan", Vol. II, edited by Sherwani, H. K. and Joshi, P. M., pp. 20-22.

3. "Dakkhni (Khadeem Urdu) Ke Chand Haqeeql Mazameen" (Urdu book) by Nasiruddin Hashmi, p. 16.

4. "Dakkhni Hindi Ka Sahitya" (Hindi book) by Dr. Shriram Sharma, pp. 166-173.

5. "Dakkhni Hindi" (Hindi book) by Dr. Baburam Saxena.

ADDENDA

NAME OF BIDAR TOWN

Pages 1-2, 68 and 563 in respect of name of Bidar town.
(Chs. I, II & XIX)

Until recently, the place was known officially as Muhammadabad-Bidar (M. Bidar), and popularly as Bidar. The name was changed to Bidar in March 1976 by a State Government Notification.

NEW BASAVAKALYAN TALUK

Page 5 At the end of the second paragraph—(Ch. I)

Before the formation of the new Basavakalyan taluk, the area of the four taluks of the district was as follows :

Sl. No.	*Name of the taluk*	*Area in sq. Kms.*		
		Urban	*Rural*	*Total*
1	Aurad	..	1180.26	1180.26
2	Bhalki	5.18	1519.81	1524.99
3	Bidar	9.07	1134.16	1143.23
4	Humnabad	11.14	1521.28	1532.42
	District total	25.39	5355.51	5380.90

SPRINGS

Page 8 After line 19 (Ch. I)

There are also a few other springs in the vicinity of Bidar town.

RESERVED FOREST

Page 12 After line 25. (Ch. I)

The total declared Reserved Forest Block in the district, as in 1974-75, was 5579.7 hectares, of which Bidar taluk had 3400.8 hectares, Humnabad 1689.3 hectares and Basavakalyan 489.6 hectares.

PEA-FOWL

Page 14 At the end of the first paragraph. (Ch. I)

Pea-fowl *(Pavo cristatus)* (peacocks and pea hens) are alsi found in some parts of the district.

KANNADA ORIGIN OF THE KAKATIYAS

Page No. 45 After the second paragraph. (Ch. II)

It has been accepted by scholars that the family name of the Kakatiyas of Warangal is derived from a town called Kakati. Shri N. Lakshminarayan Rao has recently identified their original

place as Kakati in Belgaum district of Karnataka which is about ten kms. from Belgaum City. This Kakati has figured in epigraphs as a prominent place and has also some antiquities prola, an early Kakatiya ruler, has also left a Kannada inscription at Anamakonda near Warangal. The Kakatiyas, who began their career as subordinate chiefs of the Chalukyas of Kalyana, thus hailed from the Belgaum district of Karnataka (*vide* Shri N. Lakshminarayan Rao's article entitled "The original home of the Kakatiyas" in the Karnataka Historical Review, Vol. XIII, No. I of 1977).

REDEMPTION OF THE FALLEN

Page 52 At the end of the first paragraph. (Ch. II)

It is noteworthy that besides a large number of *sharanas* who had hailed from very humble and depressed families, there were also those who had been formerly fallen persons following illicit means of living, reminiscent of the antecedents of Valmiki and Angulimala. They were, for instance, Chikkayya who had been a way-side robber, Kannada (ಕನ್ನದ) Maritande who had been a burglar, Hadarada Bommayya and Meremindayya who had been adulterers, and Soole Sankavve who had been a courtesan. They were all uplifted and became new pious persons after undergoing a metamorphosis.

THE LATER WESTERN CHALUKYAS

Page 56 After first paragraph. (Ch. II)

There is a view that the career of the Chalukyas of Kalyana did not altogether end after their eclipse at Kalyana, but that they continued to play a role in Maharashtra and later joined also the struggle for *swarajya* launched by the Bhonsles.

POPULATION

Page 100 After the table. (Ch. III)

There was a severe famine during the latter part of the decade 1891-1901, resulting in decrease of population of the district to the extent of 15 per cent as recorded in 1901. This explains the considerable relative percentage-increase of population (18.95%) during the next decade (1901-1911) over that of the previous decade.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Page No. 208 After the end of the second paragraph (Ch. VI) Distribution of commercial banks offices and population per bank office.

As on	*No. of branches in*			*Population served per branch office (in thousands) in*		
	Bidar District	*Karnataka*	*All India*	*Bidar District*	*Karnataka*	*All India*
19th July 1969	7	761	8,321	114	38	65
end of June 1972.	14	1,292	13,620	59	23	40
end of June 1974.	15	1,621	16,936	55	18	32
end of June 1976.	19	1,905	21,220	43	15	26
end of June 1977.	23	2,138	24,802	36	14	22

Source :—1. Special Tables relating to progress of Banking, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, 1972.
2. Annual Report and Trend and Progress of Banking in India, 1974-75, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, 1975.
3. Reserve Bank of India's Annual Report—1976-77, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, 1977.

ROAD-LENGTHS

Page 248 After the fifth paragraph. (Ch. VII)

The figures relating to road-lengths in Bidar district as on 31st March 1976 were as follows :

	Kms.
National Highway	75
State Highways	219
Major District Roads	180
Other District Roads	249
Village Roads	595
Roads in charge of Taluk Development Boards.	1,062
Total	2,380

TOURISM DEPARTMENT

Page 412 At the end of the second paragraph. (Ch. XIII)

There is a Receptionist at Basavakalyan, who is in charge of guiding the tourists and providing them with accurate information in respect of the various places of tourist interest in Bidar district. He is assisted in his work by a Tourism Promoter, a clerk and a peon and is responsible to the Director, Department of Tourism, Bangalore, which was created by bifurcating the Department of Information and Tourism in 1974. This new Department is charged with the responsibility of all-round development of tourism in the State.

URDU ASSOCIATIONS

Page 483 At the end of the second paragraph. (Ch. XV)

Awami Idara, a registered literary, educational and social-service association, was established at Bidar in 1968. A felicitation function on the publication of a popular Urdu poet was held in 1969. In 1970, it organised a 'Kavi Sammelan' on National Integration. A State-level Urdu Conference was also organised under its auspices in 1972. In 1975, it released another book of Urdu poems. Some of its other activities are improvement of Urdu schools and supply of milk and bread to the needy in slum areas. In 1976, it had on its rolls 100 members.

Idara Shamsul-Uloom, Bidar, is another local literary association of the district. It was started in 1941, with the objective of promoting the study of Urdu. It also conducts coaching classes for Urdu examinations.

Among the other associations at Bidar, which are encouraging literary, educational and social activities, are Young Muslim Association, Bidar, Idara-Adbiat-Urdu, Bidar and Branches of the Anjuman-e-Taraqui-e-Urdu, the Iqbal Academy and the South India Urdu Academy. The Government of Karnataka have recently set up the State Urdu Academy in order to help the development of Urdu in the State.

There is keen interest in the district to study the Urdu language and literature. Mushairas (recitations of poems) are held occasionally in which poets invited from outside and local poets

participate. They are well-attended and appreciated. Shriyuths Rasheed Ahmed 'Rasheed', Hakeem Mirza Mohd. Baig 'Ramz', Mohsin Kamal 'Mohsin' and Qaisar Rehman 'Qaisar' are among several Urdu poets and writers of the Bidar district.

RASHTRABHASHA SAMITI

Page 485 After the third paragraph. (Ch. XV)

There is an institution named Rashtrabhasha Samvardhan Samiti at Bidar, which was established in 1968 as a registered body. It aims at propagating Hindi and promoting its study. It is running also a Hindi medium high school called the Pannalal Heeralal Hindi Vidyalaya at Bidar.

MARATHI ACTIVITIES

Page 486 At the end of the fourth paragraph. (Ch. XV)

Some Marathi-speaking leading persons of learned professions, residing at Bidar and other places like Bhalki, Aurad and Basavakalyan have been running a Mandal (association) at Bidar for carrying on cultural activities. They meet periodically at the residences of prominent members and settle programmes of cultural and literary activities which are organised specially on occasions like Ganapati festival, Yugadi, Lokamanya Tilak Day, etc. Eminent Marathi literary figures are invited to deliver lectures on cultural topics on such occasions. The members of the Mandal also make efforts to help the Marathi educational institutions. The Mandal is maintaining a library and reading room called Ramdas Vachanalaya in the building of P. H. Hindi High School at Bidar.

THE "URDU GAZETTE"

Page 544 After the table. (Ch. XVIII)

An Urdu Weekly journal named the "Bidar Gazette" was being published from Bidar town about 69 years back. A copy of this weekly dated the 14th Isfandar 1318 Fasli/23rd Zihaz 1326 Hijri/ 16th January 1909 mentions that it is its issue No. 14 of volume No. II (see facsimile elsewhere). This means that its publication had commenced during the previous year, i.e. 1908. It published materials pertaining to national, provincial, cultural, commercial and such other topics. The old issue referred to above

contains several matters connected with the visit of the Junior Prince of the erstwhile Hyderabad State to Muhammadabad—Bidar, and gives details of hearing of a court case. It is interesting that its subscription is stated as Rs. 12 for the well-to-do (*amirs, jagirdars* and *vakils*), Rs. 6 for the general purchasers and Rs. 3—As. 12 for the poor and the students.

THE GUMBAZ DARWAZA

Page 565 After the first Para (Ch. XIX)

The Gumbaz (Gumbad) Darwaza of the Bidar fort, which lies in the north-west of the stronghold, is an enormous, awe-inspiring structure. It appears that Sultan Ahmad Shah Wali Bahamani constructed it. While the thickness of its walls is a little more than 22 feet, their height is 45 feet besides the dome. A wide passage links this gateway with another gateway called the Sharza Darwaza. Between these two gateways, about three thousand army men could take up position for the defence of the fort.

HABSHI KOT

Page 570 After Barber's tomb (Ch. XIX)

Habshi Kot, which had some strategic importance, is situated nearby to the east of Bidar town. It is a hillock and has a plateau of an irregular shape. 'Habshi Kot' means " the fortress of the Abyssinians". 'Habshi' (Abyssinian) was the general name for the Negro slaves brought to India by the Muslim rulers. There is a cemetry here which is enclosed by arched screans on all the four sides. It's interior is approached by steps. There are at this place some five tombs of the Abyssinian nobles who were in the court of the Bahamani and the Baridi Sultans. One of the tombs is said to belong to Zafar-ul-Mulk Alawi. The dome of this tomb rests on an octagonal base and may be of the late Bahamani or early Baridi period. There is a mosque towards the north of the tomb which is constructed of trap masonry. Habshi Kot presents a picturesque view. There is a Government Guest House here.

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INDEX

CORRIGENDA

Page No.	*Line No.*	*For*	*Substitute*
1	21	'Bidare',	'Bidare'.
1	21	'Bidar',	'Bidire',
1	24	*bidaru* (bamboo)	*bidaru*—also spolt as *bidiru* and *biduru* (bamboo)
3	13	Khilji	Khalji
3	20	the Bidar was	the Bidar area was
3	25	About 1429 A.D.,	Between 1424 and 1427 A.D.,
3	29	in 1527 A.D.,	about 1538 A.D.,
13	Last line	Zizyphus–Xylocarpa	Zizyphus xylocarpa
14	34	duvcervasceli duvaucelli	duvcervasceli duvaucelli
23	5	and	end
26	4	has	had
26	25	Vindyashakti	Vindhyashakti
37	38	which helped	which help
38	3	Ksherta	Kshetra
40	Last marginal heading	North & West expeditious	Expedition in north and west
41	36	after suppressing the rebels. But after the return of Vikramaditya VI	on the death of Veerarajendra there were revolts in the chola
44	32	Vitkramaditya	Vikramaditya
46	36	himeslf	himself
46	41	monrach	monarch
48	27	which,	which
53	Marginal heading	Shirachchedaka	Shirachchhedaka
56	12	time	times
58	10	litrature	literature
49	4 and 5	*Nakshatra*),	*Nakshatra*).
51	35	Path *Shatsthala* of Sadhana	path (*shatsthala*) *of sadhana*
52	8	(ex-"untouchable).	(ex-"untouchable"),
52	24	makers).	makers)
58	39	Chapter	Chapters
60	25	A.D., As this new ruler was an opponent of Alaud-din Khalji,	A.D., and against the Hoysalas in 1311 A.D. substantial help
62	10	Alishah	Ali Shah
65	14	minister, the new	minister. The new

Page No.	*Line No.*	*For*	*Substitute*
65	line Last but one	fort, Muhammad	fort. Muhammad
65	14	minister, the new	minister. The new
65	31	Azam-i-Humayun of Bidar	The Azam-i-Humayun of Bidar
65	Last but one line	Mudgal fort, Muhammad	Mudgal fort. Muhammad
66	36	Shamsud-din. Dawud,	Shamsud-din Dawud
73	4	Gilani in Iran	Gilan in Iran
73	11	Mahammud Shah	Muhammad Shah
74	16	its tarafdar (governor)	*tarafdar* (governor) of Telangana
79	2	Indo-Saroanic	Indo-Saraconic
82	30	*sardeshmuki*	*sardeshmukhi*
83	3	wary	weary
83	31	ddi	did
84	39	Huzrat	Hazrat
86	30	1946	1846
88	16	work	word
94	10—11	Ramachandrappa Veerappa,	Ramachandra Veerappa,
94	11	Ekhalikar	Ekhelikar
94	third line from bottom	November 1956,	1st November 1956,
94	10	moe	more
97	3rd line from bottom	be	he
100	Table 2—Sl. No. 3 under Decade variation for 1921.	24,733	—24,733
	Table 2—Sl. No. 3 under Percentage decade variation for 1921.	5.81	—5.81
101	6	toll on human life. There was much slower growth-rate recorded	toll of human life. There was much decrease recorded
105	41	inrcease	increase
106	After Table — Foot Note	1921 figure....	*1921 figure....
111	Table —4th item	Buddhists	Buddhists
111	7	next in importance of Persian	next in importance to Persian
111	8—9	"Kadam Rao our padem	Kadam Rao-Padam Rao
111	12	Gulbarga and Bidor (1400-1516 A-D)	Gulbarga and Bidar (1429-1619 A-D)
111	18	activities, in Dakhni	activities in Dakhni
111	7	Nizami	Fakhruddin 'Nizami'
112	After Table, line 8	Votaries	devotees

Page No.	Line No.	For	Substitute
117	8	has stayed	had stayed
117	9	ten kms.	twelve kms.
117	21 & 22	(or Gosai Matha)	The words in the bracket be deleted
124	Last two lines beginning with the word customarily	Delete being a repetition.	
127	27	sanits	saints
128	21	at South	at Sonthi
133	38	plam	palm
135	18–19	Some of them wear	Some of them wear pyjamas
135	23	like a pigtai.	like a "pigtail".
136	43	Veerashivasl	Veerashaivas
138	16	Tournment	Tournament
139	16	Jamadilawwal	Jamadi-ul-awwal....
140	2	Jhirni	Jharni
140	19	Sain Sena Medal I	Seva Medal I
140	20	General Service Medal	General Service Medals.
144	21 (Item 5 in table)	Uncultivable and	uncultivable land
144	28 (Item 9 in table)	other then	other than
156	Third Marginal heading	compotetions	Competitions
157	28	hecbares	hectares
187	8—9	Centre in the Mahmud Gawan *Madrasa* (College) located in Bidar town.	Centre located in Bidar town
188	1	amasceening	damasceening
193	24	Sangh produced yarn worth Rs. 2,32,195 and cloth worth	Sangha is running 175 New Model *charkhas* and 15 of 12-spindle
206	10	agencoes	agencies
209	Footline of Table 2	Bnak	Bank
214	Para 3 marginal heading	Commodites	Commodities
218	Table Serial No. 15 (ii)	other han those of weavers	other than those of weavers
220	2	to	,
229	Para 2 marginal heading	Housing co-operative	Housing Co-operatives
229	32	Societies	Societies
241	Table 2 Serial No. 2	Jamad-ul-Awwal	Jamaadi-ul-Awwal
242	Table under Bidar Taluk Serial No. 1	Rabil-awwal	Rabbi-ul-Awwal

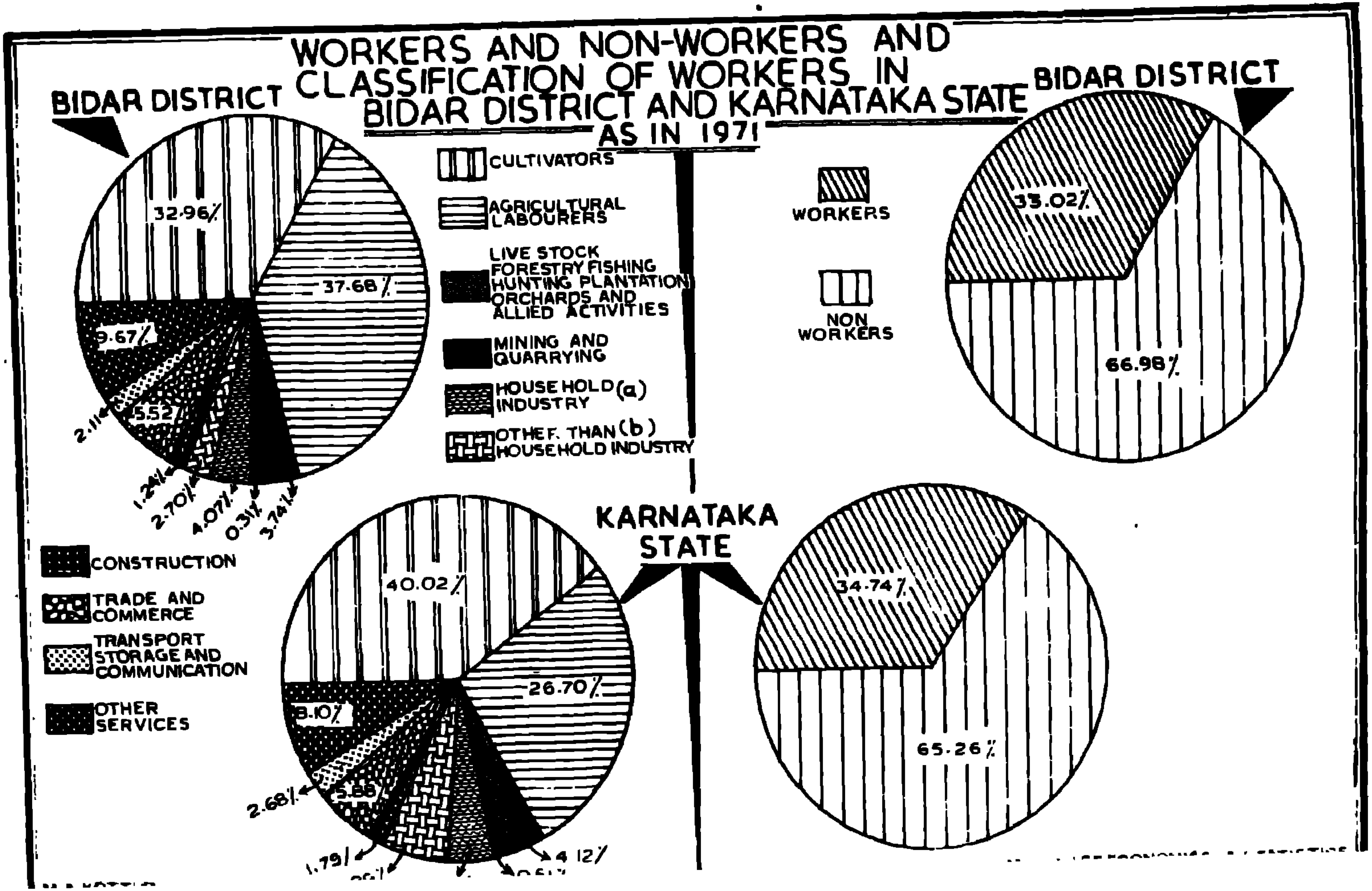
Page No.	*Line No.*	*For*	*Substitute*
243	2	(Development of Warehouses) Corporation Act,	(Development and Warehousing Corporations Act,
245	21	one-eigth	one-eighth
247	1	RREFERENCES	REFERENCES
247	Marginal heading	Road-length	delete
248	16	Halikhed (K)	Hallikhed (K)
248	29	Warmarpalli	Wanmarpalli
249	16	(in Kilometers)	(in Kilometres)
253	15	M.G.R.T.D.	Mysore Government Road Transport Department.
253	15	K.S.R.T.C.	Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation
259	Table 2, under column heading	P* TD	P* TD T
259		per lakh of population	per lakh of population and
263	1	Table IV (concld)	Table IV (contd.)
263	10	Katak-Chincheli	Katak Chincholli
273	Marginal heading marginal heading	Domesitc	Domestic
277	38	agricultural	agricultural
281	3 from bottom	Kamalanagar	Kamalnagar
283	Table Column 1 Item 5	Cultivavation	cultivation
284	25	insufficent	insufficient
284	Footnote	Nfzam's	Nizam's
291	Table 2 Column heading 1	emplomont	employment
292	Table 2 column 1 under class A—3rd item	Horrowing	Harrowing
292	Class D 1st item	arec	areca
293	19	rate	rates
293	Table column item 4	offlce	office
293	Last Column	montfI	month
294	Table 2— column 1 item 2	Fucl	Fuel
298	33	tlil	till
302	Table— column 1 item 1	Denstiy	Density

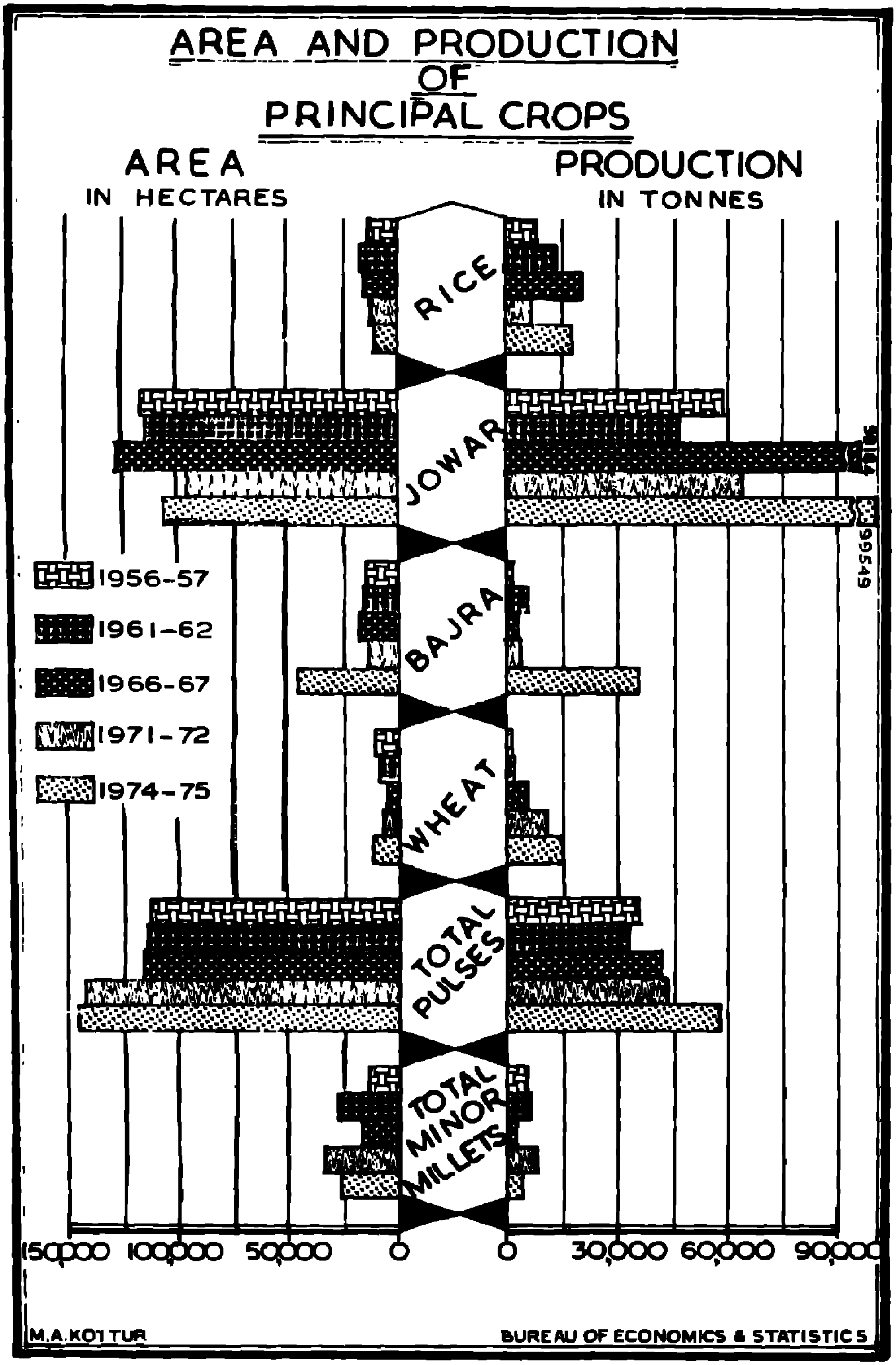
Page No.	*Line No.*	*For*	*Substitute*
302	item 6	donble	double.
305	18	,	in respect of
305	Footnote 1st line	indnstrialisation	industrialisation
318	20–21	speedy measures to	speedy measures to improve infrastructural facilities and to provide various other
321	26	he	the
321	38	though	through
322	15	Sri	Sir
324	10	Fiire	fire
324	35	Devevlopmental	Developmental
326	6	Coersion	coercion
331	21	on land this share was large than before	on land, though the share taken was larger than before
335	35	Assistant Director	Senior Assistant Director
337	21	land, this	land. This
339	42	rasied	raised
341	33	running water	by running water
343	1	curent	current
345	15	is	are
348	5	ate per acre	Rate per acre
350	4	water rates per acre	water rates per acre (in Rs.)
350	39	Madras provice	Madras province
351	35	possesion	possession
352	13	commisisons	commissions
352	22	proprties	properties
353	1	assessmnet	assessment
353	11	Commisison	Commission
354	6	does not	do not
354	9	neccessarily	necessarily
354	18	settlemennt	settlement
354	30	noon-cultivating owners or	non-cultivating owners for
354	34	pot-pattedar	pot-pattadar
354	35	assement	assessment
354	42	peremanent	permanent
355	23	land	lands
356	25	pattadar,	pattadar.
358	11	scicty	society
358	18	Bulluta	Balluta
358	28	With th object	With the object
358	41	certifi	certificates.
366	8	ceillings	ceilings
361	10	eflect	effect
363	3	Celling	Ceiling

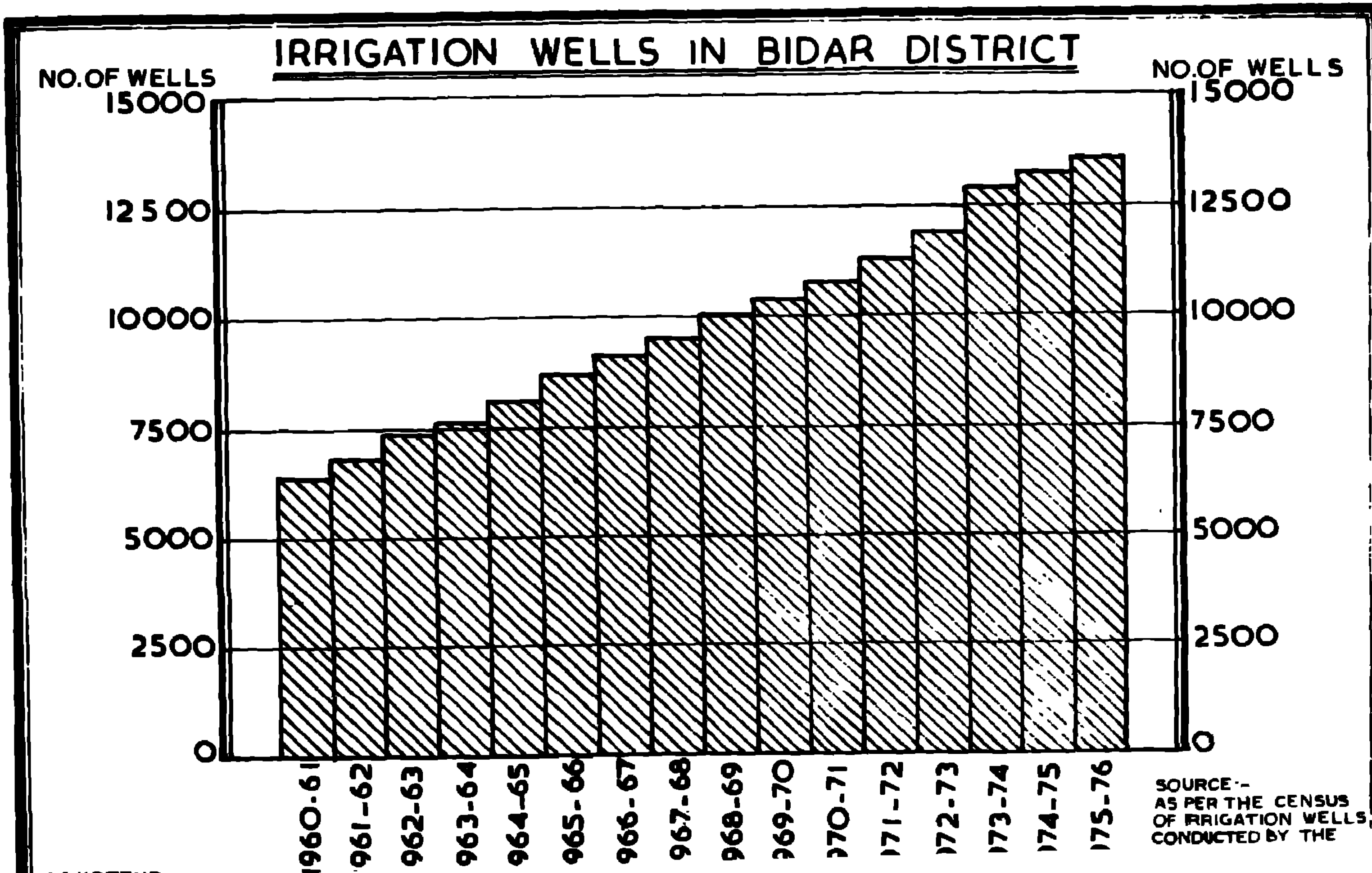
Page No.	*Line No.*	*For*	*Substitute*
363	11	surgarcane	sugarcane
365	19	Reform	Reforms
360	3	Commisison	Commission
368	7	I.M.F.L.	Indian Made Foreign Liquor
371	2	1st October 1967	1st October 1957
371	9	IIC and CV scheduleds,	III and IV schedules,
371	26	Additoinal	Additional
374	4	amneded	amended
376	41	Excise Duty on Cloth Act.	Excise Duty on Cloths Act
377	18	the year from 1972-73	the years from 1972-73
378	18	district	distinct
379	27	Druing	During
380	34	Humanabad	Humnabad
381	9	Delete the words recent years ;	being repetition.
382	16	catgories	categories
385	24	prior the	prior to the
386	II Marginal heading	Mobile Food Squad	Mobile Squads
386	24	There is a Mobile Food Squad at Bidar. It consists of....	There are two mobile squads at Bidar. One suad consists of....
386	33	constables	constables (*see* also page 389 of this chapter)
387	4	on the district.	in the district.
388	3	Polico Station	Police Station
389	21	There is a Mobile Squad	There is another Mobile Squad
389	32	Basvakalyan	Basavakalyan
390	38	colnoy	Colony
391	29	as was	was as
393	31	matres	metres
394	37	Humanabad	Humnabad
395	II marginal Heading	Seperation	Separation
398	32	Assiciation	Association
399	Table I II column heading	begining	beginning
400	Table II heading	Session cases	Sessions cases
402	Table IV heading	Session cases	Sessions cases
402	Table IV III column heading	Instittued	Instituted
402	Table IV VII Column	Total eceipts s.	Total Receipts Rs.

Page No.	*Line No.*	*For*	*Substitute*
407	31	Gulgarba	Gulbarga
409	28	allocaton	allocation
412	Second marginal heading	Information and Tourism Department	Information and Publicity Department
413	22 and 23	by the two Deputy Tahsildars,	by two Deputy Tahsildars,
415	5	coduct	conduct
417	10 — 11	Delete the words : He is directly under the control of the Additional Executive Engineer (Division II) and necessary ministrial and class IV staff.	
418	11	camp, proper	camp proper,
421	7	because	became
422	15	property	properly
428	19	poduce	produce
431	21	19514	Rs. 19,514
	Marginal Heading	Hydrerabad	Hyderabad
433	7	100,000	10,000
435	36	Connoetions	Connections
437	17	the members representing the Scheduled castes and Tribes and	women. After the enactment of the Karnataka Municipalities
438	3	drain	drains
440	13	literes	litres
441	16	Other amenties	Other amenities
444	Statement I column 4	execuion	execution
451	23	pulti purpose nectares	multipurpose hectares
460	41	7.4	6.09
461	12 & 13	12,575	to be deleted
461	41	14.3	14.9
463	Table 2 last column under Higher Primary schools.	696	693
464	6	pupil-strenth	pupil-strength
474	21 Total	140	130
475	32	Samkrita	Samskrita
475	35	indegent	indigent
475	Para-5 marginal heading	Baravakalyan	Basavakalyan
476	Table 2– last column under 1971–72	591	471
478	Second marginal heading and line number 6	Sarvoday	Sarvodaya

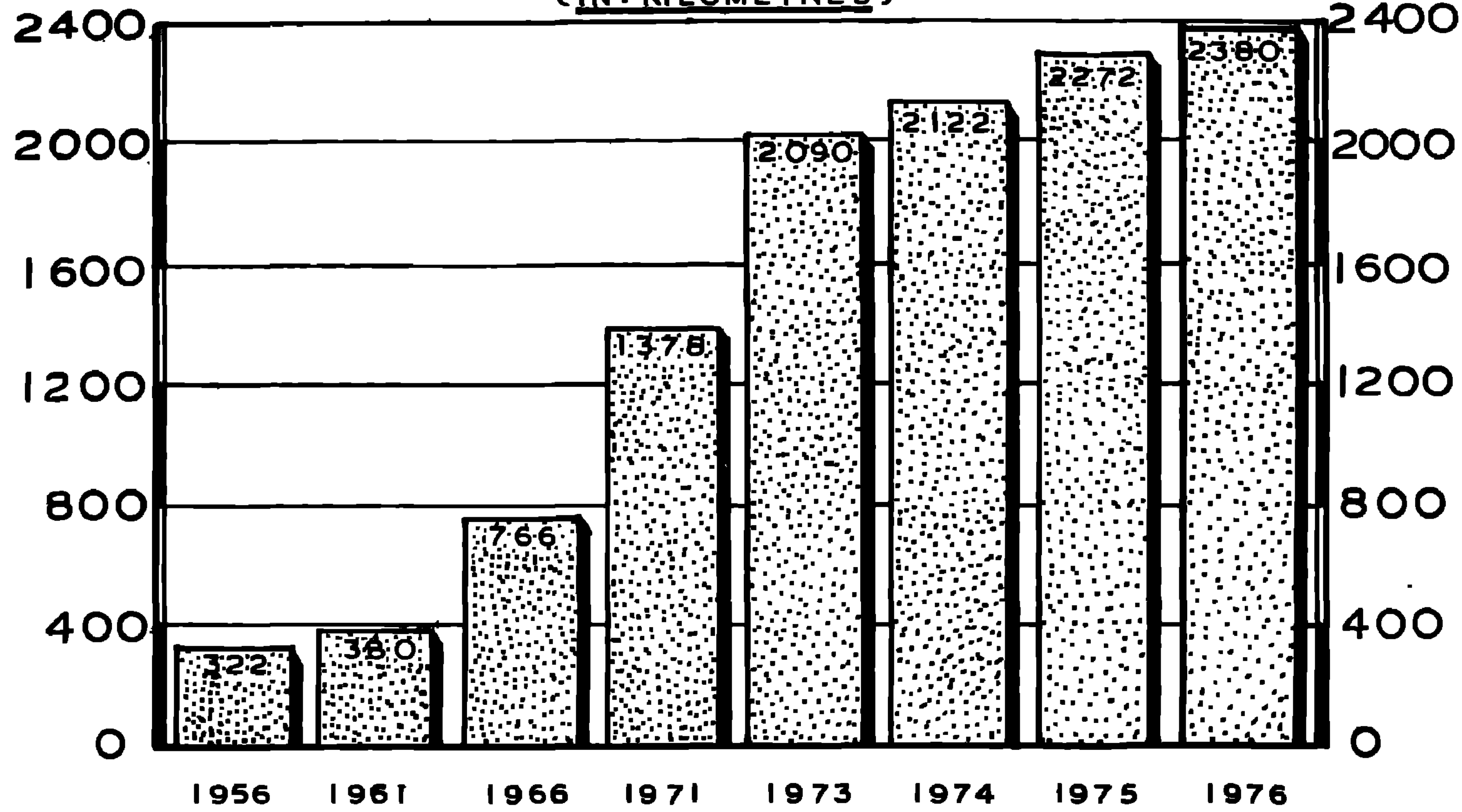
Page No.	*Line No.*	*For*	*Substitute*
478	31	Jalasangavi	Jalasangi
497	14	the head of the	appointed as
	19	Gulbarga.	Gulbarga and to the Director of Health Services, Bangalore.
498	24.25	Registration of Births and Deaths 1969	Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969
506	14	I. U. D.	I. U. C. D.
51 ;	12	educating	educating
512	Marginal heading	General Hospital	General Hospital,
512	Marginal heading	Medical Peronnel	Medical Personnel
512	43	five unani vaid tadoo's educating	five unani and vaid tabee's education
513	12	oduoating	education
513	16	moffussil	mofusil
514	Tablo I Column 1 Item 3	Baavakalyan	Basvakalyan
515	Table II Column 7 Headline	dneo	done
517	Col. 2 Table IV under Sl. No.4	Dipsensary	Dispensary
520	Tablo first column hoading 2nd line	estabtishment	establishment
520	Table–second column heading, second line	No-of establishment	No, of establishments
524	26	uncontrolable	uncontrollable
529	Marginal heading	Economle	Economic
520	24	Socioles	Societies
530	27	Governement	Government
533	6	Pogramme	Programme
534	15	insitutions	institutions
535	13	derire	desire
539	30	Ind a	India
541	29	(Khobargada)	(Khobragade group)
550	40	sociey	society
558	33	whiih	which
560	25	Teehtha	teertha
560	26	used or	used fcr
571	34	legend	legend,
580	last but one line	annd	and


WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AND CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS IN BIDAR DISTRICT AND KARNATAKA STATE AS IN 1971
BIDAR DISTRICT
32.96%
37.68%
9.67%
5.52
2.11
1.24%
2.70%
4.07%
0.31%
3.74%
CULTIVATORS
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
LIVE STOCK FORESTRY FISHING HUNTING PLANTATION ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
MINING AND QUARRYING
HOUSE HOLD (a) INDUSTRY
OTHER THAN (b) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
CONSTRUCTION
TRADE AND COMMERCE
TRANSPORT STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION
OTHER SERVICES
WORKERS
NON WORKERS
BIDAR DISTRICT
33.02%
66.98%
KARNATAKA STATE
40.02%
26.70%
8.10%
5.88
2.68%
4.12%
34.74%
65.26%


AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS
AREA
IN HECTARES
PRODUCTION
IN TONNES
RICE
JOWAR
BAJRA
WHEAT
TOTAL PULSES
TOTAL MINOR MILLETS
1956-57
1961-62
1966-67
1971-72
1974-75
96184
99549
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
0
30,000
60,000
90,000
M.A.KOTTUR
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS


IRRIGATION WELLS IN BIDAR DISTRICT
NO.OF WELLS
15000
12500
10000
7500
5000
2500
0
1960-61
961-62
962-63
963-64
964-65
965-66
966-67
967-68
968-69
969-70
970-71
971-72
972-73
973-74
974-75
975-76
SOURCE:-
AS PER THE CENSUS
OF IRRIGATION WELLS
CONDUCTED BY THE

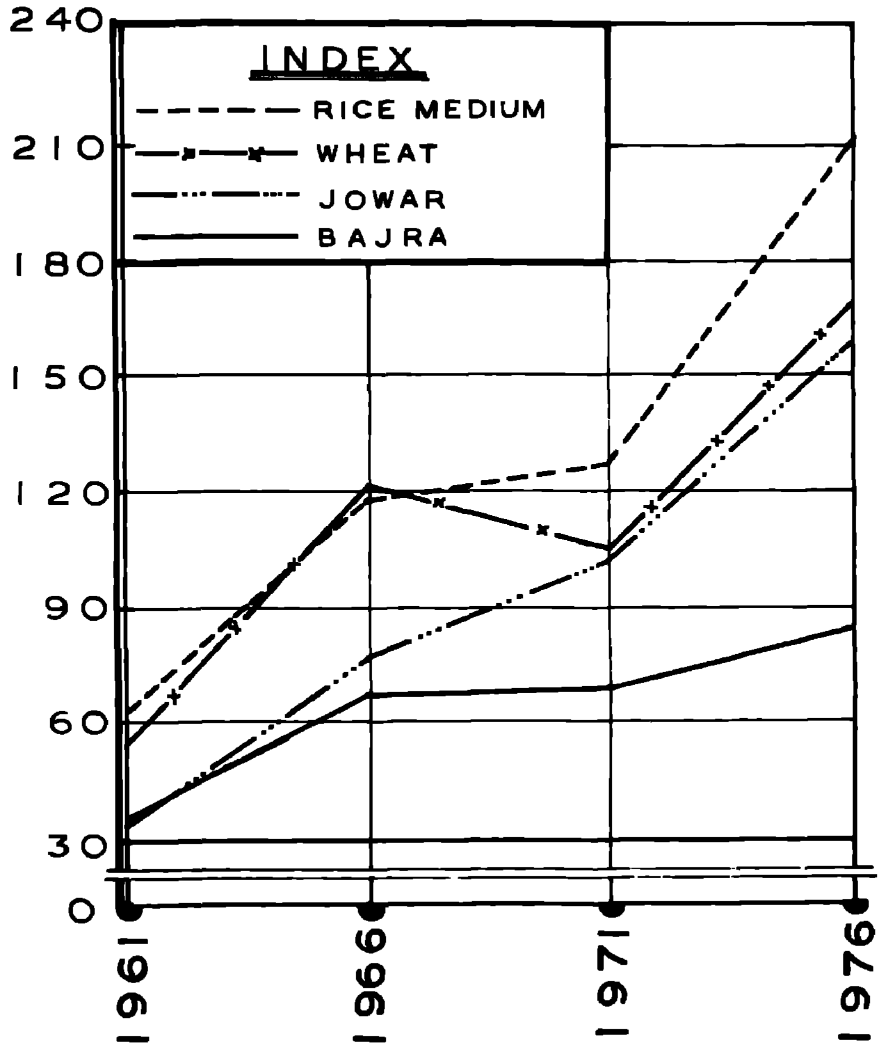
ROAD-LENGTHS IN BIDAR DISTRICT
(IN. KILOMETRES)



J. DEVAKI

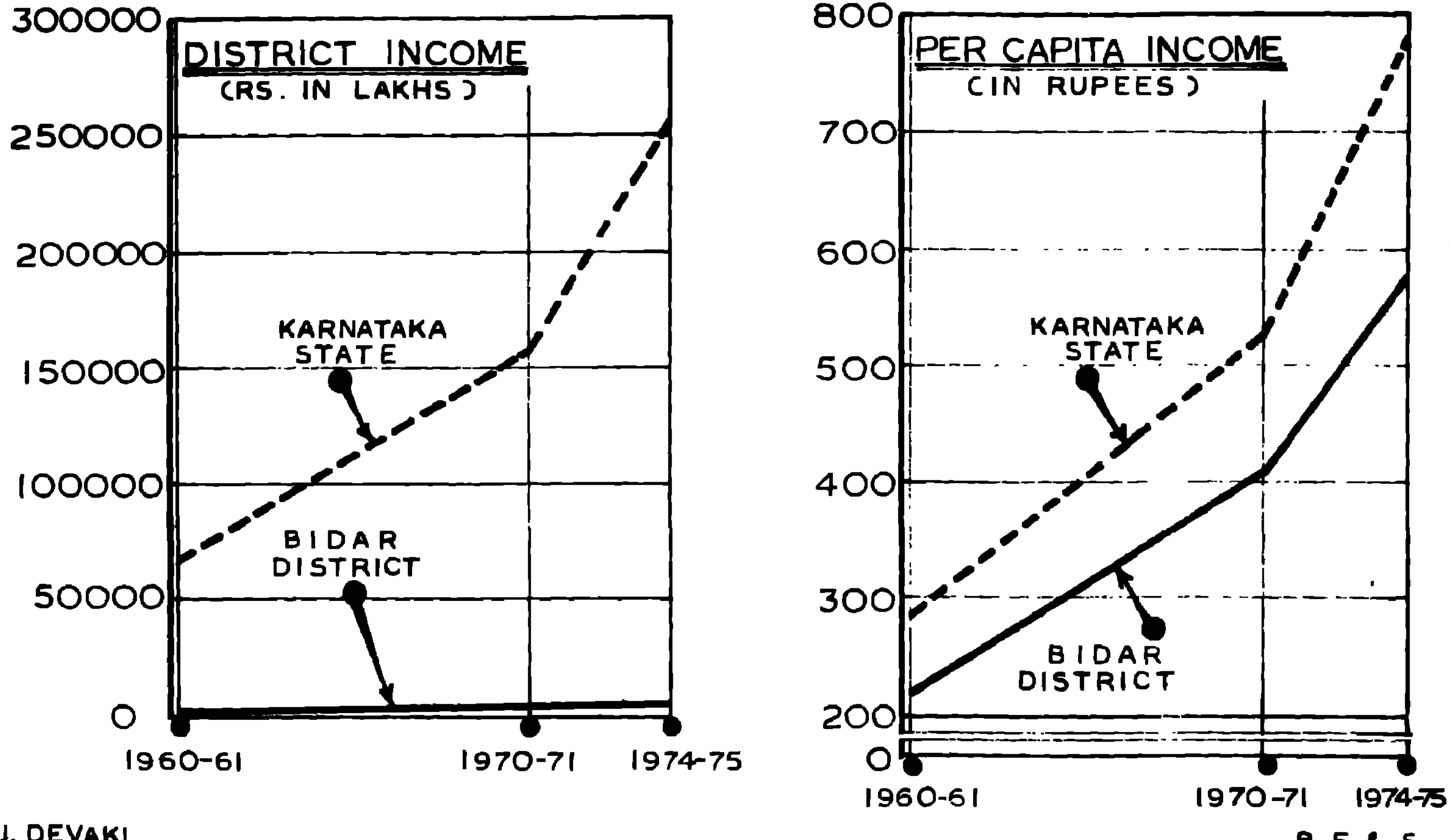
B. E. & S

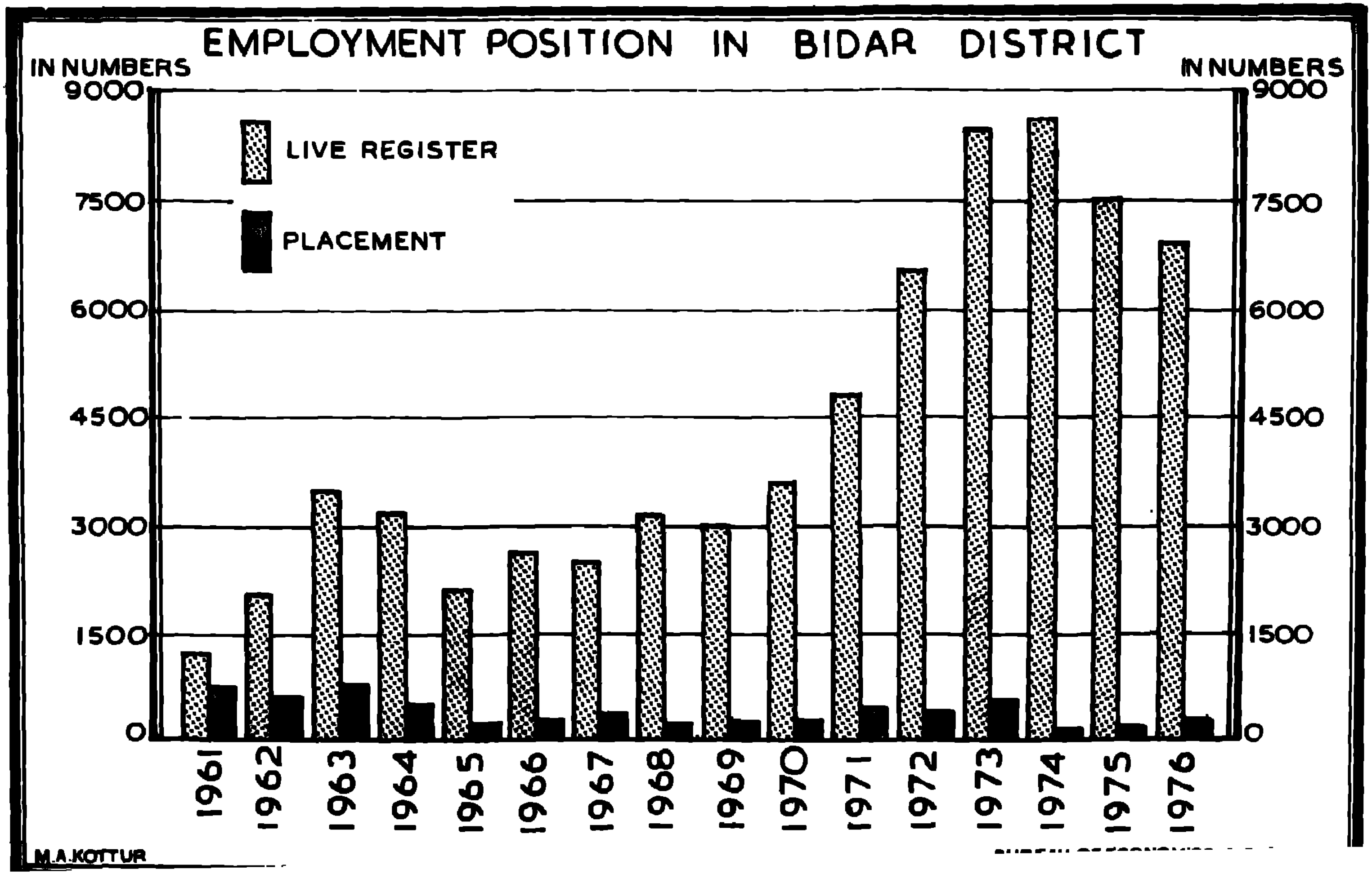
ANNUAL AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES
OF
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES
BIDAR DISTRICT
(RS. PER QUINTAL)

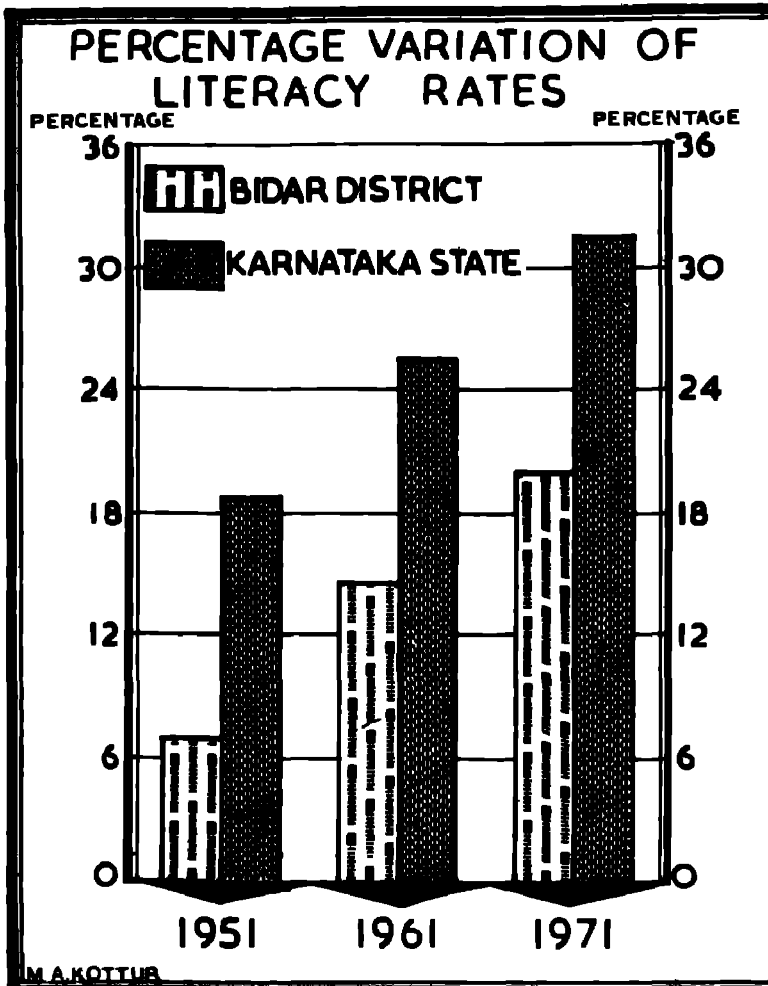


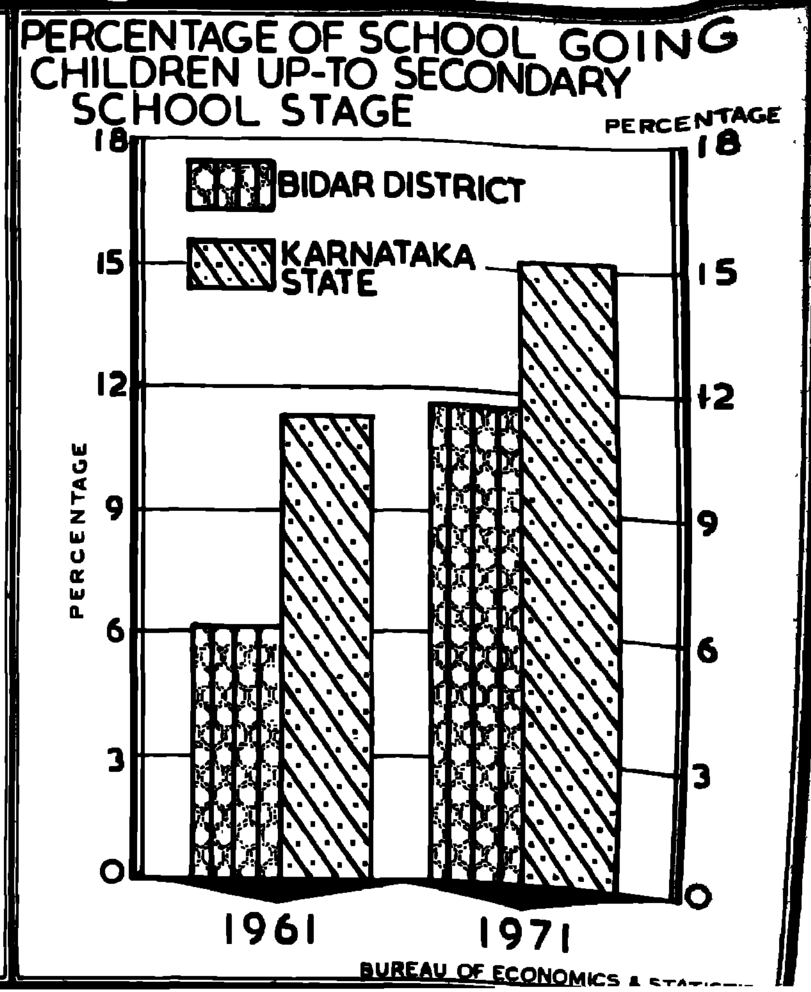
J. DEVAKI B. E. & S.

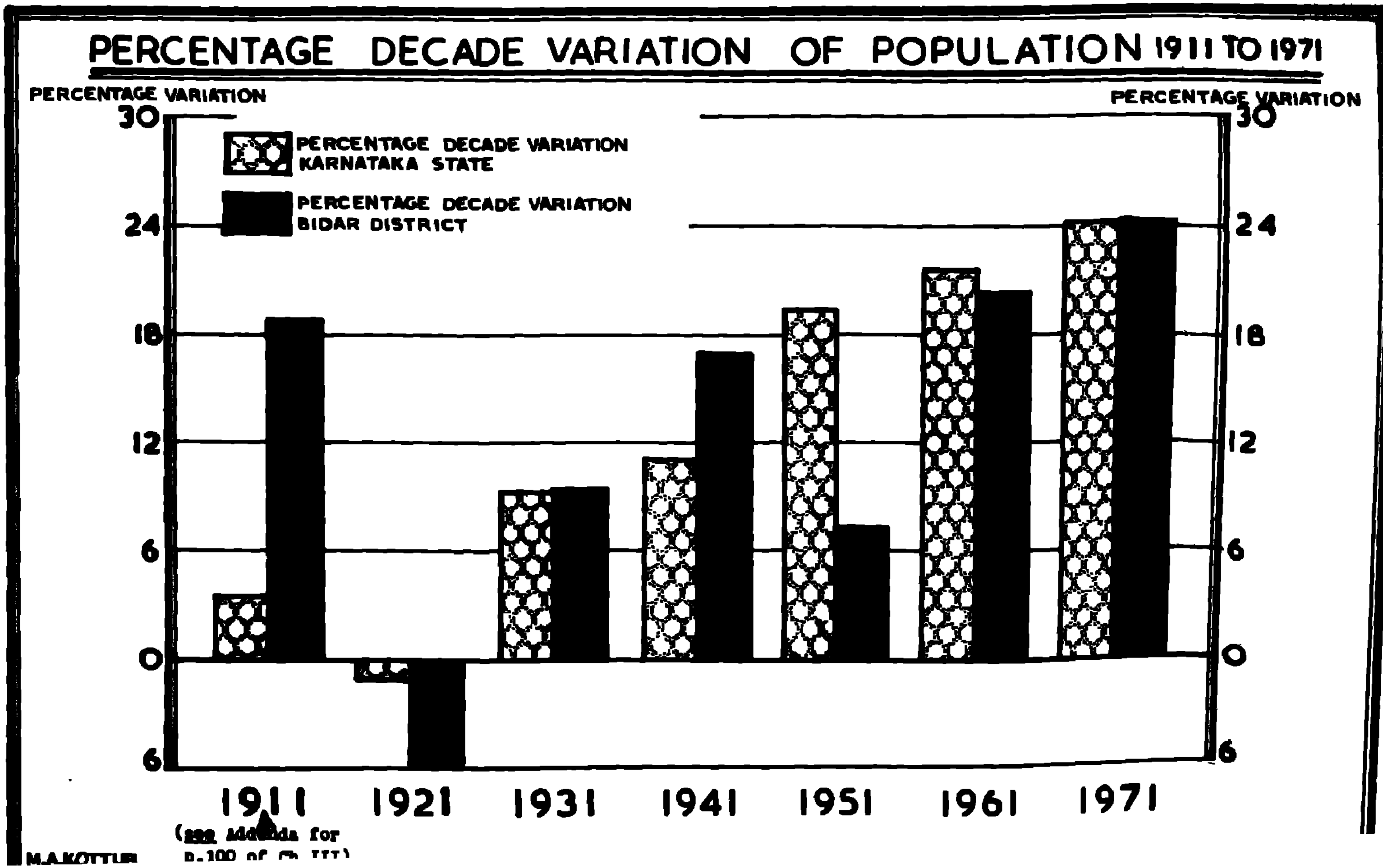
DISTRICT INCOME ESTIMATE AND PER CAPITA INCOME




EMPLOYMENT POSITION IN BIDAR DISTRICT
IN NUMBERS
9000
7500
6000
4500
3000
1500
0
LIVE REGISTER
PLACEMENT
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
M.A.KOTTUR


PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF LITERACY RATES
PERCENTAGE
36
30
24
18
12
6
0
BIDAR DISTRICT
KARNATAKA STATE
1951
1961
1971
M.A.KOTTUR


PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN UP-TO SECONDARY SCHOOL STAGE
PERCENTAGE
18
15
12
9
6
3
0
BIDAR DISTRICT
KARNATAKA STATE
1961
1971


PERCENTAGE DECADE VARIATION OF POPULATION 1911 TO 1971
PERCENTAGE VARIATION
PERCENTAGE VARIATION
30
24
18
12
6
0
6
PERCENTAGE DECADE VARIATION KARNATAKA STATE
PERCENTAGE DECADE VARIATION BIDAR DISTRICT
1911
1921
1931
1941
1951
1961
1971
M.A.KOTTUR



Peacocks with their riot of colours are seen in some parts of Bidar District. Here are two sprightly sights of peacock



A panther perching on a small palm-tree in the jungle of Mailara (Khanapur). (See p 14)



Hefty monkeys with jet-black face, grey hair and long tail, called langur, are numerous in the district. Nizam Nasir-ud-Daula (1829-1857) had sanctioned a grant for feeding a few of them at Bidar. Here a batch of them is enjoying leisure time.



The Bidar district is well-known for its cattle wealth and for the quality of their milk. Above at left is a fine Deoni bull and at right a scene of a cattle fair. (See p.168 -169)



This graceful Chalukyan sculpture of about 1100 A.D., which depicts a lady engraving a Sanskrit epigraph in Kannada script, is found at Jalsangi in Humnabad taluk.



Two sectional views of the Shiva temple of the period of the Chalukyas of Kalyana at Narayanapur in Basavakalyan taluk. At right are two splendidly carved figures *(See p. [illegible])*

(Copyright: Karnataka Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore)



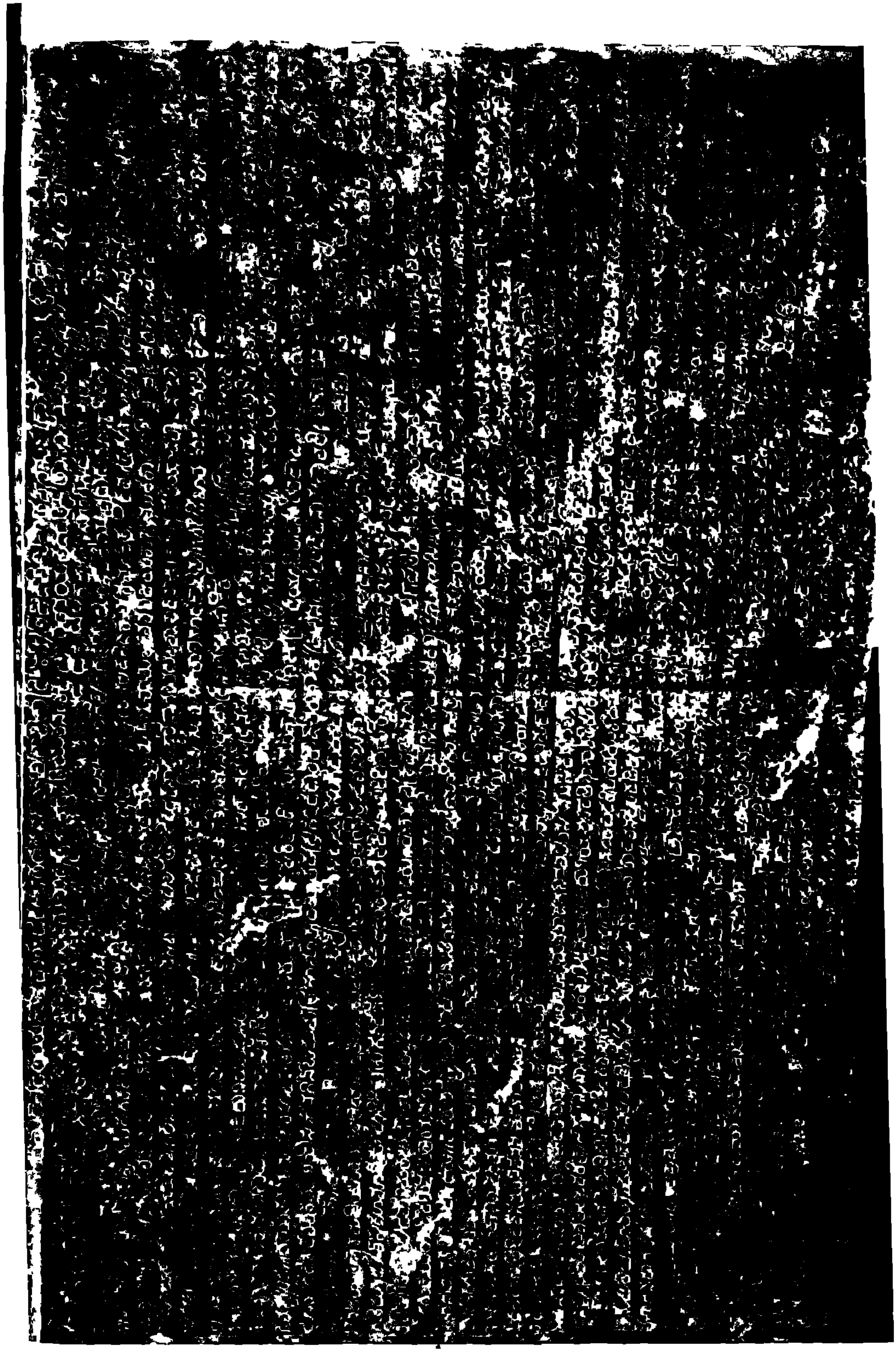
A fine sculpture found in the dilapidated Shiva temple of the period of the Chalukyas of Kalyana at Narayanapur in Basavakalyan taluk

(See p. 581)

(Courtesy : Shri V. S. Kulkarni, Humnabad.)



Some graceful figures found carved in the Narayanapur temple of the period of





The Tripurantaka tank at Basavakalyan. It is said that this lake was sanctified by its use by Sharanas and that the Anubhava Mantapa (Spiritual Academy) was situated near the bank of this lake, in the twelfth century. *(See p. 583)*

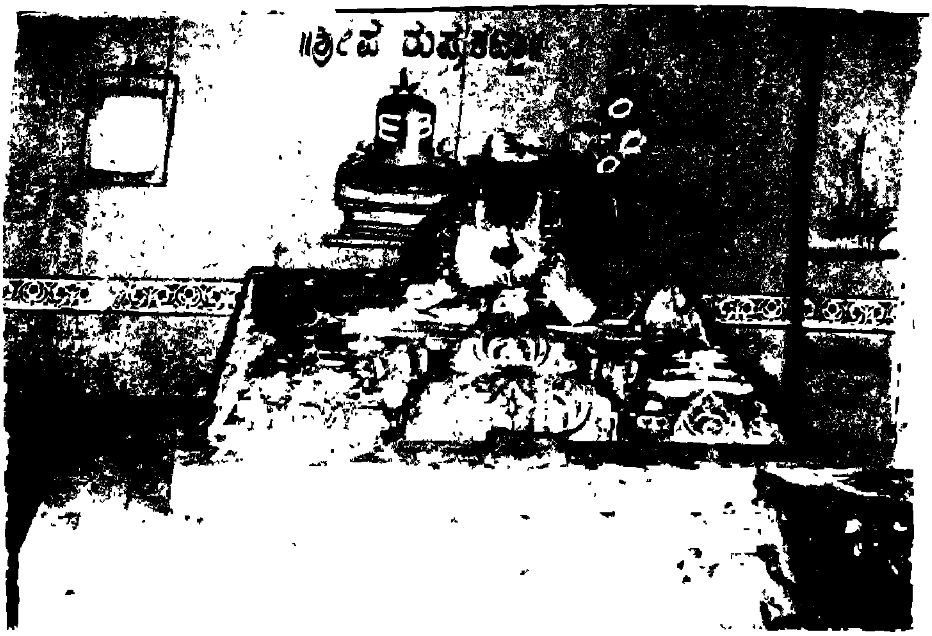


Suvarna-Vrishabha (Golden Bull), i.e., Nandi, vehicle of Shiva. It was the Royal Emblem of the Kalachuryas. It is found in the Prashasti of Bijjala.

(Courtesy The Kannada Research Institute, Karnatak University, Dharwad)



Close-up views of Basaveshvara's *Arivina Gavi* **(***Arivina Mane***) at Basavakalyan** (*See p.* 559)



The Parashu-katte at Basavakalyan. It is a stone platform which is believed to have been used by Basaveshvara. (*See p.* 579)



A distant view of Basaveshvara's Arivina Mane at Basavakalyan

(*See p.* 579)



This is the Gaddige of Allama Prabhu at Basavakalyan. He was known for his profound spiritual attainments. It is believed that he used the spot here for his sadhana (*See p.* [illegible])



Sharane Akka-Nagamma's Gavi at Basavakalyan. She was the sister of Basaveshvara. (*See p.* 760)



Madivala Machidevara Honda (pond) at Basavakalyan. It is believed to have been associated with Machideva, a famous saint. *(See p. 560)*



A Kannada inscription of the 12th century A.D. found at Basavakalyan. It records a grant made by one Basava, a royal washerman, to Madivala Makeya, a famed sharana.

(Curtesy : The Kannada Research Institute, Karnatak University, Dharwad)



An extensive underground cave at Molkhera near Humnabad, believed to have been sanctified by the meditations of Moligeya Marayya, an eminent ...



The Basaveshvara temple at



The Kumbheshvara temple at Bhalki, which has a rare image of a standing balamuri Ganesha (i.e., with trunk turned to the right side) (seen here at right). The reputed saint Kumbara Gundayya, who was a potter by occupation, hailed from this place which was, in olden times, known as Bhallunke. (*See p.* 762)



Sharana Ghanalinga Rudramuni's cave at Basavakalyan. He was an eminent saint and associate of Basaveshvara. (*See p.* 560)





Delectable ornamentation in wood in the coloured palace (Rangeen Mahal) in the Bidar Fort.

(*See Ch. XIX*)

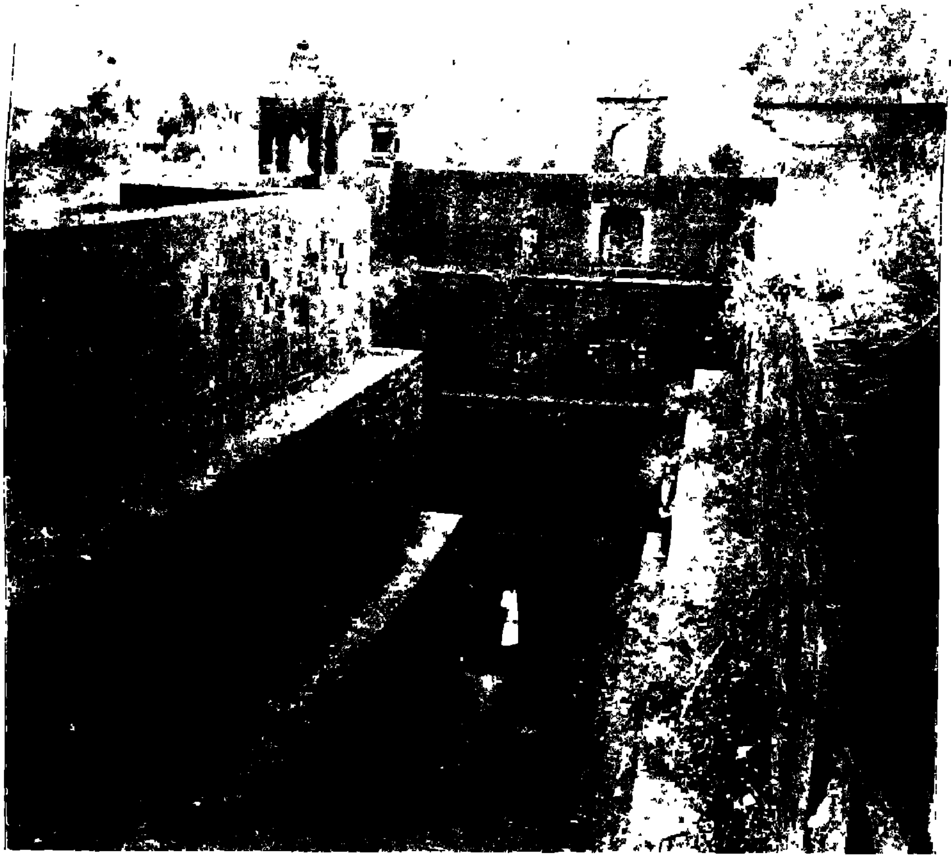


Some fine wooden carvings of the Barid Shahi period in the Coloured Palace (Rangeen Mahal) of the Bidar Fort.

(*See Ch. XIX*)



A side view of the formidable ancient fort at Basavakalyan



Temple pond in the fort at Basavakalyan

(See Ch. XIX)

(Copyright: Karnataka Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore)



A distant general view of the fort at Bidar

(See Ch. XIX)

(Copyright: Archaeological Survey of India)



A·htoor near Bidar is studded with elegant and stately Bahamani tombs. Above are their, some panoramic views.

(*See Ch. XIX*)



Two views of renowned Madrasa (Institute of higher education) founded at Bidar by Mahmud Gawan, an erudite, Bahamani Prime Minister.

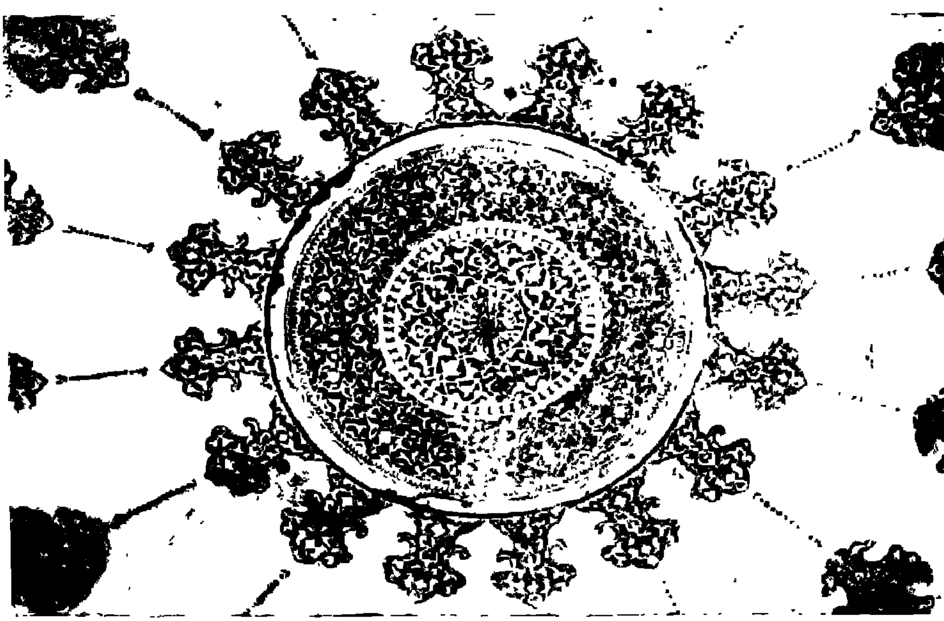
(*See Ch. XIX*)





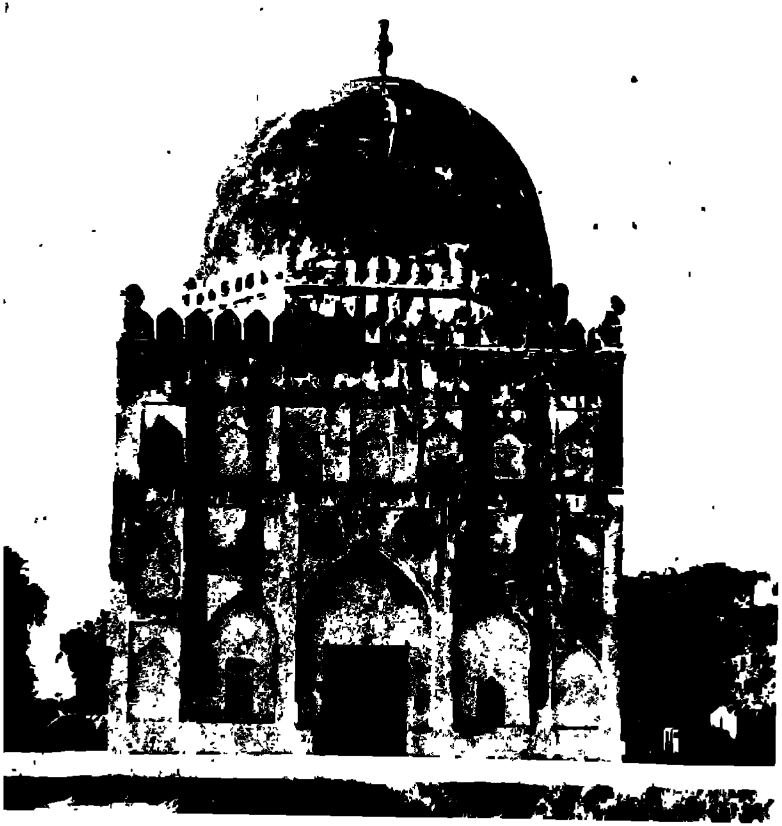
A fascinating inside view of the coloured palace (Rangeen Mahal) at Bidar, which displays artistic skill of a high order.

(*See Ch. XIX*)



The ornamentation of the ceiling of the coloured palace (Rangeen Mahal) of the Bidar Fort can be seen in this picture.

(*See Ch. XIX*)



The northern view of the mausoleum of Sultan Ahmed Shah Wali at Ashtoor near Bidar, which is finest of all the tombs in the district. He was pre-eminent Bahamani ruler in whose memory a popular annual urus is held here even now.

(See Ch. XIX)

(Courtesy A. P. Directorate of Archaeology, Hyderabad)



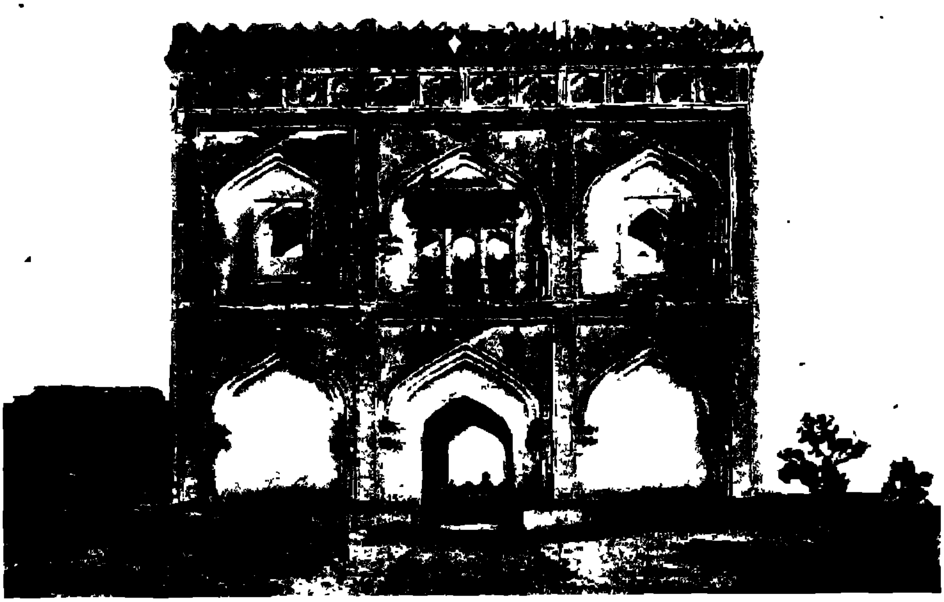
Emblem of Tiger and Rising Sun found on the facade of the Bahamani Throne Palace (Takht-Mahal) at Bidar.

(See Ch. XIX *(Courtesy A. P. D*



The front view of the noted Dargah of Hazarath Syed Tajuddin Bagh (Sher) Sawar at Basavakalyan.

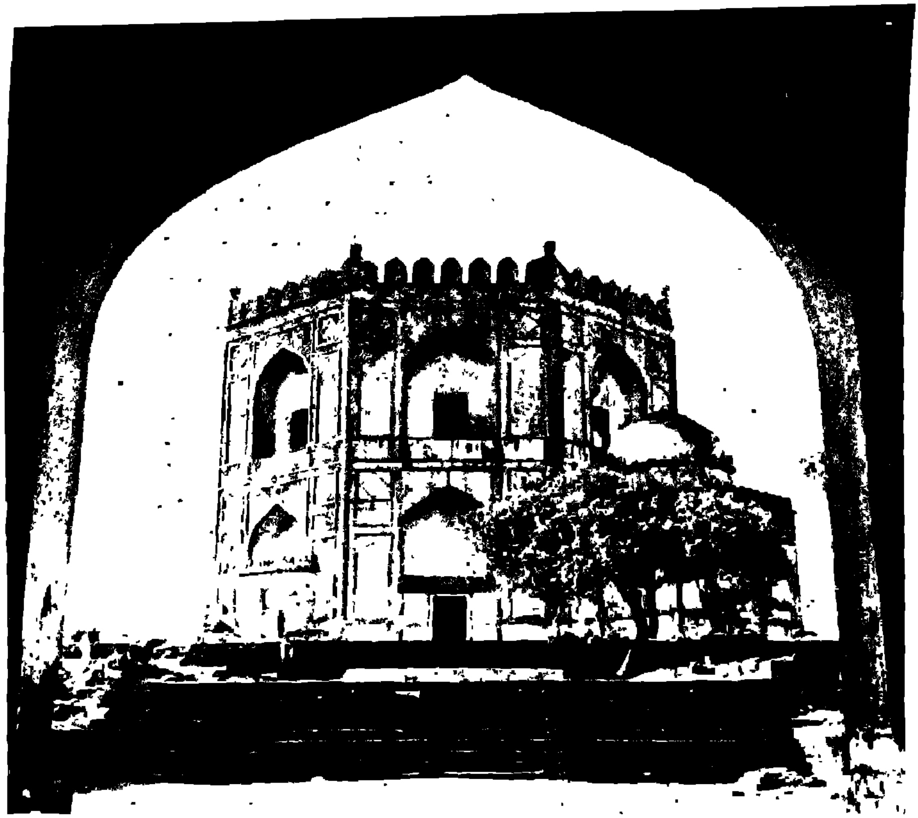
(See Ch. XIX)



The Southern Gateway of Sultan Ali Barid's tomb at Bidar.

(See Ch. XIX)

(Courtesy, A. P. Directorate of Archaeology, Hyderabad)



The tomb of Hadrat Khalil-Ullah, known as the Chaukhandi, at Ashtoor. Being situated at a high level, it can be reached by several flights of steps. It is a fine specimen of workmanship of the Bahamani period.

(*See Ch. XIX*)



This was the Throne Palace (Takht Mahal) of the Bahamani Sultans in the Bidar Fort.

(*See Ch. XIX*)



Highly pleasing interior view of the Jami Masjid at Bidar.

(See Ch. XIX)

(Courtesy : A. P. Directorate of Archaeology, Hyderabad)



An exterior general view of the Solah Khamb Masjid at Bidar. It is a typical mosque of the Bahamani period. It has no minarets.

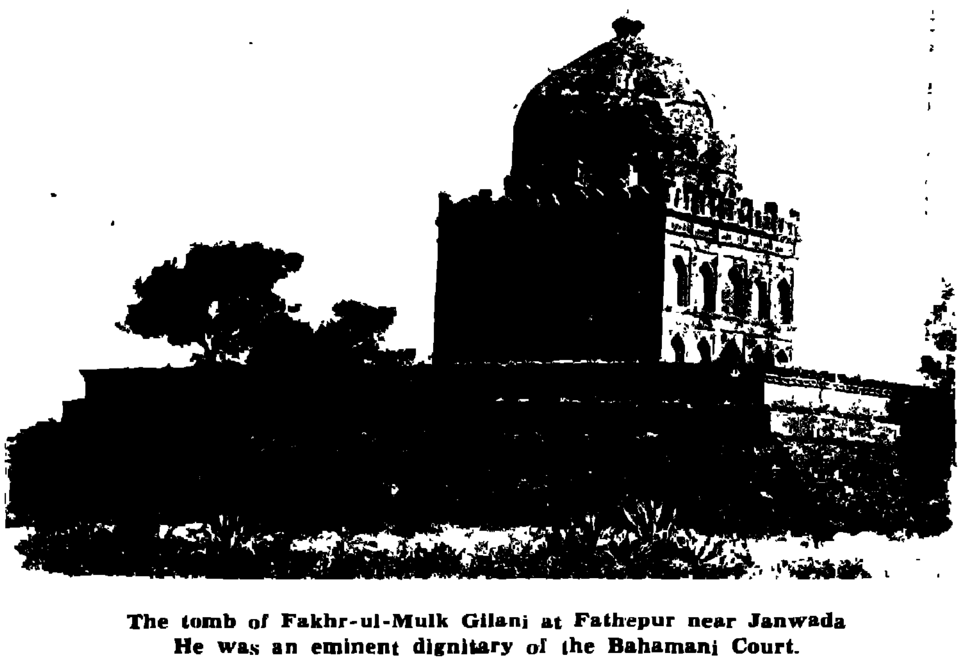
(See Ch. XIX)

(Copyright : Archaeologial Survey of India)



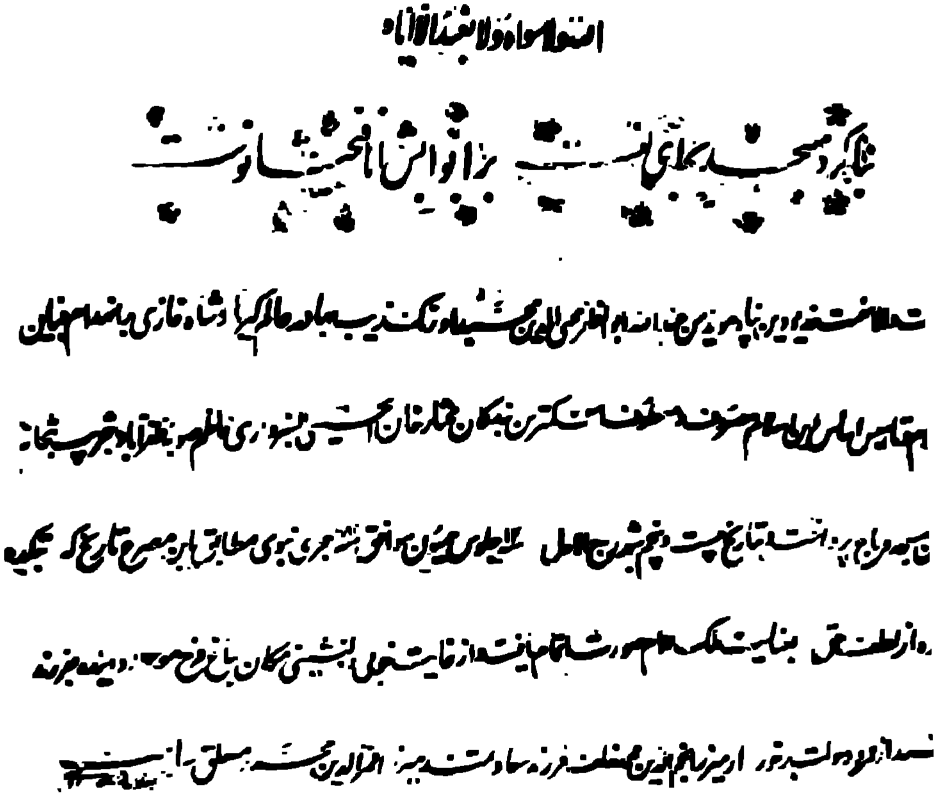
The tombs of Hadrat Sayyid-us-Sadat Muhammad Hanif and his family at Bidar. He had migrated to the Deccan from Gilan in Iran, and was much respected.

(See Ch. XIX) *(Courtesy: A. P. Directorate of Archaeology, Hyderabad)*

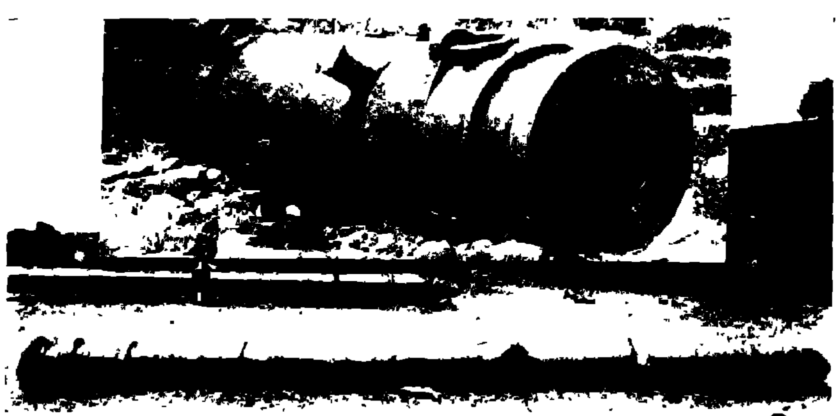


The tomb of Fakhr-ul-Mulk Gilani at Fathepur near Janwada
He was an eminent dignitary of the Bahamani Court.

(See Ch. XIX) *(Courtesy: A. P. Directorate of Archaeology, Hyderabad)*



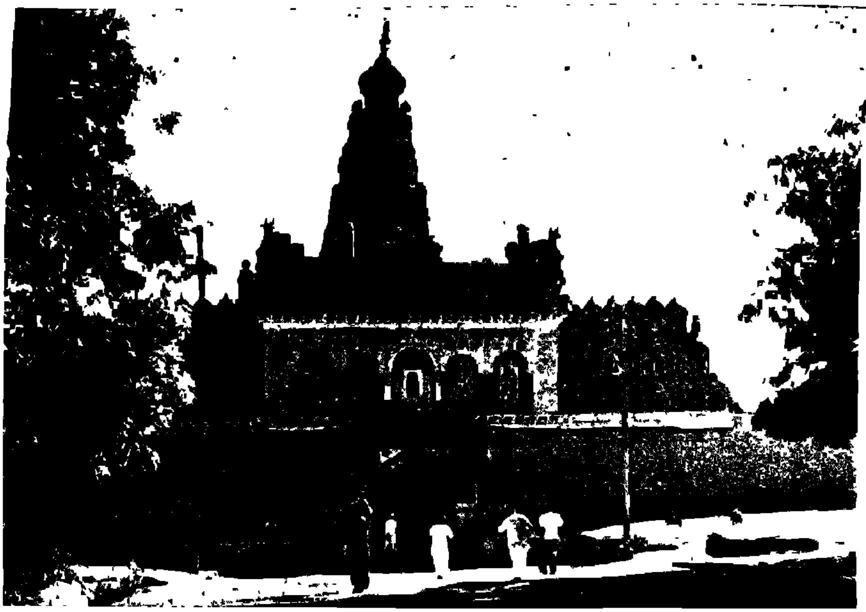
This epigraph of the 17th century engraved in stone in Arabic and Persian, found at the Farah Bagh Mosque at Bidar, is considered to be a best example of the art of calligraphy *(See pp. 81, 97, 98)*



Three of the guns of the Bahamani times kept in the Bidar Fort

(Copyright: Archaeological Survey of India)

(See Ch. XIX)



The pretty, well-known Veerabhadreshvara Temple at Humnabad.
(*See Ch. xIx*)



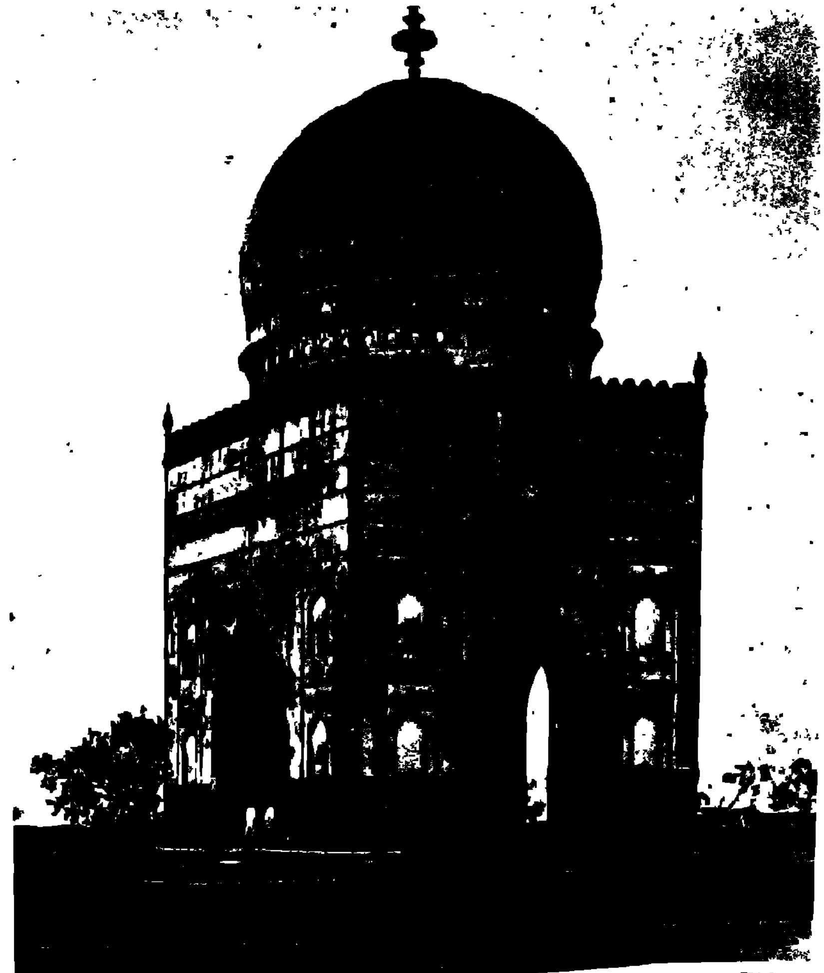
Highly venerated Manik Prabhu samadhis and temple at Manik Nagar, Humnabad.
(*See Ch. xIx*)



Ancient impressive pillars in a dargah at Basavakalyan.

(See Ch. XIX)

(Courtesy: Kannada Research Institute, Karnatak University, Dharwad)

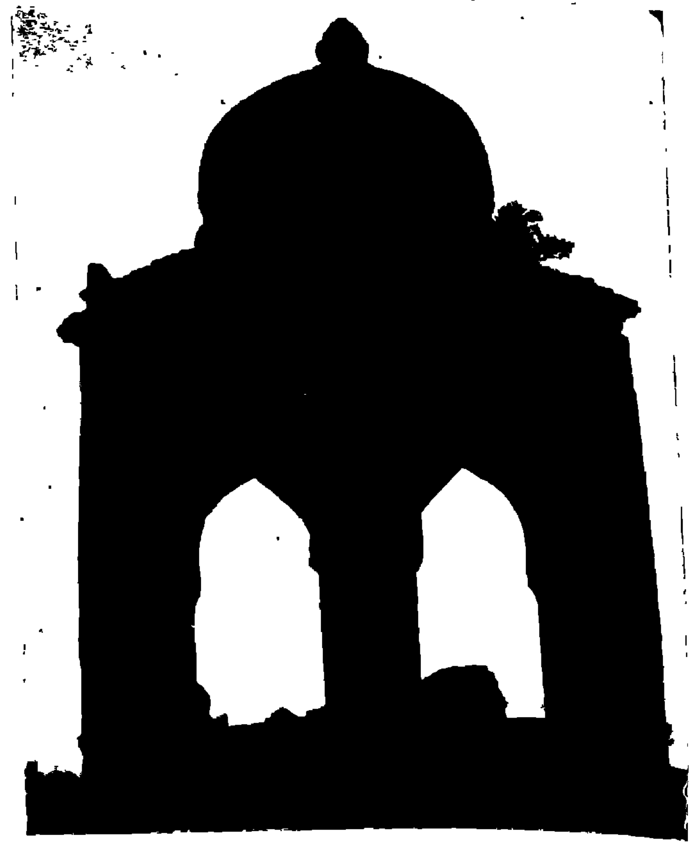


A fine general view of the elegant tomb of Sultan Ali Barid at Bidar

(See Ch. XIX)



The Chaubara (which literally means a central structure facing four directions) is an imposing cylindrical tower which is a massive landmark at Bidar.



This monument at Bidar is known as the Barber's Tomb. It is a pret- structure constructed in the form of a pavilion.

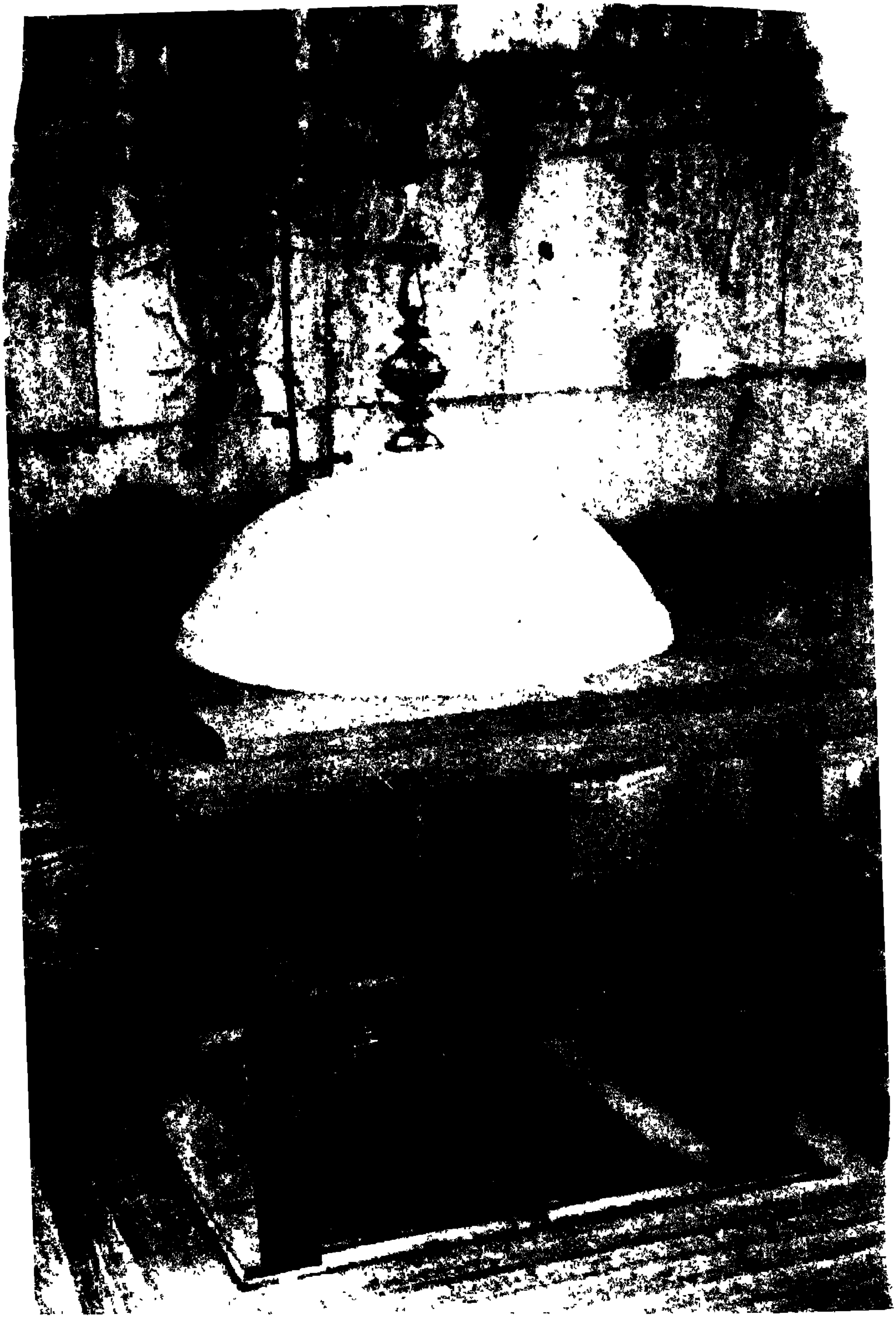
(See Ch. XLX)



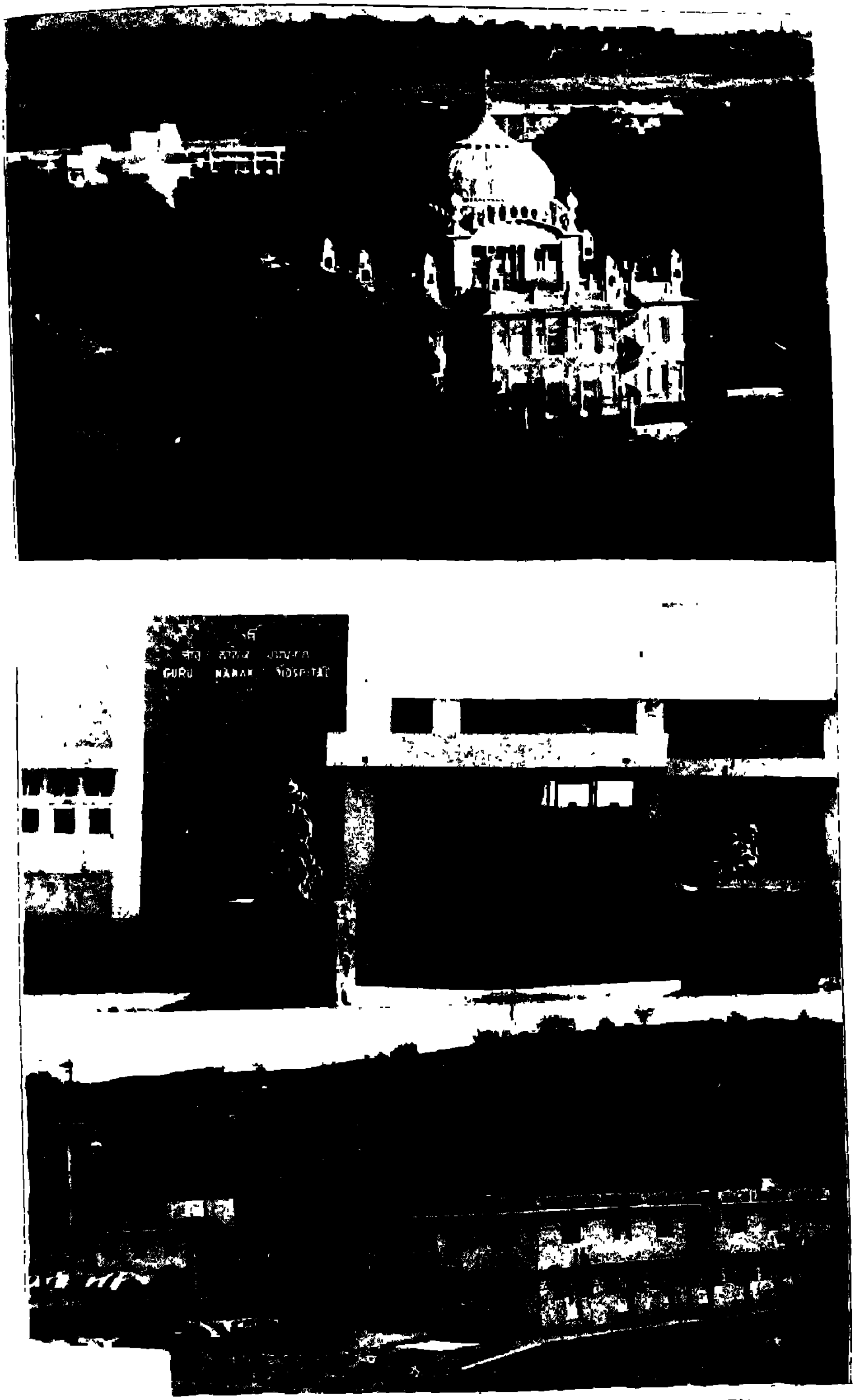
The Jharani Narasimha temple which is situated amidst enchanting surroundings and has a perennial water spring, at Bidar.



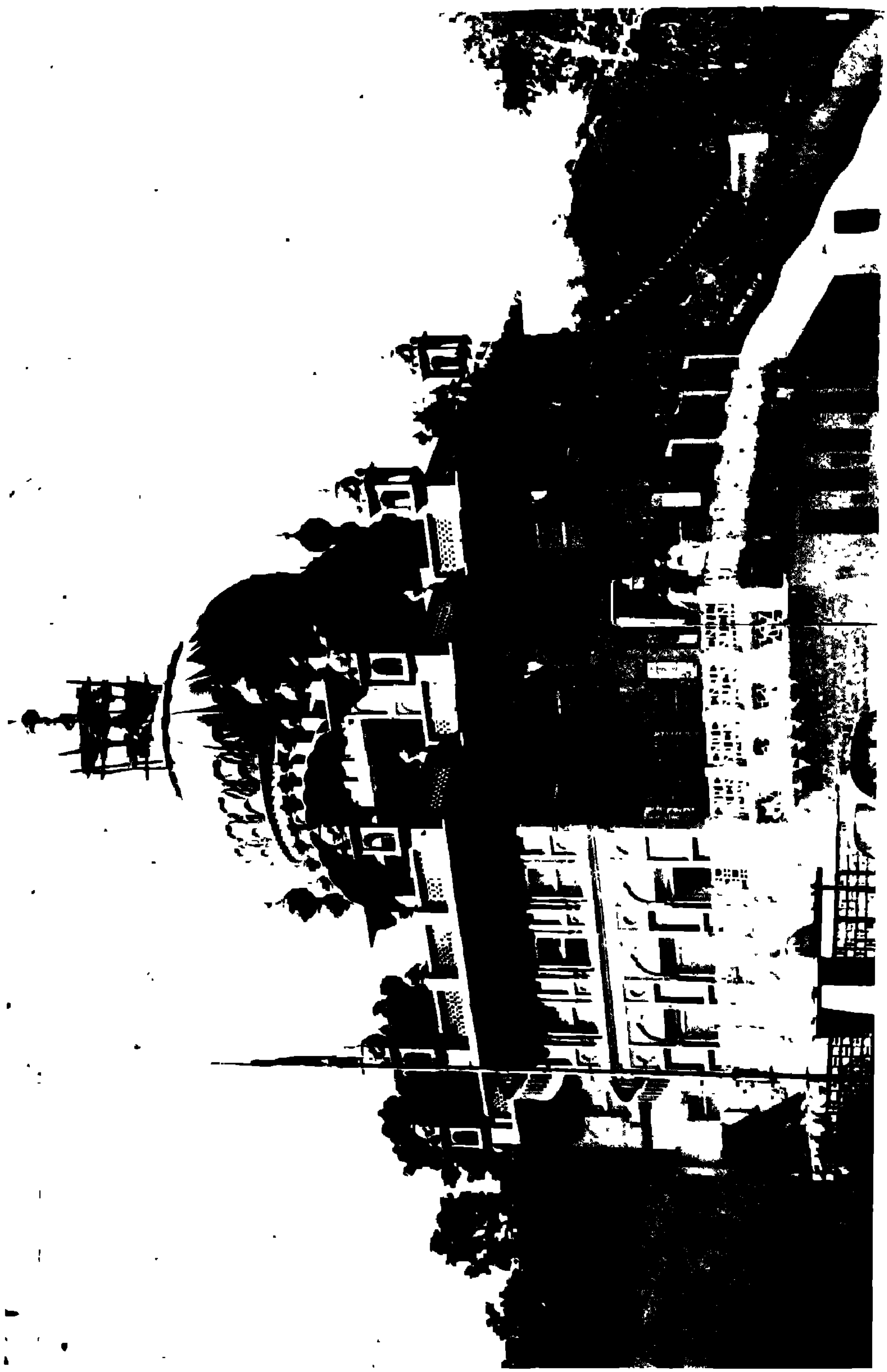
The Sangameshvara temple at Sangam situated at the confluence of the Karanja and the Manjra rivers, in Aurad taluk.



Amritkund at Gurudwara Nanak Jhira Sahib

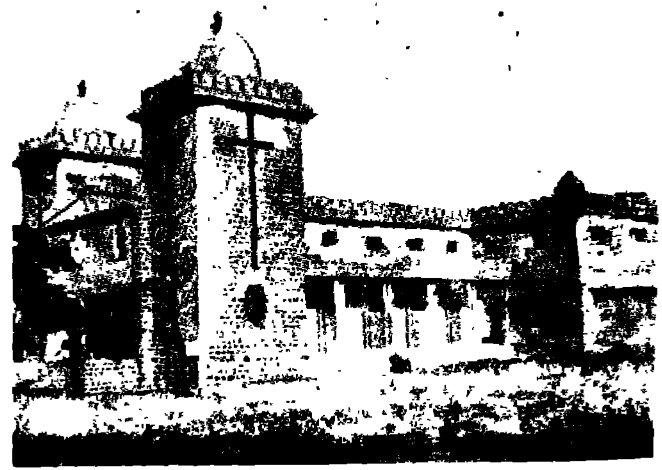


Views of Guru Nanak Jhira Complex situated near Bidar City.





An outer view of the Baloba Mandir at Chitaguppa in Humnabad taluk.



The St. Paul's Methodist Church at Bidar constructed in 1964.



A side view of the new magnificent Anubhava-Mantapa at Basavakalyan



A scene of the Basava Vana laid out in 1967 at Basavakalyan on the occasion of Basaveshvara's Eighth Centenary Celebrations.



Interesting scenes of the spillway foundation of the Karania Project at

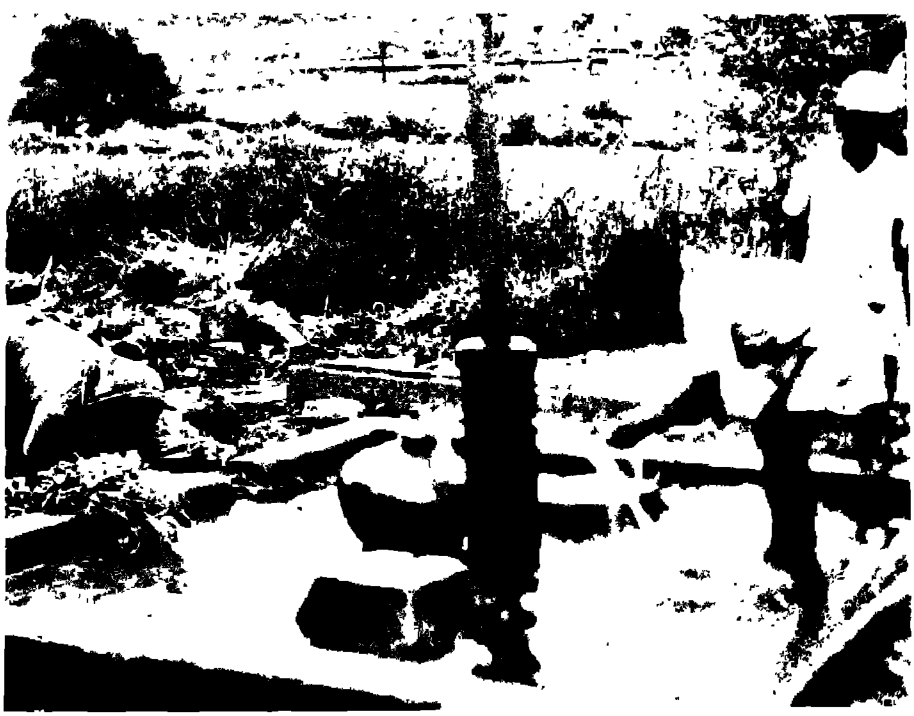


General view of the works of upper Mullamari Project in progress

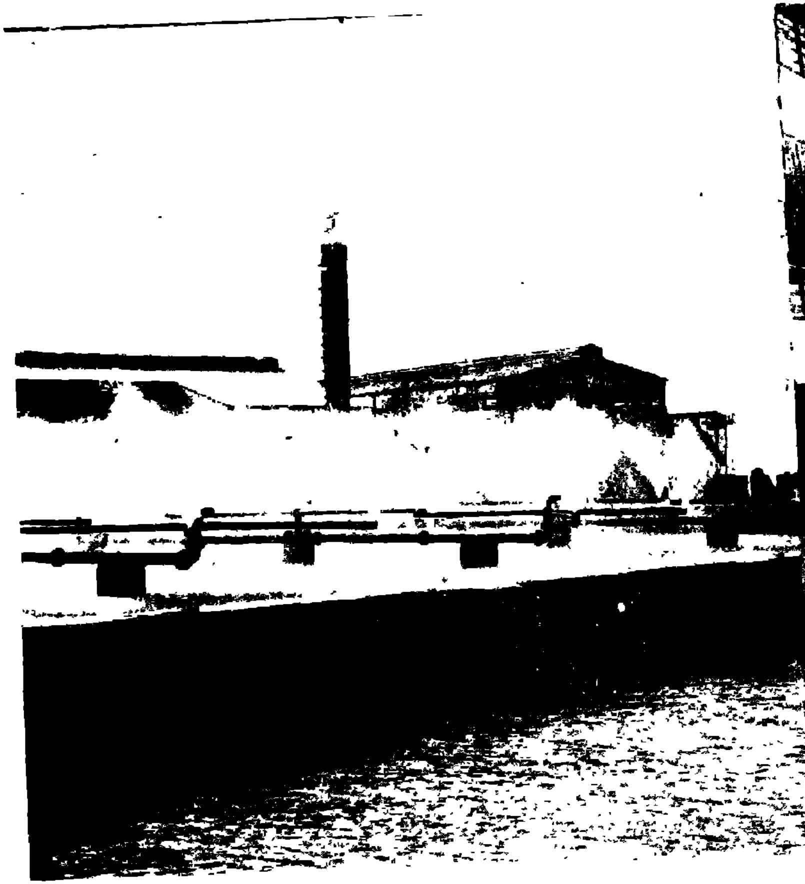
(*See p 161*)



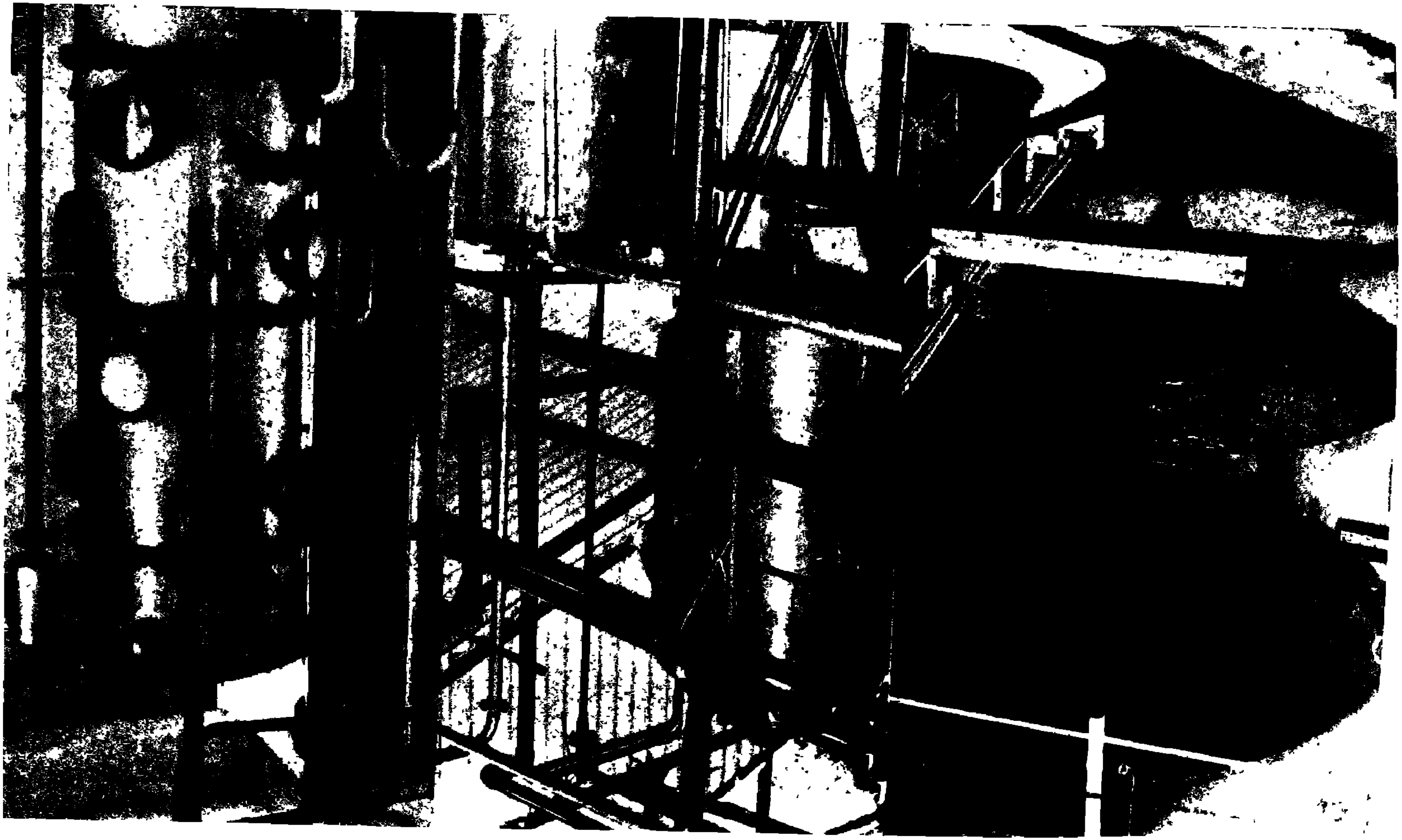
A view of the site of Chulki- Nala irrigation project *(See p. 164)*



The bore-well at Hallikhed (K) in Humnabad taluk, which is of Artesian condition and is overflowing.



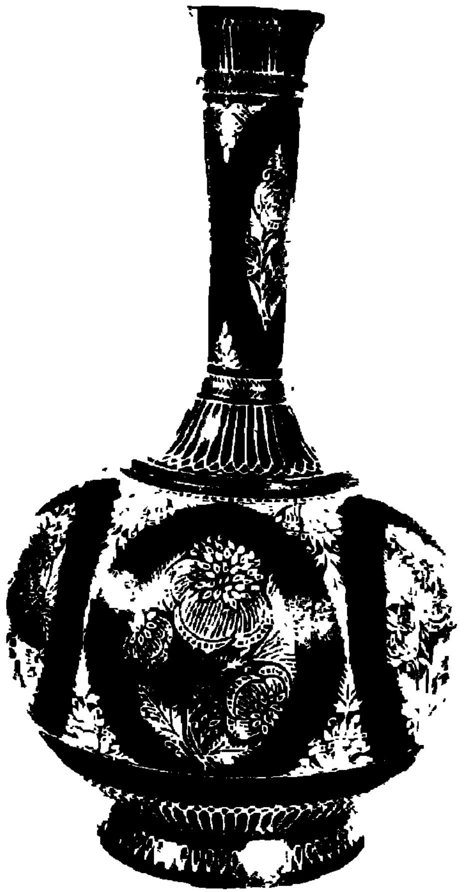

The outer and interior views of the Bidar Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane (Sugar Factory) at Hallikhed (B)



From left to right. **(1) The Distillation Unit, (2) Yeast Culture Plant and (3) Fermentation Unit of the India Brewery and Distillery at Hallikhed (B), Humnabad taluk.** (*See pp. 184-185*)



The district is well-known for production of Khandasari sugar. The various processing sections of a Khandasari Manufacturing factory can be seen in the picture. (*See p. 186*)



A Mughul goblet of Bidari-ware handicraft for which Bidar is widely reputed

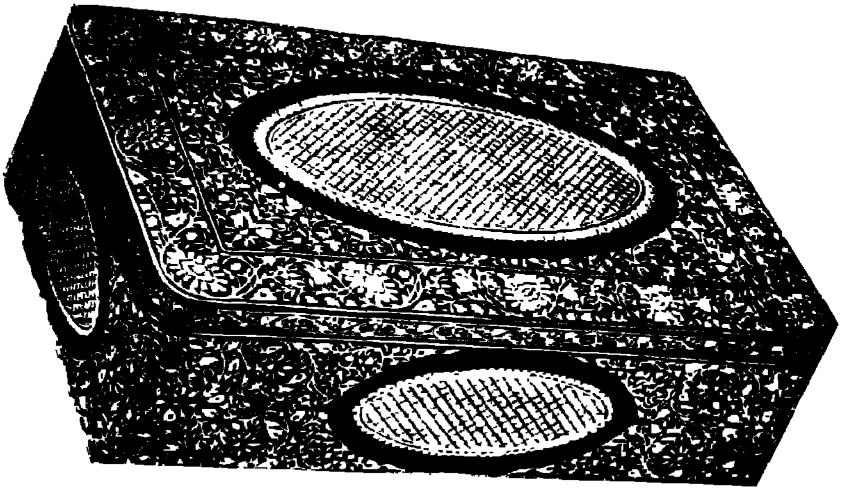


The processing unit of Shri Karibasaveshvara Co-operative Milk Dairy at Hudgi in Humnabad taluk. The district is noted for dairy products.



Some exquisite articles of Bidari-ware handicraft for which Bidar is widely reputed.

Above: **The Buddha**

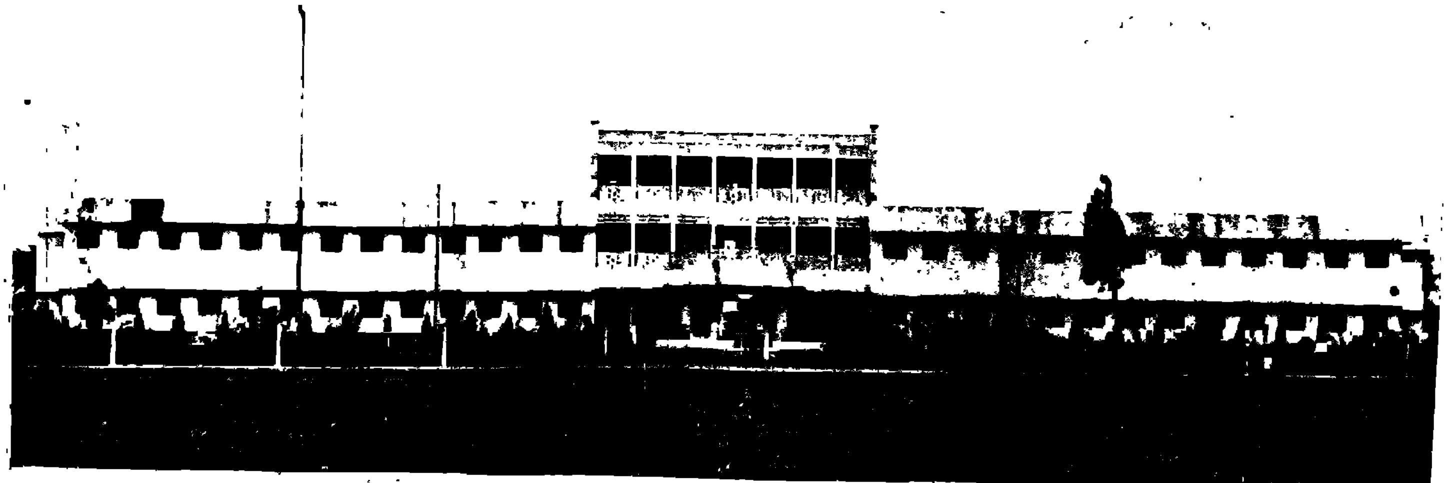




Intricate inlay work of Bidari-ware articles.
Above: (1) A casket Below: (2) A lady

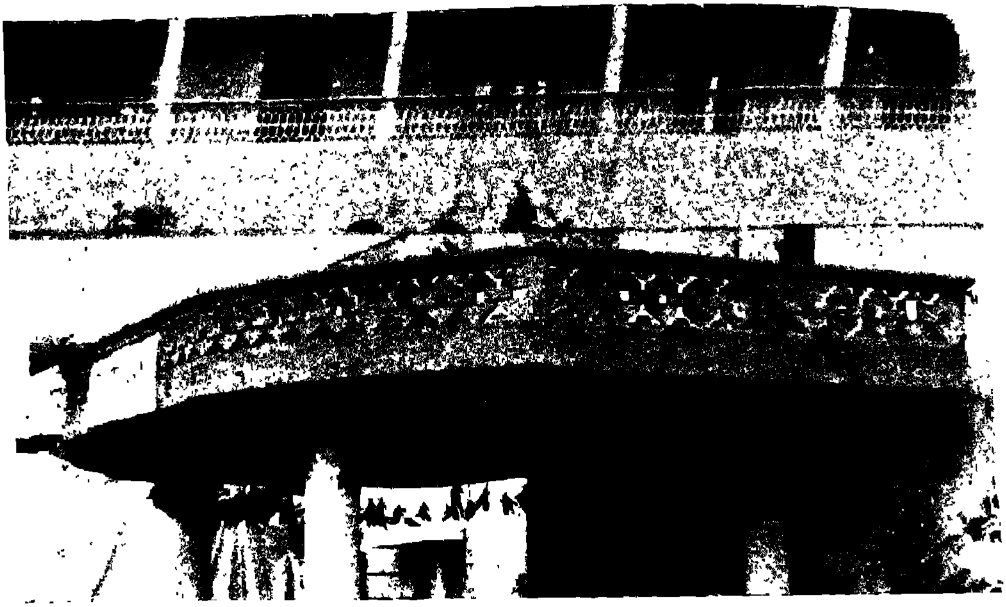


Scenes from folk-arts display (Janapada Kala-Mela) held at Bidar recently. At top is dummy-horse-dance in progress.

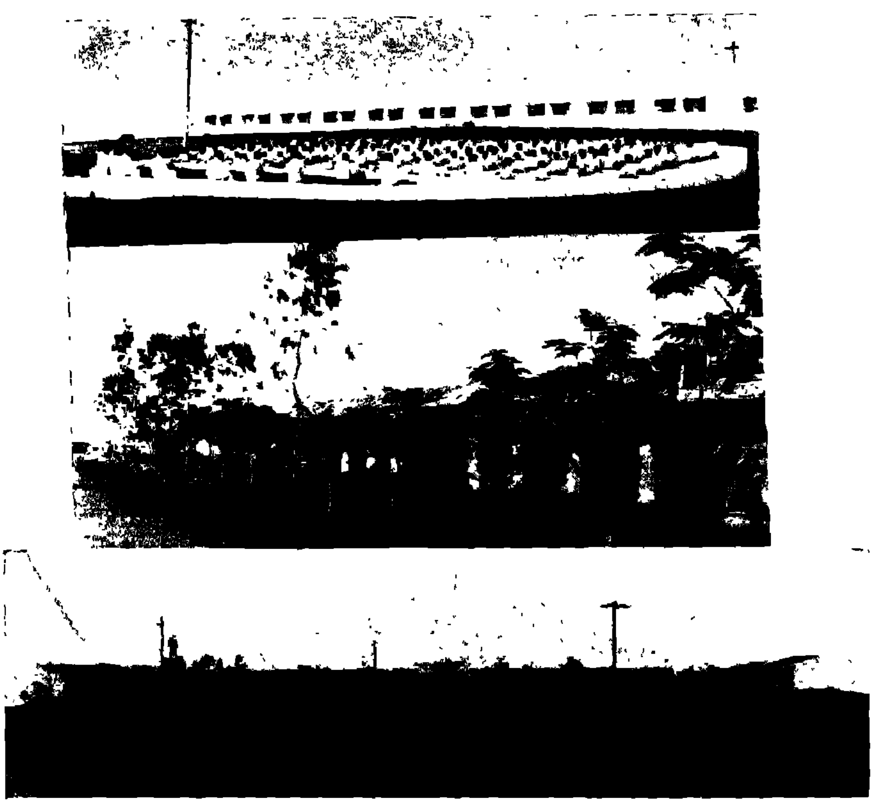




Above (1) The B. V. Bhoomaraddi College of Arts and Science and (2) The Government Polytechnic at Bidar



An outer view of the Channabasaveshvara College of Arts and Science, Bhalki.



The Manik Nagar Educational Complex at Manik Nagar, Humnabad

(*See p. 467*)